AN

ACCOUNT

OF DIVERS

Choice Remarks,

AS WELL

Geographical, AS *Hiſtorical*, *Political*, || *Mathematical*, *Phyſical*, AND *Moral*;

Taken in a

JOURNEY

THROUGH THE

LOW-COUNTRIES,

France, *Italy*, and Part of *Spain*;

With the ISLES of

SICILY and MALTA.

AS ALSO,

A Voyage to the Levant:

A DESCRIPTION of *Candia*, *Egypt*, the *Red-Sea*, the Deſarts of *Arabia*, *Mount-Horeb*, and *Mount-Sinai*; the Coaſts of *Paleſtine*, *Syria*, and *Aſia-Minor*; the *Helleſpont*, *Propontis*, and *Conſtantinople*; the Iſles of the *Carpathian*, *Egean*, and *Ionian* Seas.

WHEREIN,

Their preſent State, Intereſt, Cuſtoms, Manners, and Religion; their Learning, and Learned Men; with the moſt celebrated Pieces of Sculpture, Painting, *&c.* are more Accurately ſet forth, than hath hitherto been done. With an Account of divers ſorts of Shell-like Bodies found at great diſtances from the Seas; with Remarks thereon, in way to diſcover their Original: And what elſe occurr'd moſt Remarkable in Thirteen Years TRAVELS.

Illuſtrated with divers Figures.

By *E. VERYARD*, M. D.

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Egmont: 6

TO THE

WORSHIPFUL

Thomas Drew, Esq;

SIR,

THE most agreeable Offerings under the Old Law were of the First Fruits; but tho' I have not Vanity enough to think that mine may deserve Your Acceptance, or my Endeavours Your Protection, I shall, at least, hereby have an occasion both of Congratulation and Condoleance. On the one hand, I shall congratulate, with all true Sons of the Church, Your late good Service in a Publick Station, too obvious to the World to need a Panegyrick; and on the other, to condole Your voluntary declining the Post, occasion'd by Your Age, incapable of undergoing the Fatigues that usually accompany such weighty Affairs of State. The Publick Ease and Tranquility have been the Deus Terminus *of Your glorious Designs, having given very pregnant Testimonies of Your Integrity in the most difficult Enterprises, and worst of Times. Your Religion, Your Prince, and Your Country, have equally shar'd in your Zeal, when so many turbulent Spirits would have hurried all things into Disorder and Confusion, tho' meerly to gratify their own Ambition and Avarice. I may say, without Flattery, that Your Vertues and great Abilities have justly qualify'd You for, and advanc'd You to, the Sphere You act in; which is, indeed, very rare in the Age we live in, when the Goods and Honours of the World are, in a great measure, either the Inheritance of Folly, or Recompence of Vice. Your worthy Ancestors (whose sacred*

Memory will ſurvive their Monuments) are ſtill greater in their Iſſue; and Your Reverend Brother, the Arch-Deacon of Cornwal, is erecting new Trophies to the Family by his Zeal, in promoting the real Intereſt of Church and State.

'Tis, SIR, *Your native Goodneſs, and obliging Condeſcention, to all ſuch as live within the diſtrict of Your Influence, that embolden me in making You this Addreſs; as likewiſe the having the Honour of profeſſing my ſelf,*

YOUR

Moſt Devoted

AND

Moſt Humble

SERVANT,

E. Veryard.

THE PREFACE.

YOu'll, possibly, blame the Curiosity of some Men, who quit their native Soil, this earthly Paradise, so happy in its Productions, and so particularly influenc'd from Heaven, that Nature seems to have fram'd it for an Epitome of the Universe. You'll not easily imagine what should draw them from enjoying the Ease and entire Priviledges of free-born Subjects, to expose their Lives to so many Hazards, and their Bodies to all the Inclemencies of different Climates. *Intra has terras cœlum meruit Hercules*: The Industrious have found enough at Home to render their Lives easy, their Persons venerable, and Names immortal. What Motive therefore should induce them to ramble? Why, I'll tell you,

Libertas quæ sera tamen prospexit inertem;

'Tis an insatiable Desire of Liberty, of giving their Thoughts a larger Field to expatiate in, and an occasion of actually viewing and contemplating such things in the Original, as they had often admired in the bare Copy. Reason, like an indulgent Parent, advises, that Men and Manners must be studied as well as Books, and that a mixture of Experience highly improves what's acquired by cultivating the Intellect according to the known Rules of the Schools. Experience is a Structure, to which each succeeding Age makes some addition, and can admit of no Period but such as shall be common to it and the whole World. The Age we live in has bless'd us with a great variety of new Discoveries, tending to the improvement and perfection of Arts and Sciences; and, indeed, the Learned are still emulously contending who shall bring most to the common Treasury. Hence 'tis that the Learning of the Antients is become almost (if not quite)

uſeleſs: For they, confining their Curioſity to the narrow limits of the School's Authority, check'd their haughty Thoughts with a *Ne plus ultra*, and content with what the Infant-World call'd *Erudition*, endeavour'd to obſtruct what further progreſs might be made, and that meerly by the Magick of their ill-grounded Axiom, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius.* What can be more agreeable to the very *Genius* of human Nature than the ſatisfactory Pleaſure we draw from the bare Contemplation of the ſtupendious Works of the Divine Wiſdom, whilſt we employ a profitable as well as pleaſing Curioſity about the Cauſes and Effects of ſo many *Phænomena* of Nature, and from thence draw rational Conjectures of things beyond the reach of vulgar Capacities. But Knowledge and Experience are not hereditary, nor purchas'd without toil. They are *bona Caſtrenſia*, and muſt be won in open Field. To this end Nature has been ſo wonderfully ſolicitous of our Good, that ſhe has placed us in this World as on a Theatre, not to be Spectators only, but to act our Parts to the beſt Advantage both to our ſelves and the Publick. But alas! theſe glorious Ends are not to be attain'd within the ſolitude of an obſcure Hermitage, or the Confinement of our own Country; *imperitum enim eſt animal homo* (ſays the Moral *Seneca*) *& ſine magna experientia rerum, ſi circumſcribatur natalis ſoli ſui fine.* We muſt with *Alexander* covet new Worlds, and with the *Spartans* fix the Bounds of our Empire as far as we can pitch our Spears. Such as would improve themſelves in the Study of Nature, and gain Experience, muſt imitate thoſe Rivulets, which, from ſmall Fountains, by uniting their Forces with ſuch auxiliary Streams as occur in their Journey, become great Rivers, and at length terminate in a vaſt and boundleſs Ocean. To deal plainly, I take Travelling to conduce much more towards what we call *good Education*, than all the other Helps we could poſſibly find at Home.

There's hardly any Nation from which, by carefully obſerving their Laws and Cuſtoms, their Methods of Civil Government, and the wiſe Management of their Miniſters, a prudent Man may not reap ſome Benefit. By ſeeing their different Manners and Humours, he may learn to form his own. In reality, Mens natural Capacities are in themſelves indifferent, for the moſt part, to receive virtuous or vitious,

noble

noble or ignoble Impreſſions; *ex eodem Ebore Numinum ora Spectantur, & menſarum pedes.* And therefore good Example will be of wonderful Uſe, and make way for good Impreſſions, ſince People rarely miſcarry upon ſuch Precedents. Moreover, by being remov'd from the Company of their Relations and intimate Friends, they may depoſe their home-bred churliſh Temper, and acquire a better Behaviour to perfect their Converſation. I do not pretend, that, by this means, they may arrive to the higheſt pitch of that imaginary Virtue, which is only found in the Brains and Books of the more rigid Moraliſts: No, my meaning is, that they may hence improve their Abilities, acquire a more becoming Deportment, and keep within the bounds of Good Manners. 'Tis pity that they are no more carefully inſinuated into the Practice of our Youth, the *Engliſh Genius* being naturally as tractable, and as capable of arriving to the higheſt Perfection in the moſt difficult Enterpriſes, as that of any other Nation. 'Tis a Shame to ſee ſo many of our Gentry ſo very defective in this point, who, ſway'd by their own natural Inclinations, are prone to embark themſelves in vitious Employments. They ſpend their Lives in Intemperance, ſacrifice their Eſtates to their brutiſh Debauches, and propagate little to their unfortunate Off-Spring but the ſad Reſult of their *Epicuriſm.* This is, in a great meaſure, occaſion'd by want of Education, which might tame their exorbitant Paſſions, regulate their Will, and qualify them for honourable Stations, in which they might promote the Publick, as well as their own private Intereſt.

The knowledge of Foreign Languages will likewiſe be no ſmall Advantage to an induſtrious and curious Perſon, by means whereof he will have the benefit of their Books and Libraries, and, by converſing with the Learned, very much improve his Talent. Nay, by converſing with the moſt illiterate Peaſants, and others of mean Capacities, he may chance to diſcover Jewels of value hid under that Rubbiſh, which may prove to be of ſingular uſe, if well manag'd. Vulgar Experiments are not to be ſlighted; but we muſt herein follow the Example of the Antients, who gave no leſs Honour to a God of Wood or Stone, than if it had been of beaten Gold, and enrich'd with the greateſt Treaſures of the *Orient.*

The Preface.

The Societies of *Virtuoſi*, which have been eſtabliſh'd in divers parts of *Europe*, whoſe conſtant and indefatigable Endeavours have been ſo beneficial to the Publick, will not a little conduce to the Advantage of a Traveller, their *Tranſactions*, *Journals*, and *Ephimerides*, being a Collection of the moſt uſeful Obſervations and choice Remarks of the Learned. They have their Meetings uſually once a Month, and, tho' they ſeem to have paſs'd their firſt Heats, they have now and then ſomething worth Obſervation.

In *France*, young Gentlemen uſually learn Dancing, Fencing, Riding, and Mathematicks, where they find expert Maſters at eaſy Rates. In *Italy*, their Muſick, Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, are in great eſteem; and, indeed, it has always produc'd Men of more than ordinary Skill, whoſe Names and Works will be tranſmitted to Poſterity as durable Monuments of their noble Performances. It can boaſt of the divine *Raphael*, the incomparable *Michael Angelo*, the moſt excellent *Carache*, the furious *Tintoret*, the great *Titian*, and the moſt noble *Paulo Veroneſe*, with other great Maſters of the noble Art of Painting, whoſe curious Works are eſteem'd the greateſt Ornaments of their Churches and Princes Palaces.

Epithets given them by the Italians, *from their manner of Painting.*

You have here a true and impartial Account of what I obſerv'd moſt remarkable in my Travels. I might make an Apology for the Stile; but, in reality, I only endeavour'd to render it Intelligible, ſince artificial Diſguiſes ſuit not with the naked Truth. If it may be any way uſeful, I ſhall not think it ill beſtow'd: If otherwiſe, I ſhall have this ſatisfaction, at leaſt, that I deſign'd no ill.

ABBREVIATIONS

Used in the

Antient Inſcriptions

EXPLAINED,

For ſuch as are not well vers'd in the *Roman* Antiquities.

A. . . . . *Aulus.*
AVG. . . . . *Auguſtus.*
AEDIL. . . . . *Ædilis.*
AEDIL. CVR. . . . . *Ædilis Curulus.*
AEDIL. PL. . . . . *Ædilis Plebis.*
C. R. . . . . *Civis Romanus.*
C. . . . . *Caius.*
CENT. . . . . *Centuria.*
CENS. . . . . *Cenſor.*
COS. . . . . *Conſul.*
COSS. . . . . *Conſules.*
COS. DES. . . . . *Conſul deſignatus.*
COL. . . . . *Colonia.*
D. . . . . *Decius.*
D. . . . . *Deumvir.*
DD. . . . . *Dedicavit, vel dedicaverunt.*
D. DD. . . . . *Dono dedere.*
D. D. L. M. . . . . *Dono dedit libero munere.*
DES. . . . . *Deſignatus, vel deſignavit.*
DEC. DEC. . . . . *Decreto Decurionum.*
EX. S. C. . . . . *Ex Senatus Conſulto.*
EPVL. . . . . *Epulo vel Epulonum.*
F. . . . . *Filius vel Filia.*
FL. . . . . *Flavius vel Flavia.*
G. AVG. . . . . *Genio Auguſti.*
G. S. . . . . *Genio ſacro.*
H-S. . . . . *Seſtertius.*
I. *vel* IVL. . . . . *Julius.*
III. V. / III. VIR. . . . . *Triumvir, Triumviri.*
IIII. V. / IIII. VIR. . . . . *Quartumvir, Quartumviri.*
II. . . . . *Duo Millia.*
III. . . . . *Tria Millia.*
IMP. . . . . *Imperator.*
K. *vel* KL. . . . . *Kalendas.*
L. . . . . *Lucius.*
L. D. D. D. . . . . *Locum Diis dedicavit.*
L. F. . . . . *Lucii Filius.*
LEG. X. . . . . *Legio decima.*
L. R. . . . . *Lex Romana.*
M. . . . . *Monimentum.*

M. F.	*Marci filius.*
N. L.	*Nominis Latini.*
NEP	*Nepos.*
P. *vel* PVB.	*Publius.*
P. P.	*Pater Patria.*
P. R.	*Populus Romanus.*
POP.	*Populus.*
P. M. *vel* PONT. MAX.	*Pontifex Maximus.*
P.	*Pius Felix.*
P.	*Praetor.*
PROC. *vel* PROCOS.	*Proconsul.*
POT.	*Potestas, vel Potestate.*
Q.	*Quintus.*
RO.	*Romani.*
SER.	*Servius.*
S. P. Q. R.	*Senatus Populusq; Romanus.*
T.	*Titus.*
T. F.	*Titi filius.*
T. FL.	*Titus Flavius.*
TI. TIB.	*Tiberius.*
TR. PL.	*Tribunus Plebis.*
TR. POT.	*Tribunitia Potestate.*
V.	*Quinq; Millia.*
V. R.	*Urbs Romana.*
VII. VIR.	*Septemvir.*
X.	*Decem Millia.*

ERRATA.

M. F.

ERRATA.

PAGE 2 line 7 read *oras.* p. 4 l. 11 read *followed.* p. 6 l. 4 read *hollow,* p. 8 l. 11 read *Herbarium vivum,* l. 19 read *Tin,* l. 24 read *Golius.* p. 12 l. 7 read *Naſſovii,* l. 23 read *timuit,* l. 41 read *could.* p. 15 l. 20 read *Bolduc,* l. 34 read *Raveſtein.* p. 23 l. 44 read *Scates.* p. 25 l. 2 read *Eburones.* p. 27 l. 5 read *other.* p. 32 l. 34 read *Native.* p. 34 l. 32 read *Hotchets.* p. 35 l. 12 read *what is very ſtrange.* p. 41 l. 11 read *form,* l. 14 read *Belgæ.* p. 46 l. 36 read *diverſitas.* p. 47 l. 36 read *prodeant.* p. 47. l. 20 read *which Ray will therefore be the Axis of that.* p. 49 l. 23 read *retrait.* p. 50 l. 5 read *refracti.* p. 50 l. 38 read *Eucl.* ibid. *duos.* p. 55 l. 16 read *efformari,* l. 19 read *anteriorem,* l. 25 read *in ſpacium,* l. 40 read *tinctos.* p. 56 l. 26 read *guttula.* p. 60 l. 15 read *from Gideon's.* p. 66 l. 2 read *Sorbon.* p. 70 l. 21 read *Chymiſtry.* p. 77 l. 2 read *after.* p. 79 l. 10 read *Gentlemen.* p. 84 l. 18 read *dares.* p. 91 l. 16 read *lapidei,* l. 21 read *Ilex.* p. 92 l. 6 read *ludere.* p. 93 l. 24 read *Sauveur,* l. 44 read *caſi.* p. 98 l. 4 read *Eſprit,* l. 6 read *count.* p. 101 l. 32 read *Saccag'd.* p. 112 l. 11 read *Chambery.* p. 117 l. 50 read *Salt Tongues.* p. 123 l. 13 read *foot,* l. 20 read *Catullus,* l. 47 read *of its.* p. 124 l. 22 read *Inclitus,* l. 24 read *expulit.* p. 127 l. 7 read *of Venice.* p. 127 l. 31 read *Sannazarius,* l. 39 read *Jupiter.* p. 129 l. 32 read *Huns.* p. 143 l. 9 read *uteretur.* p. 149 l. 4 read *ſhew him.* p. 158 l. 40 read *ſunk.* p. 161 l. 40 read *it was.* p. 169 l. 39 read *Scævola.* p. 170 l. 2 read *Scævola.* p. 170 l. 34 read *Epulones,* l. 47 read ὄθελος. p. 183 l. 34 read *hortorum.* p. 185 l. 21 read *Æmilianus.* p. 188 l. 40 read *tetigerint,* l. 42 read *gives.* p. 191 l. 25 read $\frac{2}{3}$, l. 48 read *Hercules.* p. 192 l. 40 read *back.* p. 195 l. 49 read *his head was.* p. 201 l. 16 read *and this,* l. 44 read *with Servants.* p. 202 l. 9 read *him to.* p. 214 l. 16 read *Baluſtres.* p. 215 l. 23 read *ſuſpexerunt viri,* l. 24 read *Reges,* l. 33 read *vota,* l. 35 read *caſta,* l. 45 read *ſuperb.* p. 216 l. 46 read *at Naples.* p. 232 l. 8 read *Læſtrigones.* p. 234 l. 32 read *Troglodytes.* p. 235 l. 11 read *Gloſſopetræ.* p. 238 l. 40 read *timet.* p. 241 l. 25 r. *Lorenza.* p. 244 l. 9 read *inlaid.* p. 247 l. 35 read *practic'd.* p. 250 l. 4 read *Montignoſo.* p. 255 l. 21 read *Baluſtres.* p. 259 l. 33 read *additions.* p. 261 l. 3. dele *in.* p. 271 l. 6 read *mineral.* p. 277 l. 4 read *Almanſer's,* l. 7 read *Martial,* l. 42 read *eripuit.* p. 279 l. 46 read *Treaſures.* p. 280 l. 42 read *conſtantly.* p. 283 l. 11 read *occurr'd.* p. 287 l. 30 read *after his.* p. 295 l. 1 read *lacrimæ,* ibid. read *ſtillatæq;* p. 314 l. 24 read *Candace.* p. 318 l. 28 read *ſo high.* p. 333 l. 32 read *Nicomedes.* p. 346 l. 52 read *inſomuch that.* p. 348 l. 11 read *hurried.* p. 350 l. 33 read *meer contact.* p. 356 l. 46 read *The Mainiotes.*

TAB. 1. Pag. 1.

Fig. 1.

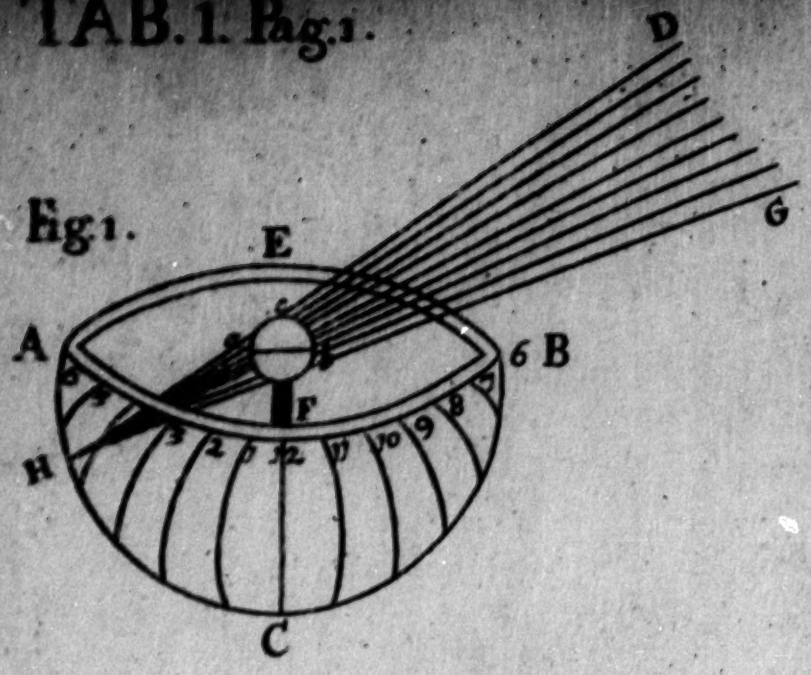
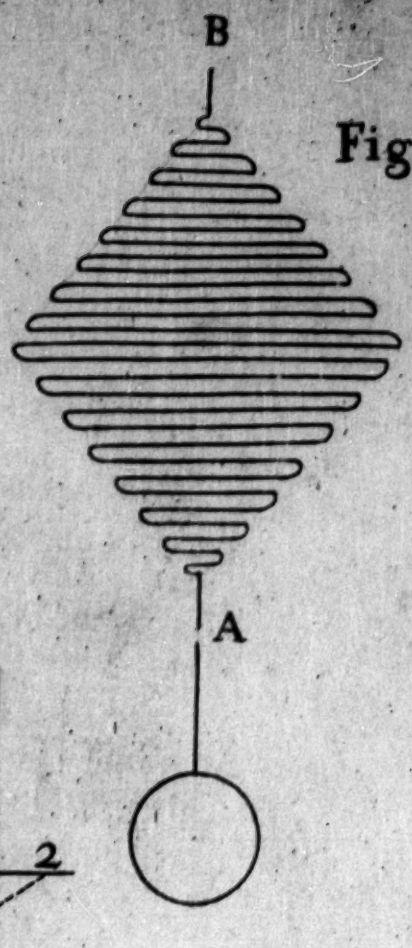


Fig. 2.



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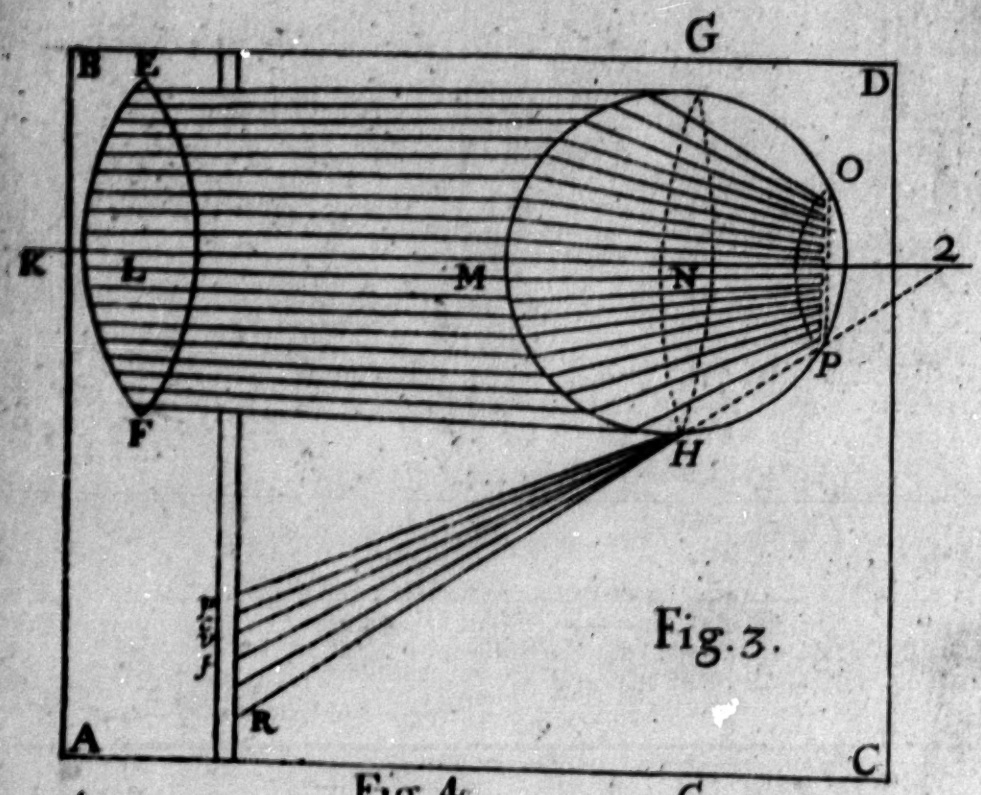

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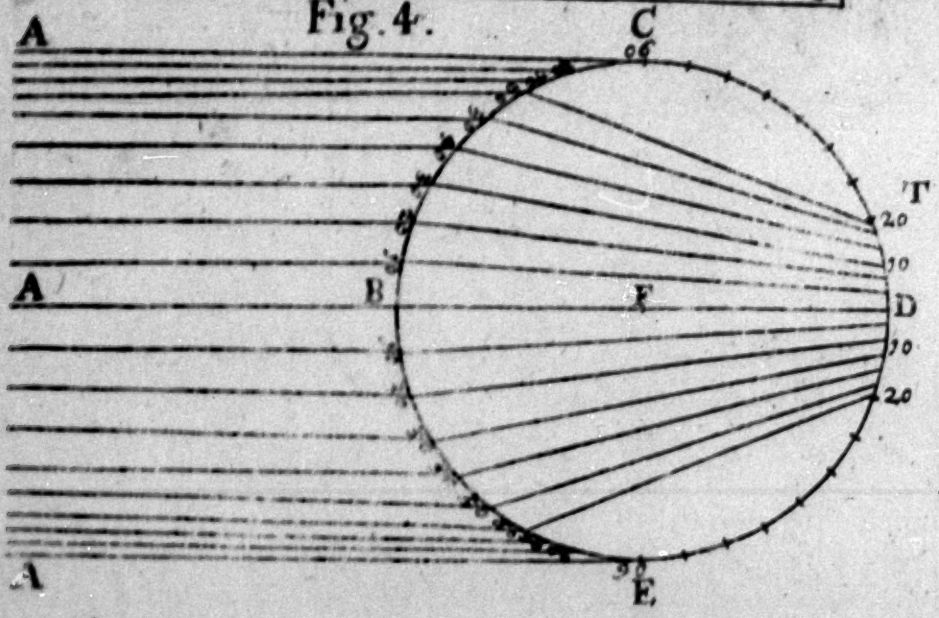


Fig. 4.

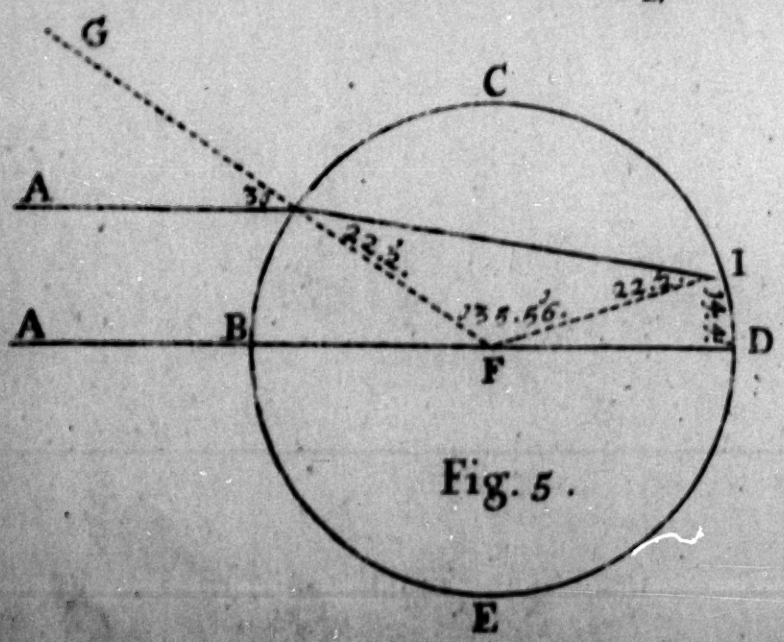
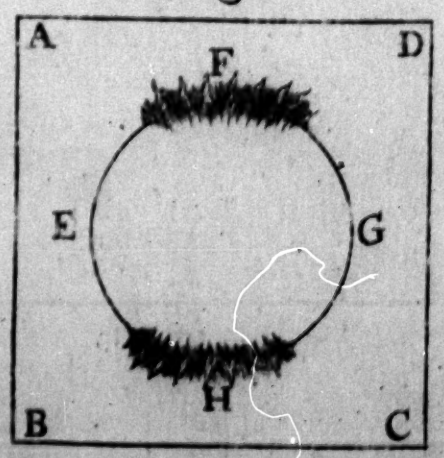


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



HOLLAND.

APRIL 6th 1682, I arriv'd at *Amsterdam*, one of the greatest and most populous Cities in the *Low-Countries*, taking its Name from the River *Amstel*, that, passing thro' it, discharges it self into an arm of the *Zuiderzee*. The Buildings are tall and stately; the Streets large, clean and neat, with Channels in the middle, and an infinity of Stone and Wooden Bridges joyning the many little Islands of which the City is compos'd. The Houses are all built upon Piles, insomuch, that the Under-ground-work is esteem'd more chargeable than the Superstructure. It's likewise extreamly well fortified both by Art and Nature, encompass'd with Fenny Ground, and by means of certain Sluces, all the adjacent Country may be drown'd in case of Necessity. In regard of its immense Traffick it's justly stil'd the Magazine of *Europe*. The Harbour is constantly full of Ships from all Parts of the World; and I am credibly inform'd, That there are commonly in the Port and Channels above 3000 Vessels; and tho' a Fleet of Three or Four Hundred Ships should arrive at the same time loaden with all sorts of Merchandise, the Citizens are so rich, and the Commerce so great, that they can take it all off in five or six Days. *Amsterdam.*

Amongst the Publick Buildings, the *New Stadt-house* is the most considerable, and said to have cost above 200000 Pound in erecting. The Structure is square, and the Architecture of the *Composit* and *Corinthian Order*, with *Festoons* of *Bass-relief* between the Windows: But the *Portico* is very plain, and, in my Opinion, unbecoming so noble a Fabrick. In the great Hall, we saw two prodigious Globes represented on the Pavement in *Mosaick-work*, one being of the *Indies*, and the other of the whole World. At the higher end of the Hall, stands a gigantick Statue of *Atlas*, with the Globe of the World on his Shoulders. All the other Rooms are richly adorn'd with Jasper, Alabaster, and divers curious Statues and Paintings of the most expert Masters of our Age. On the Pedestal of a Statue of the V. *Mary*, we read the following Inscription in golden Capitals:

IV. CAL. NOV. CIↃ. IↃC. XLVIII.

Quo compositum est bellum
Quod Fœderati Inf. German.
Populi cum tribus Philippis
Potentissimis Hispaniarum
Regibus terrâ mariq; per
Omnes fere Orbis oras ultra
Octoginta annos fortiter
Gesserunt asserta Patriæ
Libertate & Religione
Auspitiis Coss.
Pacificatorum Optimorum
Gerb. Pancras, Jac. de Graef,
Sib. Valkenier Pet. Sthaep,
Consulum filii & agnati
Jacto primo fundamenti
Lapide hanc Curiam
Fundarunt.

In the *East-India-House* we saw divers sorts of *Indian* Arms, great quantities of Spices and other Commodities, with all things necessary to rig and set out a great Fleet of Ships. The *Exchange*, the *Admiralty-House*, and the *Magazine*, are likewise very handsome Buildings. We saw also divers *Hospitals* for Sick People and Orphans; as likewise an *House of Correction* for Vagabonds and Disobedient Boys, who are, for the most part, employ'd in Sawing Brazil-wood; the most intractable being shut up in a Dungeon, where the Water enters by several Pipes, and gains upon them by degrees, so that they must either keep continually pumping, or be drown'd. At that, for lewd and debauch'd young Girls, we saw written over the Door in great Letters, *Castigatio*; and within hangs a great bundle of Rods, threatening them with Chastisement. The Citizens, of all Ranks, send their Children to these Houses for all extraordinary Misdemeanours, where they are lodg'd according to their Degree or Quality, and exempted from Work if their Parents pay their Pensions; but detain'd there 'till they give sufficient proofs of their Amendment. Here is also an *Hospital* for Mad Folks.

In the *New Church* we saw the famous Pulpit, which, tho' of Wood, is most curiously wrought, and said to have cost 100000 Gildres.

In the *Old Church*, we saw the Monument of Admiral *Heemskerk*, who was employ'd by the States General to search out the North-East Passage to the *Indies*. I have formerly read some Journals of his Voyages, and will here insert one considerable Adventure in the Year 1586. Two Vessels, commanded by *Barenson* and *Heemskerk*, left the *Texel* on the 18th of *May*, sailing towards the North; but on the 5th of *June* they began to perceive the Ice, which block'd up their Passage, and oblig'd them to think of steering some other Course to avoid that Obstacle. After a mature Deliberation, 'twas agreed

agreed upon, that the two Veſſels ſhould ſeperate one from the other, and keep at large to avoid the Ice, which they imagin'd might leſs incommode them the further off they kept from Land: But after divers fruitleſs attempts, one of the Veſſels return'd to *Amſterdam*, the Seamen utterly deſpairing of all Succeſs. The other Ship, in which *Heemskerk* and *Barenſon* were, advanc'd, with much ado, as far as *Nova Zembla*, on the Coaſt whereof it was encompaſs'd with Ice, and ſo frozen, that they could by no means get one foot further. They had neither Pyrates nor Sea-Monſters to deal withal, but Mountains of Ice and Snow, with an inſupportable cold Air, which muſt have congeal'd the very Blood in their Veins, had not their Vigour and Courage been as great as the Miſeries they underwent, and capable of ſupporting the worſt Fatigues and Hardſhips to gratify their daring Curioſity: In fine, they went aſhore over the Ice and Snow, where they found a Brook of freſh Water and an infinite number of Trees lying on the Ground, having, as they imagin'd, been thrown down by the violence of tempeſtuous Winds, which are likewiſe very frequent in thoſe parts. The Sun beginning by this time to decline, they built themſelves a little Houſe with part of their Veſſel, and ſuch Wood as they found on the Shore, laying in ſuch Proviſions as they had left, to paſs, in the beſt manner they could, a long Night of about three Months; during which time, the Sun wholly abſents it ſelf from that *Horizon*. While they were at work, they were often alarm'd by whole Troops of white Bears, and forc'd to keep continually on their guard, by reaſon of the incredible fierceneſs of theſe Beaſts, which ſpare nothing that comes in their way: Inſomuch, that divers Seamen, who in other Expeditions have ventur'd a little too far into the Country, have been devour'd by them, tho' they were divers in company, and well arm'd. The Houſe being finiſh'd, by the 4th of *November*, and the Sun totally with drawing it ſelf, they ſhut themſelves up therein, having made a good Proviſion of Wood for Fire, and ſuch other Neceſſaries as they could get. The Darkneſs had no ſooner over-ſpread the Earth, but their old Enemies the Bears left moleſting them, retiring to certain Caves, where they ſleep 'till the return of the Sun; and, in their place, a multitude of Foxes were continually barking and making a noiſe about their Cabin, divers of which they caught in Traps and Snares, roaſting and eating them, as often as the rigour of the Weather permitted them to go out. The Air was ſo ſtrangely ſharp, that, tho' they kept a conſtant Fire, their Beer and *Spaniſh* Wine were ſo frozen, that they were conſtrain'd to break the Ice with Hammers and melt it over the Fire; but, that failing, they were forc'd to drink Snow-Water. *January* 24th, the Sun began to appear, and the poor Priſoners to peep abroad, admiring and laughing at one another's Complexion; for they were ſo tann'd with Smoak, that they look'd more like *Moors* and *Arabs* than *Hollanders*. They had only loſt four of their Company in theſe miſerable Winter Quarters, *Barenſon* being one of the number, *Heemskerk* and eleven others continuing in good health. The Son no ſooner began to influence the Earth, but the Bears began to come abroad and perſecute them as eagerly as before; but what is very remarkable, in one that was kill'd by ſome of the Crew, they

found an Hundred Pound of Greaſe, which ſerv'd them to burn in their Lamp inſtead of Oyl, and ſeems to ſhew that they fatten during the time of their repoſe. The Ship being no more ſerviceable, *Heemskerk* order'd the two Shallops to be fitted as well as poſſible; which being accordingly done, they ſet out to Sea again, to return to *Holland*, but encounter'd no leſs Difficulties than in coming out: On one hand, the Sea was ſtill fill'd with floating Iſlands and prodigious pieces of Ice, ſome above Water, and ſome under; by reaſon whereof, they halted as it were between Life and Death for ſeveral Days together; and on the other, they were purſued by the Bears, which follow'd them on the Ice, ſwimming from one piece to another, and oftentimes making up to the Shallops, where the Seamen were ready to defend themſelves with their Handſpikes and Muſquet ſhot. To conclude: After having undergone Dangers that can hardly be conceiv'd, much leſs expreſs'd, and having courageouſly ſtruggled with Death, in all its moſt frightful Shapes, for the ſpace of 16 Months, they came back to the *Texel* in *October* 1687. But to return from whence we digreſs'd.

Here is likewiſe a Publick *School*, with ſix or eight Profeſſors ſalary'd by the Magiſtrates, and a *Phyſick Garden* well ſtor'd with Plants. The City is at preſent as big as two thirds of *London*, as near as I could gueſs; and, as their Trade encreaſes, ſo they are, from time to time, enlarging the Bounds thereof, by taking in more Ground to build upon; that I doubt not but, in time, it will contend with the greateſt and moſt majeſtick Cities of *Europe*.

I lodg'd near a *Blowing-Houſe*, as ſome call it, built for the melting of *Lead-aſhes*, to reduce them into *Lead*. They have a ſmall Tower erected over the Furnace to carry off the poyſonous Vapours which riſe in the Fuſion; on the ſides whereof, I ſaw the Fumes concrete in likeneſs of white Sugar, but of a ſharp biting taſt. Such as are employ'd in the Work are ſubject to *Aſthma's*, and other Diſeaſes of the Lungs, which commonly prove fatal to them, and ſhew the Acrity of thoſe Mineral Fumes, of which our *Somerſet-ſhire* Men, near *Mendip*, are abundantly convinc'd; for the *Rot* is no where ſo frequent amongſt Sheep, as near the places where they dig and work their *Lead Ore*. 'Twas, poſſibly, from this venomous quality of *Lead*, that the antient *Egyptians*, in their Hieroglyphicks, drew *Saturn* with a Sickle in his Hand, and this Inſcription, *Falx mea eſt mordax.*

The Riches of *Amſterdam* are ineſtimable, the Inhabitants having engroſs'd to themſelves, in a manner, the whole Trade of the *Netherlands*, and particularly of *Antwerp*, as well as *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, heretofore two famous Empories. In a word, this flouriſhing City is the Pearl of the *Low-Countries*, and, indeed, the Prodigy of *Europe*: Nor are the People ſo mutinous here, as in other parts of theſe Provinces; not that they are of a different Temperament, or aw'd by other forms of Government; but becauſe they are too much buſied about their own private Affairs, and too deeply engag'd in Commerce, to have many vacant Moments to ſpend in Cabals, Factions and Diſorders; which are uſually the greateſt Enemies to Intereſt. They have commonly 2000 Tun of Gold in their *Bank*, and their Magazines always fill'd with prodigious quantities of all

ſorts

ſorts of rich and profitable Commodities, which, by means of the frequency of Commerce, are ſent out as faſt as they are brought in.

This City ſuffer'd conſiderably heretofore by the Factions of the *Houcks* and *Cabalins*, and had like to have been ſurpriz'd by the Anabaptiſts in the Year 1525. When *John* of *Leyden*, the Ring-leader of that Sect, being declar'd King of *Munſter*, ſent one *Galen* to ſow the ſame Seed of Sedition in *Amſterdam*. This Miſſioner, having made a great number of Proſelites in the City, diſcover'd his Deſign, of rendering himſelf Maſter thereof, to about Five or Six Hundred of his Followers, who were to engage their Friends and Confidents, and repair to the *Great Place*, at the ringing of the Bell at the Town-Houſe. The Day being come, the Conſpirators came thither arm'd, to the number of 6000, with their Colours flying and Drums beating. This unexpected Accident having allarm'd the People, a certain Citizen ran to the Town-Houſe, and took away the Bell rope, (imagining they intended to give the Signal by ringing) which fruſtrated the Mutineers of their Deſign, and put them into ſome Confuſion. The Magiſtrates, in the mean while, were not idle, but caus'd the ends of all the Streets that led to the Town-Houſe to be Barricado'd, and block'd up with Packs of Hops and Wooll, and plac'd Guards throughout the whole City, to keep others from joyning them. The next Morning the Cannon were mounted againſt the Town-Houſe; at the ſight of which, the Seditious, deſpairing of Succeſs, endeavour'd to make their eſcape; but were ſo encompaſs'd by the *Militia*, that the greateſt part were kill'd, and the reſt taken, and puniſh'd according to their deſert.

Amſterdam is govern'd by a *Scout* or *Prætor*, four *Burgomaſters* or *Conſuls*, a *Vroetſchap* of thirty ſix Senators, and nine *Scabins* or *Judges*, who jointly make Laws, and ſee them executed. All the other Towns in *Holland* are govern'd much after the ſame manner.

From *Amſterdam* we went by Boat to *Utrecht*, eight Leagues diſtant, the principal City of a Province, antiently call'd *Antonina*, and afterwards *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, it having been a Paſs over the River *Rheine*, before it broke into the *Leck*. It comes far ſhort of divers other Cities of the *Low-Countries* in Beauty and Splendour of Buildings, Cleanlineſs of Streets, and the like; but it's well fortify'd, being moated round, and encompaſs'd with thick and firm Ramparts; the only defect being the prodigious length of the *Courtains* between the Baſtions. In the Cathedral lies buried St. *Willibrord*, an Engliſh-man, the Apoſtle and firſt Biſhop of the place. *Utrecht.*

In the Collegiate Church of St. *Mary*, we obſerv'd a Pillar with an Ox painted on it, and the following Inſcription:

Accipe, poſteritas, quod per tua ſæcula narres,
Taurinis cutibus fundo ſolidata columna eſt.

The Tradition goes, That the Work-men having not been able to build it on Piles, like the reſt, laid the Foundation on *Ox-Hides*, by the Advice of a Child, who was kill'd by his own Father for diſcovering the Secret, becauſe he had been deny'd the Recompence he ask'd to undertake it. The Tomb and Picture of the Child are

ſtill ſeen in this Church. In the place where the Canons hold their Chapter, they ſhew'd us two antient Idols of Braſs, one of *Jupiter*, and another of *Mercury*, given by the Emperor *Charles* IV; three Unicorns Horns, each three Foot long and hollow within; and a very great Elephant's Tooth.

The Univerſity was founded in the Year 1636, for all Faculties. *Henricus Regius* died a little before the time of our being there.

The City of *Utrecht* is remarkable for three things. 1. From the top of the Steeple of the Cathedral, one may diſcern ſixteen Cities, in a calm ſerene Day. 2. They reckon fifty Cities within a Day's Journey of this place, each of them being at the ſame diſtance. 3. A Man may ride hence in the Morning to which he pleaſes of twenty-ſix wall'd Towns, Dine, and return to *Utrecht* at Night.

Harlem. From *Utrecht* we return'd to *Amſterdam*, by reaſon of ſome Buſineſs we had not diſpatch'd before, and here took Boat for *Harlem* three Leagues further. This City is pleaſantly ſeated on the River *Sparen*, well built, populous, and eſteem'd next to *Amſterdam* for bigneſs. It's encompaſs'd with antient ſtrong Walls, and a large Ditch of Water, which render it capable of a good Defence. The Manufactures of Silk, Linnen and Woollen, are very Beneficial to the Citizens; as likewiſe Knitting, Dying, and divers other profitable Occupations. The great Church ſtands in the Market-place, and paſſes for the fineſt in *Holland*. Over-againſt it ſtands the Town-Houſe, an handſome Structure, in which they ſhew'd us divers Swords, with which 500 Soldiers were beheaded in the time of the Low-Countrey Wars, for keeping a private Intelligence with the Duke of *Alba* to betray the City, and put it into the Hands of the *Spaniards*.

The Art of Printing is ſaid to have been invented here in the Year 1440, by *Laurence Coſter*; tho' others will have it to have been found out at *Mentz*, by *Guttemberg* and *Fauſtus*, about the ſame time. We ſaw *Coſter's* Picture in a Summer-Houſe in the Prince's Garden, repreſented in a long Gown, with the Capital Letter A in his Hand, and the following Inſcription:

M. S.

Viro Conſulari Laurentio Coſtero Harlemenſi, alteri Cadmo, & Artis Typographicæ circa annum Domini MCCCCXXXX. *Inventori primo.*

To decide the Difference between thoſe of *Harlem* and *Mentz*, Authors agree, That *Coſter* printed by engraving each Page on Copper-plates, after the manner of the *Chineſe*; and that *Guttemberg* and *Fauſtus* firſt invented moveable Characters, to compoſe Syllables and Words apart, *cum facile eſt inventis addere*.

The Inhabitants of this City highly ſignaliz'd themſelves, by a vigorous Reſiſtance they made againſt the *Spaniſh* Army, commanded by *Frederick* Son to the Duke of *Alba*, in the Year 1572. In defiance of the Beſiegers, they executed all their Priſoners on the Ramparts

Ramparts of the Town, burnt an infinity of Croſſes, Images, and Pictures, in ſight of the Enemy; and Women appear'd arm'd on the Walls, leading on Companies to defend the Breaches. After ſeven or eight Months Siege, *Frederick*, deſpairing of all Succeſs, writ to his Father at *Bruſſels*, deſiring his Order to withdraw the Army; but the Duke, who, at that time, lay Sick of the Gout, ſent him back word, That he himſelf might come away if he pleas'd; and that he deſign'd to go and command in Perſon, if his Indiſpoſition permitted it; or, at leaſt, would ſend his Mother to Head the Army. This ſharp Anſwer ſo nettled the young Man, that he began to take Courage, and made his Advances with ſo much Reſolution and Eagerneſs, that, not long after, the Inhabitants were forc'd to Surrender at Diſcretion, and paid dearly for their daring Gallantry.

Meyerus, in his Annals of *Flanders*, makes mention of a Sea-Monſter, ſhap'd like a Woman, taken in a Lake in *Holland*, and brought to *Harlem*, where it ſoon took to Eating and Drinking, and being cloath'd, learnt to Spin and perform all ſorts of Houſewifry; it was likewiſe taught to imitate all kinds of Religious Ceremonies, and liv'd ſeveral Years; but continu'd always Dumb.

The Arms of the City are, a Sword with four Stars, and a Croſs in memory of a ſignal Exploit, perform'd by ſome of the Inhabitants in the Expedition of Chriſtian Princes againſt the Infidels in the *Holy Land*, about the Year 1245, by breaking the Chain which ſhut up the Mouth of the River *Nilus* in *Ægypt*, and opening the Paſſage to *Damieta*.

Here is brew'd a ſort of Beer, which being tranſported into *Friezland*, and other adjacent Provinces, becomes much better than any that's drank in *Harlem*, which they attribute to ſome hidden quality of the Air.

Leyden.

We proceeded on by Boat to *Leyden*, five Leagues. This City is very antient, having been known in *Ptolomy*'s Days by the Name of *Lugdunum Batavorum*; and is at preſent one of the pleaſanteſt and moſt agreeable Cities in *Europe*. The Buildings are fair, and the Streets large and clean, with Channels in the middle, planted on both ſides with rows of Trees. It's compos'd of a multitude of ſmall Iſlands, joyn'd by 145 Bridges, whereof 104 are of Stone, the reſt of Wood. It's likewiſe well Wall'd and Trench'd, which, together with the facility of drowning the Country round about, make it ſtrong and of difficult acceſs. The great Church, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is one of the faireſt in *Holland*, being ſupported by three rows of Pillars on each ſide, and adorn'd with the Monuments of divers learned Men, amongſt which, we remark'd thoſe of *Dodonæus*, *Heurnius*, *Bontius*, and *Erpenius*. In the Church of *Our Lady*, belonging to the *Walloon-Proteſtants*, we ſaw the Monuments of *Joſ. Scaliger*, *Carolus Cluſius*, *Snellius*, *Polyander*, and divers other eminent Profeſſors of the Univerſity.

The *Publick School* ſtands on the *Rapembourg*, which is juſtly eſteem'd the fineſt Street in the *Low-Countries*. It's a tall Pile of Brick-work, more commodious than ſplendid, having been a Convent of Nuns before the Reformation. It has, beſides the Schools of all Faculties, a Tower for Aſtronomical Obſervations, well pro-

vided with all ſorts of Inſtruments belonging to that Science. On one ſide of the Court, we viſited the famous Printing-Houſe of *Elzevir*, which is ſtill kept up by his Heirs, but much decay'd. Hard by, we ſaw the *Phyſick Garden*, which, tho' ſmall in compaſs, is well ſtor'd with Plants, the States General entertaining a *Botaniſt* in the *Indies* purpoſely to ſupply it with *Exoticks*. The Botanick Profeſſor reads his publick Lectures in the Garden every Morning, and the Gardener, for a ſmall Recompence of four or five Crowns, is always ready to inſtruct young Students in the Knowledge of Vegitables, permitting them to gather what Herbs they pleaſe to make an *Herbarium vivum*. At one end of the Garden is a little Gallery, with a Collection of Natural Rarities. The *Chymical Laboratory* is on the back ſide of the School, which we went to ſee, and found the Profeſſor lecturing on a *Spiritus fumans*, or Spirit that ſmoaks as often as it's expos'd to the Air, and appears as clear and tranſparent as Rock-water when ſhut up cloſe in the Glaſs; which evidently ſhews the Air to be impregnated with Saline Particles, which are the cauſe of the aforeſaid Fermentation It's diſtill'd from two Ounces of the *Amalgama* of *Tin*, and three of *Sublimate Corroſive*, in a ſmall Glaſs Retort.

The Studies of *Law* and *Phyſick* are here moſt in vogue, and eſpecially the latter. I have ſeen divers of the moſt celebrated Schools and Univerſities of *Europe*, but never found any where Students have more Advantages than here. Their Matriculation conſiſts in a ſhort Examination by the *Rector Magnificus*, and being enregiſter'd *in albo Academiæ*. Here are no Colleges; but Schollars live in private Houſes, and have their Wine and Beer Exciſe-free, by being Members of the Univerſity. Degrees are here taken, either *more Majorum* (as they call it) by defending certain *Theſes* publickly; or *Sub camino*, that is, privately, to ſave Charges. Such as commence in publick, do it in preſence of the Magiſtrates of the City, the Profeſſors and Schollars of the Univerſity, and the greateſt part of the Aſſembly is treated by them after their Creation. They confer no other Degree here but that of Doctor.

The *Anatomical Theatre*, by the Engliſh Church, is conſiderable, for a great Collection of Natural and Artificial Curioſities, as Skeletons of Men and Beaſts, exotick Animals and Minerals; Heathen Gods; *Egyptian* Mummies, with Hieroglyphicks of above 2000 Years ſtanding; a Portrait of the *Cultivorus Pruſſianus*; a Sea-Horſe's Skin; *Indian* and *Chineſe* Arms and Characters; a Fiſh with two Feet; and the Skeleton of a young Whale 12 Foot long, cut out of the Belly of an old one. We ſaw divers other Rarities which we omit, there being printed Catalogues of them all. In the publick *Library*, they ſhew'd us a good Collection of Manuſcripts in the Orientral Languages, left to the Univerſity by *Joſeph Scaliger* and *Jacobus Golius*; amongſt which there are, as I am inform'd, divers curious Pieces, well worth tranſlating. Profeſſor *Uchtman* ſhow'd us a choice *Arabick* Treatiſe of *Ahmedi*, entitled, *De Margaritis ex Rore genitis*, which he had ſome thoughts of turning into *Latin*, and rendering publick.

During our ſtay at *Leyden*, I chanc'd to converſe often with a *German* Student, who eat all ſorts of Spiders, and ſought after them where

where ever he came, whether out of meer Curiosity, or to shew the Error of the Vulgar, who cry them up for Poyson, I know not. This Observation, with some others I have made of the same nature, almost confirms me in the Opinion, That no parts of Animals are poysonous when taken inwardly, nor otherwise, unless the Venome be immediately mixt with the mass of Blood by biting or the like.

John Buckhold, otherwise call'd *John* of *Leyden*, the famous Anabaptist, was Native of this City, and a Taylor by Trade; who having perverted a great number of People, and stir'd up divers Seditions in *Westphalia*, and other Parts of the *Lower-Germany*, by the Assistance of *Knipperdoling*, made himself King of *Munster*, in the Year 1534; having driven off the Bishop, and taken the Government into his own Hands. In the Solemnity of his Coronation, he rode thro' the Streets of *Munster* with his Crown on his Head, and a Sword and Bible carried before him; the one to compel, and the other to blind the People, glossing over the Revolt with a pretext of Zeal and Gospel-Liberty. All such as fell not on their Knees as he pass'd, were massacred on the place; nay, the pretended Prophet kill'd a poor Woman with his own hands, for contemning his usurp'd Authority. His short Reign was a bloody and barbarous one; the Magistrates and Clergy were all butcher'd; Churches demolish'd; and the whole Government turn'd topsy-turvy. To draw the People more effectually, he us'd all the most powerful and pleasing Baits of Libertanism, authorizing and recommending *Poligamy*, by taking fifteen Wives himself. The Bishop being thus forcibly kept from his own just Rights by his rebellious Subjects, had recourse to the Elector of *Cologne*, and Duke of *Cleves*; and having obtain'd Succours, besieg'd the City: Upon which, divers of the Faction were employ'd, by the Impostor, to assassinate him; but frustrated in their Designs. The Besieg'd made a very obstinate Defence, even when they were reduc'd by Famine to incredible Streights; for having eaten up all the Horses, Dogs, Cats, and other living Creatures they could find within the Walls; some kill'd and eat their own Children, and others pull'd off the Parchment and Leather from Books to serve them instead of Food; still expecting some strange Deliverance, which their Seducer flatter'd them withal. However, after 15 Months Siege, they were forc'd to Surrender at Discretion; and all above the Age of Twelve Years, were put to the Sword. Their new King, after having his Flesh pinch'd and torn with hot Irons, was hang'd with his principal Complices, and their Bodies hung up in Iron-Cages on S. *Lambert's* Tower, for a Terror to all ambitious and turbulent Spirits, who seduce the easy Multitude to gratify their own Pride and Avarice.

The Citizens of *Leyden* keep an Anniversary on the third of *October*, in commemoration of a strange Deliverance in the Year 1574. The City being besieg'd by General *Valdese*, who commanded the *Spanish* Army, the People were, after a long and vigorous Defence, compell d by Famine to feed on Horse-Flesh for some time; but that failing, they came running by multitudes to the House of *Adrian de Verf*, a noted Burgomaster, with loud cries, soliciting him to

Surrender the Town, and keep them from periſhing. This Magiſtrate, with a more than ordinary Courage, incited them to Perſeverance, deſiring them to kill him firſt, and part his Body amongſt them, and afterwards to do the ſame amongſt themſelves by Lots, rather than ſtand to the Mercy of the *Spaniards*. This great Example of a generous Reſolution, gave new Life to the afflicted Citizens; and not long after a part of the Town-Wall chancing to fall into the Ditch of Water in a dark Night, the *Spaniards*, partly affrighted by the Noiſe, and partly by an univerſal Shout which the Beſieg'd gave thereupon, ran off in diſorder, imagining the Town had been reliev'd by the Prince of *Orange*. Divers curious Perſons of the City ſtill preſerve a kind of Paper Coin, which paſs'd for Money during the Siege, with this *Motto* on it, *Hæc libertatis ergo, pugno pro patria*; All this we ſuffer for our Liberty, we fight for our Countrey.

The moſt eminent amongſt the Profeſſors of the Univerſity were *Carolus Drillingcurtius*, heretofore Phyſician to the preſent King of *France*; and *Van Schooten*, the Mathematician.

Hague. From *Leyden* we rode out three Leagues to the *Hague*, call'd in Latin, *Haga Comitum*; the greateſt and moſt noble Village in the whole World. The Inhabitants would never permit it to be Wall'd, eſteeming it more honourable to live in the faireſt, greateſt and moſt magnificent Village in the Univerſe, than to have it a City inferiour to any. It's ſaid to contain about 5000 Houſes, great part of which are tall and ſtately Piles of Buildings, eſpecially thoſe which ſtand near the Palace. Moſt of the Streets have their reſpective Channels, border'd on both ſides with rows of Trees, on which all ſorts of Merchandiſe and neceſſary Proviſions are brought in Boats, even to the very Doors of the Inhabitants, as they are in almoſt all the Cities of theſe Provinces. The Caſtle or Royal Palace where the States aſſemble, is encompaſs'd with a large Ditch; but the Architecture is antient, and not conſiderable. In it we ſaw a very good Library, and the great Hall fill'd with Shops of Artizans, and hung round with Armour, Trumpets, and Standards, taken from the *Spaniards* in the *Low-Countrey* Wars. The adjoyning Park or Wood is full of pleaſant Walks, wild Beaſts, and Fowl; where likewiſe we ſaw ſome pieces of Antiquity, and ſeveral Statues of antient Roman Emperors.

Catwick. I had almoſt forgot the Village of *Catwick* by the Sea ſide, near *Leyden*, and famous for the *Arx Britannica*, built by the Emperour *Caligula*, who feigning himſelf paſſing into *Brittain*, drew up his Army in Battle-array on the Shore, from whence his Troops daringly advanc'd as far as the Sea would permit them, menacing the Elements of Air and Water with their naked Swords, and at length, each Soldier gathering up his handful of Cockle-ſhells, they return'd to the place of their firſt Randeſvouz; erecting there the aforeſaid Tower in Memory of the Action, and adorning it with the Trophies they had ſo valourouſly taken from the formidable Ocean in their fantaſtick Expedition.

Lauſdun. We walk'd out from the *Hague* to *Lauſdun*; where *Margaret* Counteſs of *Hennenberg*, Wife of *Quartus Florentius*, Count of *Holland* and *Zealand*, lies buried, who brought forth as many Chil-

dren

dren at one Birth as there are Days in the Year. In the Church we ſaw two Braſs Baſons in which they are ſaid to have been Baptiz'd, and a long Latin Inſcription containing the Hiſtory, with the following Diſtich:

En tibi monſtroſum nimis & memorabile factum,
Quale nec à Mundi conditione datum.

It ſeems that this Counteſs ſeeing a poor Woman carry two Twins in her arms, treated her with moſt opprobrious Language; telling her, 'Twas impoſſible to conceive two Children at once by one Man, and that conſequently ſhe muſt be a common Strumpet. The Woman being concern'd at this ſharp and unjuſt Reprehenſion, wiſh'd, That God would ſhew her Innocence, by ſending the Counteſs as many Children at a Birth as there were Days in the Year: Which accordingly happen'd, in the Year of our Lord 1276. They were Baptiz'd by *Guido* Suffragan of *Utrecht*; all the Sons call'd *John*, and the Daughters *Elizabeth*; who together with their Mother died on the ſame Day, and were all buried in one Grave.

From the *Hague* to *Delft*, we had a little above a League, which we went by Boat. This is a large and handſome City, taking its Name from the great Channel, which communicates with the River *Meuſe*. The Town-Houſe is a very ſtately Pile of Building, on the Frontiſpiece of which we read this Diſtich: *Delft.*

Hæc Domus odit, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

In the *Old Church*, we ſaw the Monument of Admiral *Van Trump*, with the following Inſcription:

Æternæ Memoriæ
Martini Harpeti Trompii.
Qui Batavos, qui Virtutem, & verum laborem amas
Lege ac Luge.

Batavæ gentis decus, Virtutis bellicæ fulmen hic jacet, qui vivus nunquam jacuit, & Imperatorem ſtantem mori debere exemplo ſuo docuit. Amor civium, hoſtium terror, Oceani ſtupor Martinus Harpetus Trompius, *quo nomine plures continentur laudes quam hic lapis capit ſanè anguſtior, cui Schola Oriens & Occidens, mare materia triumphorum, univerſus Orbis Theatrum gloriæ fuit: Prædonum certa pernicies, commercii fœlix aſſertor, familiaritate utilis non vilis, poſtquam nautas ac milites (durum genus) paterno & cum efficacia benigno rexit Imperio, poſt* L *prælia quorum Dux fuit & pars magna, poſt inſignes ſupra fidem victorias, poſt ſummos infra meritum honores, tandem bello*

Anglico tantùm non victor, certè invictus
x. *Aug. Anno Æræ Christianæ* CIↃIↃCLIII.
Æt. LVI. *vivere ac vincere desiit.*

Fœderati Belgii Patres
Heroi optimè merito
Monumentum hoc ponunt.

In the *New Church*, dedicated to S. *Hippolitus*, is a stately Monument erected, to the Memory of *William* of *Nassaw* Prince of *Orange*, who was assassinated here in the Year 1584; and whom the *Hollanders* honour as their Deliverer from the Yoke of *Spanish* Tyranny. He's represented lying and sitting in Armour, accompanied by the Christian and Moral Vertues, represented likewise by their Statues. The Inscription is in these words:

D. O. M.
Et
Æternæ Memoriæ
Gulielmi Nassovii,
Supremi Arausionensium Principis,
Patr. Patr.
Qui Belgii fortunis suas posthabuit
Et suorum.
Validissimos exercitus ære plurimum privato
Bis conscripsit, bis induxit;
Ordinum auspiciis Hispaniæ tyrannidem propulit:
Veræ Religionis cultam, avitas Patriæ leges
Revocavit restituit:
Ipsam deniq; libertatem tantum non assertam
Mauritio Principi
Paterna virtutis hæredi filio
Stabiliendam reliquit:
Herois verè filii, prudentis, invicti:
Quem Philip. II. Hisp. R. ille Europæ timor timuit,
Non domuit, non terruit;
Sed empto percussore fraude nefanda
Sustulit.
Fœderat. Belg. Provinco.
Perenne memor. Monum.
Fec.

The Trade of Beer and Earthen Ware have enrich'd this City.

It was burnt to Ground in the Year 1536, and during the Fire, a *Stork*, that would not save her Young, was observ'd to throw her self into the Flames and perish with them: A notable Example of maternal Affection, even in irrational Creatures, and the *Hollanders* will have it to have been ominous, presaging the change of State and Religion, which follow'd soon after.

Rotterdam. From hence we went by Water to *Rotterdam*, three Leagues distant, which some will have to take its Name from *Ruther* King of *France*, who is said to have built it in the 89th Year after the Birth of our Savi-

Saviour; and others, from the Channel *Rotter*, on which it ſtands. It's eſteem'd one of the next Cities to *Amſterdam* for bigneſs and elegancy of Building, being withal populous and well traded. It's no leſs conſiderable for its Strength, being well wall'd, and encompaſs'd with large and deep Ditches of Water. The Harbour is eſteem'd the beſt in *Holland*, for great Ships come up into the middle of the Town, and diſcharge their Goods at the Merchants Doors. The commodiouſneſs of the Harbour and facility of entring at all times, is the reaſon that divers Merchant-Ships of *Amſterdam* unload their Commodities here, conveying them hence by great Boats thro' the artificial Channels of the Country, which proves extreamly beneficial to the *Rotterdamers*.

Near the great Church, they ſhew'd us the Houſe where *Eraſmus* was born; over the Door of which, we read the three following Diſtichs, two in *Latin* and one in *Spaniſh*.

1.

Ædibus his ortus mundum decoravit Eraſmus
Artibus ingenuis, Religione, Fide.

2.

Fatalis ſeries nobis invidit Eraſmum,
At deſiderium tollere non potuit.

3.

En eſta caſa eſclarecido Eraſmo Theologo celebrado,
Por doctrina ſennalado, la pura fee nos à revelado.

He has likewiſe a Statue of *Bronze* erected to his Memory, on one of the principal Bridges of the City.

Dort.

We proceeded by Boat to *Dort*, three Leagues further, a great, populous, and rich City, taking its Name from the River *Dort*. The Houſes are tall and well built; and tho' all the Cities of this Province are remarkable for the cleanlineſs of their Streets, yet none can compare with *Dort*. The City is encompaſs'd by the Rivers, *Rhene*, *Meuſe*, *Merwe*, and *Ling*, in form of an Iſland; which commodious Situation has drawn a great Trade, and made it the Staple of Rheniſh Wine, Corn, and other Commodities, that come down out of *Germany*, and other Parts. The Priviledges of the Place oblige all Merchants to land their Goods here, pay the Cuſtoms, and tranſport them hence in Boats of the Town. They ſtill ſhew the Chamber where the *Synod* was held in the Year 1611, to terminate the Diſputes between the *Calviniſts* and *Arminians*, concerning *Predeſtination* and *Free-will*.

We chanc'd to ſee here, a monſtrous Male Child with two Heads and Necks, ſeperate one from another; all the other parts of the Body from the Shoulders downward were well ſhap'd, and had nothing but what was uſual; it was dead-born, and preſerv'd in rectifi'd Spirit of Wine.

The whole Territory belonging to this City, was drown'd by an Inundation of Water in the Year 1421; in which 72 Villages were overwhelm'd, and 100000 Souls miſerably periſh'd: but it's an ordinary thing to loſe and gain Ground in *Holland*. This fatal Inundation is ſaid to have been caus'd by a Country Fellow, who bearing a

Grudge to one of his Neighbours, whoſe Houſe ſtood in a low Bottom, open'd a *Dike* in the Night-time, with a deſign to drown him and his Family, and ſo to ſtop it up again before Morning. But the Wind riſing with the Tide ſo enlarg'd the Breach, that in a ſhort time the whole Countrey was cover'd with Water.

During the late War with *France*, here was acted a barbarous and inhumane Tragedy, the natural effect of popular Rage, and fatal to the two *De Wits*. The *Perpetual Edict*, which in one of its Articles oblig'd the Provinces to oppoſe the Election of a *Stadt-holder*, was no ſooner revok'd, but the Authority of the principal Stateſmen began to ebb in the ſame meaſure as the Prince's encreas'd; ſo that the whole Scene of Affairs was chang'd in an inſtant. The common People knew not how to ſhew their Affection towards him, nor expreſs the Senſe they had of the true Worth and Merit of his Royal Progenitors, more efficatiouſly than by crying out againſt the Miniſters, branding them with the Ignominy of having betray'd their Countrey, in excluding the Prince from the Goverment; of keeping Intelligence with the *French*; and of having endeavour'd to alienate the Eſtabliſhment. *Cornelius de Wit* was accus'd of having offer'd 30000 Gilders to a certain Barber to aſſaſſinate the Prince, upon which he was committed, his Eſtate confiſcated, and he himſelf condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment. The unruly multitude, thinking this Sentence too favourable and ſmall to expiate ſo foul a Crime, kept a conſtant Guard about the Priſon, to hinder him from being enlarg'd; and ſeeing his Brother the Penſioner *De Wit* come with his Coach to fetch him away, they gave him enterance, but preſently ſent back the Coach; which ſo allarm'd the Town that the Tumult encreas'd, and the arm'd Rabble flock'd thither from all parts. In fine, they dragg'd out the Priſoner to carry him to the Place of Execution; but ſome amongſt the Crowd more impatient than the reſt, began to lay on him with the Stocks of their Muſquets, and others with their Swords and Piſtols, that he fell dead on the place. His Brother, tho' accus'd of no Crime, fell in the ſame manner; and both their Bodies being ſtript naked, were dragg'd out of Town, and hung up by the Legs at the common Gallows, where their Bowels were pull'd out, and their Limbs minc'd into a thouſand pieces, every one preſent endeavouring to get his ſhare; ſome got a Finger, ſome a Toe, and others a piece of their Fleſh, which they preſerv'd in Oyl and Spirit of Wine, as Trophies of their matchleſs Vengeance: Nay, divers of them were ſold at incredible Rates to others, who took a more than ordinary pride in ſhewing ſome part of theſe Great Men, whom they call'd Traytors; but how juſtly, I ſhall not determine.

Gorckum. We went next by Boat to *Gorckum*, ſituate on the River *Waal*, four Leagues from *Dort*. This City, tho' ſmall, is elegantly built, clean, and well fortified, being encompaſs'd with large Ditches of Water, and defended by a ſtrong Fort. From the Steeple of the great Church, they can ſee, in clear Weather, 22 Cities and wall'd Towns, with a prodigious number of Villages, which is one of the moſt delectable Proſpects in the *Low-Countries*. Their chief Trade is in Butter and Cheeſe, which are hence tranſported into divers other Countries.

Leaving

Leaving *Gorckum*, we kept on by the ſtrong Fort of *Louveſtein*, which lies at the confluence of the Rivers *Waal* and *Meuſe*, and commonly ſerves for a Priſon of State, where the *Arminian* Miniſters were confin'd after the *Synod* of *Dort*, and, amongſt the reſt, the learned *Hugo Grotius*, who happily made his eſcape in a Trunk of old Books, and fled into *France*. Old *Barnevelt*, a Man likewiſe of ſingular Experience, far'd not ſo well, but was beheaded at the *Hague*, in the Year 1618, without regard to the Services he had render'd the State in divers Embaſſies, and particularly in retrieving the Cities of *Fluſhing*, *Briel* and *Ramekens*, that were engag'd to, and poſſeſs'd by, the *Engliſh*; and notwithſtanding the preſſing Inſtances of the *French* King in his behalf. *Louveſtein.*

We proceeded on to *Bommel*, which lies in an Iſland of the ſame name, call'd, by *Cæſar* and other of the Antients, *Inſula Batavorum*. The Town is of no great Extent, but well built and neat; as likewiſe eſteem'd Impregnable, by reaſon of its Situation in low Fenny Ground; not to mention the artificial Fortifications which are ſo regular and ſtrong, that it's one of the moſt Important Places belonging to the States of *Holland*. *Bommel.*

From *Bommel* to *Bobduc*, otherwiſe call'd the *Boſch*, or *Hartoghen-Boſch*, we had three little Leagues, and, in the way, paſs'd by the Forts of *Creue-coeur* and *Engelen*. The *Boſch* ſtands on an Eminence in the middle of a large Marſhy Plain, being Water'd by the River *Deeſe*, Moated round, and defended by the Forts of S. *Anthony* and *Iſabella*, both regularly fortified, which, together with its Situation, render it Inexpugnable, if any City may be ſaid to be ſo. The Buildings are, for the moſt part, of Wood-work. In the principal Church dedicated to S. *John*, we obſerv'd a curious Clock, and the Arms of divers Knights of the *Golden Fleece* painted in the Quire, with a *French* Inſcription, containing the Hiſtory of the Inſtitution of that Order. The Inhabitants are employ'd in the Manufactures of Cloth and Linnen, in which they drive a very conſiderable Trade. The *Boſch.*

We travell'd next to *Raſeſtein*, and from thence to *Nimegue* or *Nimegen*, ſituate on the *Waal*, about eight Leagues from the *Boſch*. This City is in *Guelderland*, and takes its Name from *Magus* King of the *Gaules*, who call'd it *Maga*; but being afterwards ruin'd, it was rebuilt, and call'd *Neo-Maga*, and ſince corruptly *Nimegue*. It's ſaid to have flouriſh'd and been a Roman Garriſon in *Julius Cæſar*'s time, who built the old Caſtle. which is the principal Mark of its Antiquity. It's likewiſe conſiderable for its number of Inhabitants, frequency of Commerce, and regular Fortifications. The *Waal* and *Meuſe* do not only add to the Strength of the Place, but likewiſe encourage the Induſtry of the People, by the conveniency of Importing and Tranſporting their Goods, which has mightily enrich'd the City. In the Great Church, we ſaw the ſumptuous Monument of *Catharine* Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Bourbon*, and Wife of *Adolphus* Duke of *Guelderland*. On a Portail near the Church, we found the following Inſcription in *Leonin* Verſe, by which we learnt that the City had been repair'd by *Frederick Barberoſſa*. *Nimegen.*

Anno milleno, poſtquam ſalus eſt data ſæclo,
Centeno juncto quinquageno quoq; quinto,
Cæſar in orbe ſitus Fredericus, pacis amicus,
Lapſum, confractum, vetus, in nihil ante redactum,
Arte nitore pari reperavit opus Neomagi.
Julius in primo tamen extitit ejus origo,
Impar pacifico reparatori Frederico.

At the Town-Houſe we ſaw ſeveral Emperours *in Effigie*; and on the Gate call'd *Heſelport*, theſe two antient *Latin* Inſcriptions:

1.
HUC USQUE JUS STAURIÆ.
2.
HIC EST PES IMPERII.

The barbarous word *Stauria*, *Staura*, or *Stura*, (for it's variouſly written) according to the beſt Antiquaries, was antiently us'd to ſignify a Tax or Impoſition; ſo that by theſe Inſcriptions is meant, that all the Countrey, as far as this City, was at that time Tributary to the *Roman* Empire.

Here is alſo an Univerſity, but of no great Repute. The publick School is an handſome Structure, and was the Biſhop's Palace before the Reformation. In one of the Rooms we ſaw the Repreſentation of a monſtrous Child, born here in the Year 1625, having one Head, two Tongues, two Bodies endoſs'd, two Privy-Parts of the Female Sex, four Arms, and as many Legs.

Grave. We left the *Rhene*, and paſſing the *Meuſe*, went to *Grave*, a pretty little Town, and one of the moſt important in *Brabant*, the Water of the River filling up all the Ditches, and encompaſſing the Out-Works in a Trench of 48 Foot broad. The Fortifications are all Modern and Regular, and its Situation no leſs commodious. We *Venelo.* paſs'd next at *Venelo*, eight Leagues further; a ſtrong, rich, and populous little Town, belonging to the *Spaniards*, ſtanding likewiſe on the *Meuſe*. The Houſes, Convents, and Churches, are all of Brick-work.

Ruremond. Our next remove was to *Ruremond*, a ſmall, but ſtrong, rich and popoulous Epiſcopal City, ſubject to the *Spaniards*, and ſituate on the ſame River, about four Leagues above the former. Then we *Stevenſwert.* paſs'd by the Caſtle of *Stevenſwert*, a *Spaniſh* Garriſon; and at *Maſeick.* three Leagues end came to *Maſeick*, belonging to the Prince of *Liege*; but finding nothing very remarkable here, we proceeded on *Stockem.* by the ſmall Town and Fort of *Stockem* to *Maſtricht*, five Leagues diſtant.

Maſtricht. *Maſtricht* is a City of *Brabant*, call'd in Latin *Trajectum ad Moſam*, and *Trajectum Superius*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Utrecht*. It's above five Miles in compaſs within the Walls, but thinly Inhabited, and fill'd with waſt and till'd Ground. The River *Meuſe* divides it into two parts; that call'd *Wick*, belongs to the Prince of *Liege*; and *Maſtricht*, to the States: So that the Civil Government is divided, but the Military is wholly in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; the Garriſon

Garriſon being of *Dutch* Proteſtants, tho' almoſt all the Inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. The Buildings have not the Elegancy of ſome other Towns of theſe Provinces; however, the Inhabitants thrive, being addicted to Commerce, and encourag'd thereunto by the conveniency of the River. Here are two Collegiate Churches, and about twenty Convents of the Roman Religion, with three Churches for the Proteſtants. In a Chappel belonging to a Monaſtery of Nuns, they ſhew'd us a ſtrange *Crucifix*, or our Saviour nail'd to the Croſs, of one entire piece of Wood, with the Bark ſtill on it, which ſhews it to be natural: They ſay, It grew ſo from a Nut, brought by a Pilgrim from *Jeruſalem*. The moſt conſiderable thing we remark'd here, were the Fortifications, which are Regular, and prodigiouſly Strong; the Town being well Wall'd and Trench'd, with divers Out-Works, that were added by the *French* whilſt they poſſeſs'd it during the late War.

Of Holland *in General; its preſent State and Intereſt; the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, &c.*

I Call *Holland* all that is poſſeſs'd by the States General in the *Low-Countries, viz.* The Provinces of *Holland, Zealand, Weſt-Friezland, Utrecht, Over-Yſſel, Groninghen*, and *Zutphen*; a great part of *Guelderland*, and ſome Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders*. The *Batavi*, who poſſeſs the Northern ſide of the *Rhine*, are ſaid to have taken their Origin from the antient *Catti*. They were, for many Ages, govern'd by Counts or Earls; and the Government ſeems to have been mix'd, the People always enjoying divers ſignal Priviledges. The Countrey was afterwards annex'd to *Burgundy* by a Marriage, and ſince to the Crown of *Spain*. *Charles* V. was the firſt that attempted to infringe their Liberties; and his Son *Philip*, aſpiring to an Arbitrary Power, began to violate the antient Conſtitutions of State, and ſeeing the Progreſs the Reform'd Religion had made amongſt them, deſign'd to have ſet up the *Inquiſition*. Hereupon the Common People began to mutiny, pulling down the Images in Churches, and committing many Diſorders, which were not at that time favour'd by the States: Inſomuch, that the King declar'd them all Traytors, and reſolved to reduce them by open Hoſtility. Soon after, the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, aſſembled in Council at *Dort*, highly reſenting the Breach of Priviledges, and fearing a more fatal Conſequence, on the 19th of *July* 1572, decreed, to take up Arms in their own defence, and choſe *William* Prince of *Orange* for their Leader. In 1581, they declar'd *Philip* depriv'd of his Right to theſe Provinces; and ſo the War began; by which they not only vindicated their former Liberties, but improv'd them into a Free State.

Theſe Provinces are very commodiouſly ſeated for Commerce, as well by reaſon of the Sea which waſhes it, as the *Rhine*, *Meuſe*, *Scheld* and *Emms*, with an infinity of ſmaller Rivers and artificial Channels, of which the whole Countrey is full. The Land is ſo low and moiſt, that a Channel is no ſooner made but it's full of

Water, and continues ſo; which has encourag'd the Natives to dig them between all the principal Towns, for the conveniency of tranſporting Goods, and travelling from one place to another. The Sea is in moſt places higher than the Land, as is likewiſe the Water of ſuch Rivers and Channels as communicate with the Sea, that were it not for the *Dunes* or Sand-banks, that ſerve them for Fences, the Countrey would ſoon be ſwallow'd up by a total Inundation. The Expence in making and maintaining the Dikes, is ſaid to exceed the value of the Land, reckon'd at 25 Years purchaſe; which, ſuch as have not ſeen the Works, will, poſſibly, find Difficulty enough to believe. The low Meadow-Lands (eſpecially in *Holland*) are uſually overflown in Winter-time, as well by reaſon of the great Rains which fall ordinarily in *October* or *November*, as by the violence of high Winds forcing the Water over the Dikes; but they are drain'd again, at the Spring of the Year, by an infinity of Wind-Mills, which are built in all Parts, and kept in conſtant Repair, purpoſely to throw back the Water into the Rivers, Lakes, and Channels of the Countrey. North-Weſt Winds are generally very dangerous, if not prejudicial, to *Holland*, it lying expos'd to the impetuoſity of the Sea on that ſide; inſomuch, that did not this induſtrious People curb the merciloſs Element, and break its Force by covering the Banks with Sails, on all ſuch Occaſions, their Sandy Bulworks would prove but a very weak Defence againſt ſuch Tempeſts as attack them on that ſide. The Shells of divers Fiſh that are caſt up by the Sea, are burnt into Lime, which makes a far whiter Mortar for Plaiſtering than ours, tho' not quite ſo tenacious and ſtrong: However, they are forc'd to uſe it inſtead of better, for their ſpungy moiſt Earth yields no Stones, nor, indeed, is it poſſible to find one Stone in all thoſe parts, but what has been brought thither from ſome other Countrey. The Channels of ſtanding Water being very numerous, they have an admirable Invention to keep the Water in ſome kind of motion, and to hinder it from Putrefaction; which they do by certain Wind-Mills, purpoſely built to throw it from one Channel to another, keeping it, by that means, in a continual Circulation. In fine, 'tis evident, that Art has no where ſupply'd and corrected the Defects of Nature in a greater meaſure than in this ſmall State: And whereas in other Countries, Divine Providence has ſo diſpos'd the Natural Courſe of Second Cauſes, that they ſeem to conſpire with one accord to make the People happy; ſo in this ſpot of Land, the Inhabitants are always at War with the very Elements; they live, thrive, and keep their Ground amid'ſt the worſt of Dangers.

The Air is very humid, and agrees not well with Strangers. *Julius Caſar* remark'd of old this moiſtneſs of the Air; but, withal, commends it, as conducing to Digeſtion and Generation. Their VVinter is uſually long and ſevere; with ſharp North and North-Eaſt VVinds. The Soil being low and fenny, produces very little Corn; but their Paſture is, poſſibly, the beſt in the whole VVorld, by reaſon whereof they have a very large breed of Cattle, eſpecially in *Holland* and *Friezland*, ſome of their Beeves weighing Sixteen Hundred Pound; nay, *Guichardin* ſpeaks of one that was preſented to the Count of *Hochſtat* at *Mechlin*, that weigh'd 2528 pound.

Their

Their Butter and Cheese is likewise very good, but their Flesh is not the best, for the Fat and Lean lie by themselves in lumps, and are not intermix'd like ours. The Land produces likewise great store of *Mather*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, and divers sorts of Fruit; and their Kitchin-Gardens are the best stor'd of any Nation in the Universe.

The People are chiefly employ'd in Navigation, Merchandizing, building Ships, and making all things thereunto belonging; as also in Fishing, making Nets, Turf, Cloth, Linnen, Silks, Earthen-Ware, and the like. The finest Linnen is made here, one piece of 75 Dutch Ells, which weigh'd but three pound, having been sold in *Spain* at the rate of nine Crowns an Ell. And tho' the Productions of the Countrey are not one tenth (I may say hundredth) part of what they stand in need of for their own use, nevertheless, thro' the Industry of the Inhabitants, it so abounds with all sorts of Necessaries, that they supply divers of their neighbouring Nations with such Commodities as they fetch from abroad. *Germany*, *France* and *Spain*, furnish them with Wines; *Muscovy* and *Poland*, with Corn; *Norway* with Timber; *Denmark*, *Jutland* and *Holstein*, with lean Cattel, which being brought down in the Spring, are fatten'd in three Weeks time; by which you may judge of the excellency of their Pasture. *Joseph Scaliger*, in an Epigram to *John Dousa*, very wittily alludes to the Industry of the *Low-Dutch*, as followeth:

Ignorata tuæ referam miracula terræ,
Dousa, peregrinis non habitura fidem.
Omnia lanitium hîc lassat textrina Minervæ;
Lanigeros tamen hinc scimus abesse greges.
Non capiunt operas fabriles Oppida vestra;
Nulla fabris tamen hæc ligna ministrat humus.
Horrea triticea rumpunt hîc frugis acervi;
Pascuus hîc tamen est, non Cerealis ager.
Hîc numerosa meri stipantur dolia cellis;
Quæ vineta colat nulla putator habet.
Hîc nulla, aut certè seges rarissima lini;
Linificii tamen est copia major ubi?
Hîc mediis habitatur aquis: Quis credere possit?
Et tamen hîc nullæ, Dousa, bibuntur aquæ.

The thing they want most is Wood, which Defect is, nevertheless, supply'd by Turf, made of a soft sulphurious Earth, digg'd up and expos'd to the Sun 'till it be somewhat harden'd, and then wrought in Moulds into the form of Soap-Cakes, and laid aside to dry: I have seen some that make as good Fire as Wood, and as durable. In their Turf-Pits they often find Oak Trees entire, the Timber of which is harder, more solid, and blacker than that of our ordinary Oak. This seems to confirm the Opinion of divers Historians, who will have these Provinces to have antiently been a great Forest; for 'tis very probable that these Trees being thrown down by Storms, or other Casualties, sunk into, and were by degrees cover'd by the moist porous Earth, which might preserve them uncorrupt for many Ages. We find divers of these Trees in *Devonshire*, in Bogs and fenny Ground, and such places, as I am confident

no Trees have grown for ſome Hundreds of Years paſt: Our Countrey People call it *Black Oak*, and fancy it has lain there ever ſince *Noah*'s *Flood*. They are always found in Quagmires and moiſt Ground, where the Earth is not firm enough, at preſent, to bear a Tree of the leaſt magnitude: However, I am of Opinion, that they formerly grew there, 'till ſuch time as the Springs, which feed theſe places with Water, breaking out, ſo looſen'd their Roots that the violence of high Winds threw them down, and their own weight together, with the yielding ſoftneſs of the Earth, ſoon buried them where they fell. The Labourers that work in the aforeſaid Turf-Pits told me, That they often find *Hazel-Nuts* at the very bottom, with the Kernels as freſh and ſound as if they had been newly gather'd off the Tree, only the Shell is black.

The Advantages the *Dutch* have by Fiſhing on the *Engliſh* Seas are greater than can eaſily be imagin'd; for there they take all their *Cod* and *Herrings*, with which they ſupply the better part of *Europe*. It encreaſes the number of Seamen, and ſo conſiderably augments the publick Revenue, that ſhould I mention what I have been inform'd the State gets by it, I am confident 'twould paſs for Fabulous.

And here, whilſt I am about the *Dutch* Fiſhing Trade, I cannot paſs by the manner of taking the *Dog-Fiſh* in the Iſle of *Schellinch* in *Friezland*, which is no leſs advantageous to the Inhabitants than the thing is ſtrange, tho' too well known to be in the leaſt doubted of: The People, diſguiſing themſelves with Beaſts Skins, or ſomewhat very like them, by leaping, dancing, and divers antick Poſtures, draw the Fiſh (which are delighted with theſe comical Geſtures) as far from the Sea-ſide as poſſible, whilſt others of the Company ſpread their Nets between them and the Water; this being done, the Dancers throw off their diſguiſe and diſcover themſelves, at which the Fiſh being terrified, return towards the Sea, and are entangl'd in the Nets.

The Government of theſe Provinces, is purely Democratical and Popular, ever ſince their Revolt from *Spain*. The Nobility are few in number: And as for the Clergy (who formerly made One of the Three Members) they are at preſent wholly excluded. They are govern'd, as I am inform'd, by the Free-men of Eighteen of the principal Cities, out of which they elect the Deputies of the reſpective Provinces, call'd the *States-General*, and conſiſting of an *Advocate* and *Penſioner* for each City. Theſe compoſe the Great Council, which repreſents the Seven Provinces, and vote in this order, *viz.* firſt *Guelderland*, then *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friezland*, *Over-Iſſel*, and laſtly *Groninghen*. In it are manag'd all Affairs of greateſt moment; and all muſt agree in their Votes, or nothing can be done; for if any one Member ſtands out, they are oblig'd to ſend Deputies to that Province, to perſwade them, if poſſible, to joyn with the reſt in what they think convenient to be enacted for the good of the State; which if they refuſe, all is null. Moreover, whatſoever is decreed by the States General in their Aſſembly, is afterwards ſent to all the Provinces to receive their Approbation, without which, nothing of moment can be put in Execution.

Under

Under this General Council there are three others, *viz.* One for the Army, another for the Treasury, and a third for the Admiralty.

The *Stadtholder* is Governour and Captain General of *Holland*; and, as I am inform'd, never sits amongst the States, but when he's desired to assist them with his Advice in Affairs of greatest Difficulty. The chief Prerogatives annex'd to the Dignity, are, 1. The Election of Officers for the most important Employments of State, by naming One out of Three, that are presented to him by the States. 2. The Power of changing half the Magestrates of each City yearly, by choosing them out of such as shall be propos'd to him. 3. The right of administring an Oath of Allegiance to the Soldiers in his own Name, after they have sworn it to the States General. 4. The disposal of all Military Offices whilst he is in Campagne. 5. The Power of pardoning Criminals. When he goes into the Field, there are always three or four Counsellors of State deputed by the States General, to accompany and assist him with their Advice in all Matters of Importance.

I observ'd divers general Maxims of State, no less Political than Beneficial to the People and Government. 1. That the States General Assemble at pleasure. 2. That all Religions be tolerated. 3. That the promoting of Commerce be the chief care of the Governing Party. 4. That Justice be exactly and punctually administred. 5. That *France* be kept at a distance. 6. To keep a fair Correspondence with the House of *Austria*, and *German* Princes. 7. To advance no very potent or popular Man to any considerable Employment. 8. To give Offices to none but Natives, unless on very good Grounds. 9. To make none Sea-Officers but such as have been bred Seamen, and are found capable on examination. 10. To make an yearly Estimate of Mens Estates and Goods. 11. That no Man sell his Estate without the consent of the Government. 12. That no Man be forc'd to serve the State. But here give me leave to tell you, that tho' the fundamental Constitutions of the Government allow not of pressing Men for their Service, yet they have as effectual a way of raising Men on all urgent Occasions, *viz.* By forbidding all Masters to entertain more than such a number of Servants as they shall please to limit; so that such as cannot get Employment must either serve by Land or Sea, or starve for want. This I have known practic'd during the late *French* War.

The Interest of *Holland* is to ballance the *French* and *Spanish* Force in the *Netherlands*; for having lately establish'd their Free-State, as they think themselves not secure as long as the *Spaniards*, to whose Prejudice they revolted, have the upper hand; so on the contrary, they ought to dread the growth of *France*, for fear of being troubled with ill Neighbours. Their real Interest links them in a strict Union with the Emperour and King of *Spain* in the present juncture of Affairs, which they strive to fortify by other Alliances to keep *France* at a distance.

The publick Revenue, one Year with another, amounts, as I am told, to about 800000 *l. Sterl.* besides what is raised in time of War, and on other extraordinary Occasions. Tho' the People boast of their Free-State, I am confident, no Subjects in the World are more burthen'd with Taxes than they; nor, indeed, could the Go-

vernment otherwiſe ſubſiſt, the Dominions being ſmall, and the Land and Maritime Charges very great. The Exciſe is general; and on all ſorts of things that can be imagin'd; and ſome affirm, that if a Man keep a Cow ſeven or eight Years, it will in that time have paid more to the States than it is worth. I am likewiſe inform'd, that there comes not a joynt of Meat to their Tables, but what has paid Exciſe at leaſt 18 or 20 times. I confeſs, the flouriſhing Commerce does much lighten the Burthen, enable People to ſupport them, and keep them from murmuring.

In time of War, they keep about 60000 Men in the Field, and 30000 in Garriſons; at other times, they have not above 60000 in Pay both by Land and Sea. Their Sea-Force is uncertain, the principal Cities or Provinces being oblig'd on all occaſions to ſet out their Proportion of Ships; inſomuch, that they are oftentimes forc'd to equip great Merchant-Ships for Men of War. The greateſt Fleet they have been known to ſet to Sea, conſiſted of 120 Ships of all Rates, of which, a good part were ſmall Frigats. The *Hollanders* are better Soldiers at Sea than on Land, being, for the moſt part, Seamen bred; nay, there's hardly a Woman or Child in the ſeven Provinces but knows how to hand an Oar, and work on Board. And this is not much to be wondred at, for I am credibly inform'd, that they have as many Ships, Boats, and other Veſſels, great and ſmall, as there are Houſes in all the Cities, Towns and Villages, of the ſeven Provinces. Many Thouſands of Families of Men, Women and Children, live all their life-time in their Veſſels; they are born and married on Board, and get their livelyhood by carrying Goods from one Town to another.

The eſtabliſh'd Religion is *Calviniſm*, that being moſt ſuitable to the Government. The Deputies General, who ſit at the Helm of State, have likewiſe a Finger in the eccleſiaſtical Government; and whatever the Clergy do at their provincial Convocations, is inefficacious without the States *Fiat*. Their Miniſters are paid their annual Penſions by the State, never exceeding 90 or 100 *l. Sterl.* Their Elders and Deacons are like our Church wardens and Over-ſeers of the Poor. They bury their Dead without the leaſt Ceremony; and if you hear a Bell ring at a Funeral, you may conclude it's a Papiſt, for they ſtill retain that Cuſtom, tho' it coſt them dear. They tolerate all Religions, and it's very ordinary to find the Man of the Houſe of one Opinion, his Wife of another, his Children of a third, and his Servants of one different from them all; and yet they live without the leaſt Jangling or Diſſention. The deſire of Liberty was that for which the *Hollanders* revolted from the *Spaniards*; and, in reality, there's hardly any Nation in the Univerſe where Subjects enjoy it in a more ample manner, if their too great Liberty does not degenerate into Libertiniſm, and open a Paſſage to a general Deluge of corrupt Manners. The Venom of ill Tongues, tho' ſpit in the Face of a Magiſtrate, is rarely or lightly puniſh'd; Maſters and Miſtreſſes dare not ſtrike their Servants, tho' they Swear, Blaſpheme, Lye, Steal, or the like; nor hardly reprehend them, leſt they ſhould be diſguſted and leave their Service; for they can keep them no longer than they pleaſe to ſtay, whatever Contract there may be between them. I admir'd to ſee People ſtand with their Hats on their Heads

in

in Courts of Judicature, 'till I was told, that a Free State makes no diſtinction of Perſons; that one Man is as good as another, tho' not ſo rich; and that Judges are no more than Deputies and Servants of the People. A Man can carry what Money he pleaſeth out of the Countrey, contrary to the Politicks of other Realms and States, and may go and come when he liſts, without Paſs-Ports of Safeguard.

The People are for the moſt part churliſh, induſtrious, thrifty, and rather crafty than wiſe. They are likewiſe fat and corpulent; the young Women are generally handſom 'till they are married, and then they ſoon grow fat, dull, and ill-proportioned; whence it's ſaid, *That* Holland *yields pretty Pigs, but ugly Sows.* They are not over-and-above devout; for, to ſpeak the truth, their Intereſt is their chief Devotion; and a good Bargain reliſhes better with them than a long Prayer. The Women are very laborious, and do all kind of Mens Work. I could by no means like their Cookery, nor the manner of Living amongſt the common People, who feed on little but Butter, Cheeſe, Roots, Herbs and Fiſh.

No People in *Europe* are ſo neat in their Houſes; the meaner ſort being extreamly nice in ſetting them out to the beſt advantage. The Women ſpend the greateſt part of their time in waſhing, rubbing and ſcouring, that their Pots and Pans are kept brighter without than they are within. The Floors of their lower Rooms are commonly chequer'd with black and white Marble, and the Walls and Chimneys cover'd with a kind of painted Tile: their upper Rooms are often waſh'd and ſprinkled with Sand, to hinder any moiſture from ſtaining the Boards. You had almoſt as good ſpit in a *Dutch-Woman*'s Face as on her Floor, and therefore there are little Pots or Pans to ſpit in.

The Inn-keepers are apt to impoſe upon Strangers, and a Traveller had need be very cautious in bargaining before-hand for every thing he has need of; otherwiſe he muſt lie at their mercy. Let him diſpute the matter as much as he pleaſes, nothing will be abated; on the contrary, the ſecond Reckoning is commonly greater than the firſt.

All ſorts of Artificers, before they can be made free, and have liberty to ſet up their Trades, are oblig'd to give a proof of their Workmanſhip, which is to have the Approbation of the Maſters of the reſpective Callings.

As for the State of Learning in theſe Provinces, as far as I could remark, what the *Italians* ſay of the *Genoueſe* may be applicable to this State, *viz. Loro Lettere ſon Lettere di Cambio.* The mechanick Arts are preferr'd to the liberal Ones; For, Why ſhould People buſy their Thoughts with things inconſiſtent with their real Intereſt?

The *Hollanders* take delight in going upon Scatches in Winter, when the Rivers and Channels are frozen over; divers are ſo dextrous at it, that they go 4 or 5 Leagues in an Hour: and I knew a young Man at *Leyden* that went with eaſe ten Leagues in leſs than an Hour and three Quarters. Whilſt the Ice continues the Channels are covered with Booths, where they ſell Beer, Brandy and other things for the refreſhment of Paſſengers; for at that time this is the only way of travelling. There you ſee an infinity of Men, Women and Children, taking their divertiſement; Peaſants going and coming from

Market with Baskets on their Backs; and others driving People before them in Chairs or Slides from one Town to another, with an incredible Celerity. In short, they are so very eager after this kind of Sport, that they commonly venture on the Ice when it's half Thaw'd, and often buy their Diversion with the loss of their Lives.

I was very inquisitive after the famous Animal call'd a *Suterkindt*, and said to precede or follow the *Fœtus* in the delivery of Child-bed-women. I examin'd divers Physicians, Midwives, and others, who unanimously agreed, That there was such a thing; nay, one of them told me, She had seen one at *Rotterdam*, in shape like a large Mouse. I know the *Italians* talk much of it, some calling it *Arpa*, and others *Fratello Salernitano* and *Fratello di Lombardi*, from the places where it's most frequently found. It has been seen in shape of a Mouse, Toad, Lizard, and Birds of divers Figures. The *Germans* call it *Heerd-kindt*; and the learned *Salmuth*, Cent. 1. Obs. 66. tells us of a Lady of the House of *Mansfeldt*, who being deliver'd of a Daughter with one side gnawn, and the Midwife endeavouring to clear the After-birth, was bitten by the Fingers, which made her cry out; but resuming Courage, she drew out an unfeather'd Bird, which being let go, ran and hid it self under a Bench.

THE Bishoprick of Liege.

Tongre. FROM *Maestricht* we travell'd to *Tongre*, a small Wall'd Town of great Antiquity, three Leagues distant. It was heretofore the principal City of the People call'd *Tongri*, Metropolitan of the whole Country, and so considerable for its extent, that it was esteem'd one of the greatest and most populous Cities of the Universe, History informing us, That *Attala*, King of the *Huns*, having taken and pillag'd it, burnt and ruin'd above an hundred Churches of note within the Walls, besides an immense number of other stately Buildings. Some of the Ruines are still seen all round the Town at a League's distance; as also the Rests of a Case-way that went from hence to *Paris*, near Eighty Leagues, wall'd on both sides, and being a stupendious Work of the antient *Roman* Emperours.

About a quarter of a Mile from the Town is a Fountain of Mineral Water, call'd, *Den Yseren born*, or *Iron Fountain*. This must needs be the Fountain of which *Pliny* speaks, *Hist. Nat. Lib.* 31. *Cap.* 2. *Tungri Civitas Galliæ, fontem habet insignem, pluribus bullis stillantem, ferruginei saporis, quod ipsum non nisi in fine potus intelligitur. Purgat hic corpora; Tertianas Febres discutit; Calculorumq; vitia.* This cannot be understood of the *Spa* (as Geographers will have it) since it lies several Leagues distant; and on the other side of the

the *Meuſe*, in a Territory ſubject in thoſe Days to another Prince; the *Ebrones* and *Tungri* having antiently, and even in *Pliny*'s time, been diſtinct People. Beſides *Iron*, this Water contains a good quantity of *Native Borax*, which, as I am credibly inform'd, may eaſily be ſeperated; and hence this, as well as the Water of divers Wells of the Town and of the River *Jeecker*, has a wonderful abſterſive faculty, cleanſing and whitening Linnen, Silver, Braſs, Tin, and other Metals, to a miracle. It's at preſent of little or no medicinal Uſe, by reaſon of the *Spa*: However, it *purges* upwards and downwards, as alſo by Urin: It ſtops *Catarrhs*, cures the *Jaundice*, and is uſeful in *Agues*, *Gravel*, and *Articular Pains*.

Travelling three Leagues further, we came to *Liege*, an Imperial Free City, and Capital of the Principality of the ſame Name. Some Authors will have it to take its name from a *Roman Legion*, which was kept here in Garriſon, commanded by *Sabinus* and *Cotta*, and cut in pieces by the People of the Country, as *Caſar* witneſſeth in his *Commentaries*. Others derive it from the River *Legia*, which falls here into the *Meuſe*. The City is great, rich and populous, divided into two parts by the River *Meuſe*, and rejoyn'd by a fair Stone-Bridge. It contains eight Collegiate Churches, thirty-two Pariſhes, and a great number of Convents of all Orders. The Cathedral, dedicated to S. *Lambert*, is a large old *Gothiſh* Structure, in which we ſaw a prodigious great Lanthorn, or rather many Lanthorns joyn'd together in form of a Crown, of beaten Gold, but ſo cover'd with Duſt that I ſhould rather have taken it for Wood; but the Canons will not permit it to be cleans'd becauſe it cannot be done without diminiſhing the Gold conſiderably. In the Quire ſtands the ſtately Braſs Monument of Cardinal *Marka*, Biſhop and Prince of *Liege*, erected by himſelf in his Lifetime, with this Inſcription: *Errardus Primus genere, de Marka Tertius.* On it we likewiſe read the following Diſtich: *Liege.*

Decipimur votis, & tempore fallimur, atras
Mors ridet curas; anxia vita nihil.

It's reported, That Seven Work men were ſuffocated by the Fumes of the Quickſilver in gilding it. In the Veſtry they ſhew'd us many antient and rich Veſtments, beautify'd with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, and other precious Stones of great Value; divers rich Candleſticks, Croſſes, and Statues of Silver; a Prieſt's Veſtment with the *Virgin Mary* repreſented with Pearls of the firſt magnitude on the fore part, and on the back a *Chriſt Crucified* of the ſame, the Nails which faſten him to the Croſs being of large Diamonds; and laſtly, a Statue of St. *George*, of pure beaten Gold, given by *Charles* the *Hardy* Duke of *Burgundy*, it being enjoyn'd him for a Pennance, after he had taken the City by Storm, and put the greateſt part of the Inhabitants to the Sword. The Prince's Palace is alſo an handſome Pile of Buildings. The College of *Engliſh* Jeſuites lies on the ſide of an Hill, under the Citadel, where we ſaw in the Garden ſeveral curious Dials, of *Linus*'s Invention, and a ſmall Fountain repreſenting the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea. Amongſt the *Dials*, that for a Blind Man pleaſed me moſt, where, inſtead of ſeeing, we muſt feel out the Hour of the Day. 'Tis an Hemiſphere of Iron Grates A E B C, repreſenting the *Arcus Hora-*

rii (see TAB. L. Fig. I.) with a Glaſs-Globe *a c b* fill'd with Water, and erected in the middle on an Iron Pin. The Jeſuites told me, that they firſt cauſe an Hemiſphere to be made of a thin Plate of Iron, and having deſcrib'd a Dial thereon (as on other Concave Hemiſpheres) they cauſe the intermediate Spaces to be cut out, and leave only the Horary Arches. The Hemiſphere muſt be of ſuch a largeneſs that the *Focus* of the Glaſs Globe, when erected in the middle, may preciſely touch its Concave Superfices; which may eaſily be perform'd by expoſing the Globe fill'd with Water to the Sun; and obſerving, in a piece of Paper, at what diſtance the Rays meet and form the *Vertex* of the *Cauſtick Cone*. The Globe muſt likewiſe be exactly plac'd in the Center of the Hemiſphere; which is done by deſcribing, from the *Vertex* of the Globe *c*, an Horizontal Circle *a b*, dividing it into two equal parts; and in placing the Globe this Circle muſt exactly agree with, and be equally diſtant from, the Superfices of the Hemiſphere A E B C. This is the Structure of the Dial; and if you apply your Hand to the ſide of the Hemiſphere and move it round, when you come to the Hour of the Day you feel a great heat, it being likewiſe the *Focus* of the Globe; ſo that if you reckon from the firſt Horary Arch (which is Six in the Morning) you may find the time of the Day, tho' Blind, as is ſignify'd by the following Latin Diſtich, inſcrib'd on a Label that hangs down from the Dial:

Tange manu crates, à Sextâ hic incipit hora,
Perge modo atq; horam dicet aduſta manus.

In their Library they ſhew'd us *Kirker*'s *Machinula*, by which a Child may raiſe a prodigious Weight from the Ground with one Finger; a Loadſtone which ſuſpends fourteen pound of Iron; and a *Chineſe* Manuſcript of *Confuſius*.

Divers of the *Engliſh* Jeſuites ſpend their vacant Hours in making *Thermometers*, which they preſent to the Gentlemen of the Country. The *Tubes* are made at the Glaſs-Houſe, ſixteen or eighteen Foot long, and no bigger than a ſmall Knitting Needle. One of the Men takes a ſmall quantity of Glaſs on the top of his *Tube* and blows it a little; then his Servant faſtens another *Tube* to the other extremity of the ſame piece of Glaſs, and between them they draw it out on the Ground to the length and ſmallneſs deſired. Afterwards the Jeſuites, to bring it into a narrow compaſs, turn it into what Shape they pleaſe (ſee Tab. I. Fig. II.) by the help of a Lamp. They likewiſe, with a ſmall piece of the ſame *Tube* about three or four Inches long, and a ſmall fragment of any other Glaſs, brought to fuſion by the Flame of the Lamp forc'd by a pair of Bellows, blow a ſmall thin Globe of the bigneſs of a Muſquet-Ball, or ſomewhat bigger, to be faſten'd to the aforeſaid turn'd *Tube* by the Flame of the Lamp at A, as you ſee in the Figure. This being done, they fill it with Spirit of Wine, ting'd with *Red Sanders* which has been firſt moiſten'd with Spirit of Vitriol. The Spirit being a little warm'd, they immerge the extremity at B in the Liquor, ſo that no Air may enter; and holding a Chaſendiſh of live Coals under the Globe and *Tube*, they rarify and expel the Air therein contain'd, ſo that the Coals being remov'd, as the Glaſs cools, the Spirit enters and ſupplys its room. The Spirit muſt not ariſe to above the middle of the *Tube*; ſo that if it exceeds it in the firſt Operation, they reduce it to

to a juſt height by a ſlender heat of the Fire, which expels ſome part of the Spirit. They cloſe the top of the *Tube* at B by an Hermetical Seal, and the Spirit riſes and falls according to the different degrees of Heat and Cold. I have ſeen ſome of theſe ſmall *Tubes* thirty or forty Foot long, and turn'd into divers others curious Figures. They faſten the *Thermometer* on a Square wooden Frame, leaving an hole in the Board to receive part of the Globe that it may lie ſmooth, and ſo they hang it up in their Houſes.

We viſited alſo the Convent of *Williamites* a little without the Town, where the Fryars ſhew'd us the Tomb of Sir *John Mandeville*, with this Inſcription, which, tho' the Orthography be not well obſerv'd, is intelligible.

HIC IACET VIR NOBILIS D̄MS IOES DE MANDEVILLE AL. DICTUS AD BARBAM MILES D̄NS DE CAPDI NATUS DE ANGLIA, MEDICINE PROFESSOR, DEVOTISSIMUS ORATOR, ET BONORUM LARGISSIMUS PAUPERIBUS EROGATOR, QUI TOTO QUASI ORBE LUSTRATO, LEODII DIEM VITE SUE CLAUSIT EXTREMUM ANNO D̄NI M°. CC°. LXXI°. MENSIS NOVEMBRIS DIE XVII.

In the Sacriſty they keep his Skull, Saddle, Bridle-bit, Spurs, and two great *Turkiſh* Knives, with which, they ſay, he carv'd at the *Great Turk*'s Table.

The Citizens are very curious in cultivating Carnations or Gilliflowers, of which they have the largeſt and faireſt I ever ſaw. They preſerve the Seed of the purple ones to ſow, having found, by long Experience, that it thrives beſt, and produces the largeſt and faireſt Flowers. The Earth in which they ſet them is prepared thus: Take a ſufficient quantity of good fat Earth, which dry very well in the Sun, powder and ſift it to ſeperate all the Stones. With this Powder mix a little of the moiſt rotten Wood that's found in the decay'd bodies of old Willow-Trees, which muſt likewiſe be beaten very ſmall. With this mixture fill the Pots, planting the Carnations at the ſame time; and then cover the Earth at leaſt a Finger's breadth deep with ſome of the aforeſaid rotten Wood, crumbled or beaten ſmall, pouring on Water enough to moiſten the whole perfectly well.

Here happen'd a ſtrange accident, in the Year 1684, near *Herſtal*, about half a League from *Liege*, where five Colliers, *viz. William Gilbiet*, *Nicholas Hamaide*, *James Hamaide*, *Gerard Radoux* and his Brother, were ſhut up in the Coal-pit of *Creue coeur*, by the falling in of the Earth, for the ſpace of twenty-four Days and ſix Hours. Their Friends, who knew they had no Proviſion of Victuals with them in the Pit, gave them over for dead; and three Weeks being expired, the People of the Village reſolv'd to ſeek out their Bodies to give them chriſtian Burial; and having with much ado wrought another paſſage into the Pit, contrary to their expectation, found the four firſt abovemention'd ſtill alive, tho' Speechleſs and ready to expire; the fifth could not be found: Whereupon his Wife made a fearful Out-Cry,

and accus'd the others of having kill'd and, as she thought, eaten her Husband: But his dead body being soon after found in a Pool of Water at the further end of the Pit, that Controversy was at an end. These miserable half famish'd Men were, by a regular Diet and good looking after, soon restor'd to their perfect Health, are still living, and follow their daily Labour as before. *William Gilbiet* (who was one of the four, and from whose mouth I had the Relation) told me, that they had but three pound of Bread when the Pit fell in, which being eaten, they had nothing left but a small Fountain of Water, which sprung up near them; but that after they had lain there three or four days their appetites were quite gone, as he thought, thro' the dampness of the place, and drinking much cold Water; so that they only languished and pin'd away, without any great pain, or other sensible indisposition of body, but weakness.

Several creditable Persons of this City assur'd me, That *Richard Cromwel*, Son to the Usurper, died here seven or eight Years before my being in the place; that he liv'd here for some time unknown, and well supply'd with Money; that he behav'd himself like an half-witted mad Fellow, keeping company with none but Porters, Carters, and the very Scum of the People, and often walking up and down the Streets eating; and, lastly, that after his death he was discover'd by his Papers.

One Remark I made at *Liege*, which I can by no means pass by, forasmuch as History hardly affords the like. Going to see the *English* College, I chanc'd to light on one *Arnaud Tonna*, a Lay-Brother, amongst the Jesuites, who had, not long before, been troubled with a Distemper that had baffled the most expert Physicians of the City. 'Twas a certain Coldness of his whole Body with pain (chiefly of his Legs) that stupify'd all his Members to such a degree, that when the Fire blister'd and burnt his Flesh, he perceiv'd not the least heat; and tho' he drank his Beer and Broth boyling hot, they hardly seem'd luke-warm. He likewise told me, that, during his Sickness, his hearing was so prodigiously acute, that he could hear very distinctly what others whisper'd in other Rooms, and at the distance of three or four Chambers. However, he had still the use of his Limbs, and was at length cur'd by Salivation, at the Perswasion of a *French* Chyrurgeon, tho' all the Doctors stifly oppos'd it. He has since had some light Symptoms of it, and once or twice a Year the gnawing pains in his Legs return, which, he says, are more exquisite Torments than those suffer that are tortur'd on the Rack; and, what is yet more strange, they consume and wast all the Flesh, leaving nothing but the bare Skin and Bone in two days time, tho' he be a very corpulent fat Man. He's a Gardener by Trade, and in his Youth accustom'd himself very much to sleep on the Ground, and very often when he came sweating from his Labour; which he imagines to be the cause of his Distemper.

We found here Father *Marco d' Aviano*, the famous *Italian* Capuchin, who pretended to the Gift of Healing all manner of Diseases, and had pass'd thro' all *Italy*, *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*, on that account. The Repute of his Piety and Miracles had got him in such Vogue amongst the People, that one of the Magistrates sent out his Coach to meet him, and, as he pass'd, the Streets the Mob throng'd up in multitudes to touch him, and receive his Benediction, which he kept

giving

giving all the way as he paſt. He was conducted to the Convent of his own Order, and had no ſooner got out of the Coach, but the People ran rudely on with Knives and Cizars to cut his uppet Veſtment into *Relicks*, and thrice happy he that could get a piece; inſomuch that, notwithſtanding he had a Guard to attend him, they cut it all into bits before he could houſe himſelf. Some few Days after, there was a Stage erected a little without one of the Gates, and a prodigious multitude gather'd together from all the neighbouring Cities, Towns, and Villages; ſome to receive their Health, and others to be Spectators of the wonderful Performances. There might you have ſeen whole crowds of Blind, Lame, Deaf, Dumb, and what not; ſome halting, ſome on Crutches, and others brought in Coaches, Sedans and Chairs; that one would have thought they had ranſack'd all the Hoſpitals and Lazaretto's in *Europe*, to rally up this infirm Multitude. They were order'd, ſome days before, to prepare themſelves for this great Work by Confeſſion, Communion, and Alms-giving, if their Circumſtances permitted it. The People being thus aſſembled, Father *Marco* mounted the Theatre, and having harangu'd them in a medly of *French* and *Italian*, ſhewing the neceſſity of Faith in that juncture, he deſired them to joyn with him in Prayer; which being ended, and his Benediction given, he commanded them to throw away their Crutches and other Supports of feeble Nature: The word was no ſooner given, but the Air was fill'd with Acclamations and Shouts of Joy, and the Holy Man was as readily obey'd; but to my certain knowledge, notwithſtanding the Benediction, they were forc'd to uſe the ſame helps to get Home again, and to attribute the ill Succeſs to their own Unworthineſs: Such was the Veneration they had for this Holy Quack. An Old Woman, that ſtood next me, return'd him her Malediction for the loſs of a notable pair of *Spectacles*, which, it ſeems, ſhe had made uſe of to get a ſight of the Holy Father, and thrown away in hopes of recovering her Eye-ſight. In a word; ſome took *F. Marco* for an Impoſtor, others for a Saint; but I can ſay no more than I ſaw, which was juſt nothing: However, the *Pope* and *Emperor* had ſo great an Opinion of his Sanctity, that they ſent him to give his Benediction on the Imperial Army, at the late Siege of *Vienna*. I have been ſince told at *Rome*, that he is Impriſon'd, or rather confin'd to his Convent, ſo that People begin to harbour ill Thoughts of his Proceedings, though thoſe of his own Coat keep the matter cloſe for the Credit of their Order.

Whilſt we ſtaid here, we made divers Excurſions to ſee the Iron-works at *Chinay*, the Machines by which they draw the Water out of Coal pits, and the place where they make *Vitriol* and *Brimſtone* out of the ſame Mineral Earth, the manner whereof may be ſeen at large in the Tranſactions of the *Royal Society*.

The Prince and Biſhop of *Liege* holds his Territories under the Emperor, and is at preſent as abſolute, as to the Government, as any Potentate in *Europe*. His Revenue is, ſince the late Rebellion, uncertain, for the Impoſitions encreaſe daily, to the great detriment of Commerce. Beſides *Liege*, he has the Dutchy of *Bouillon*, the Marquiſate of *Franchimont*, and Counties of *Loots* and *Hesbain*; all which contain 24 Cities and Towns, formerly wall'd, and 1500 Villages. The Country is very pleaſant, fertile, and abounding with all things neceſſary for

Life. The Vineyards, near the City, yield a ſmall ſort of Wine, which is not to be compar'd with their Beer. They drive a great Trade in Iron, Lead, Vitriol, Brimſtone, Salt-petre, Cloth and Arms, which are all made here; as likewiſe in Pit-Coal and Marble, with which the whole Country abounds. The River *Meuſe* facilitates the Tranſportation of their Commodities, by means whereof they enjoy a very flouriſhing Traffick, which would be much greater but for the Wars and Broils of their more potent Neighbours, which highly incommode them, tho' they uſually ſtand Neuters.

The People are generally Plain-dealers, Sincere and Sociable; but withal Hot headed, and eaſily provok'd to Sedition.

The Government is in the hand of the Prince, and the great Canons of St. *Lambert*'s Church, who muſt all be Men of Noble Extraction, or eminent for Learning, foraſmuch as the Prince is elected out of their number. There have been Canons of this Church at one time, nine Kings Sons, twenty-four Dukes, twenty-nine Earls, and divers others of the firſt Rank. The City of *Liege* is govern'd by two *Burgomaſters*, one *Major*, divers *Scabins*, and the Heads of the 32 Trades. In Buſineſs of Law they may appeal to the Imperial Chamber; and in Spiritual Affairs, to the Arch-biſhoprick of *Collen*.

The People of *Liege*, when their Friends are bitten by a Mad Dog and begin to loſe their Senſes, uſe to haſten their end by ſtifling them between two Feather-Beds, keeping them forcibly down 'till they expire; as well to put them out of their pain, as to keep them from hurting others.

They all marry privately, and, as it were, by ſtealth, the Church Doors being ſhut, and none preſent but the Prieſt and one or two of their neareſt Relations. This they do to avoid a kind of Witchcraft, call'd, *Maleficium ligaminis*; for if any one that bears the Bride or Bridegroom a Grudge be preſent at the Marriage, that Perſon, by tying certain Knots on a String, and ſpeaking ſome of the Prieſt's words backward, renders the Man impotent 'till ſuch time as the Charmer pleaſe to untye it. The Antients call'd them *Vincula Veneris*; and ſo *Virgil*, *Eclog.* 8.

Nectè tribus nodis ternos Amarilli colores,
Nectè Amarilli nodos, & Veneris dic vincula nectо.

Spaw. From *Liege* we rode to *Spaw*, a ſmall wall'd Town, lying in a bottom, about ſix Leagues diſtant.

It's Inhabited by poor People, who live by ſuch as come hither in Summer to drink the Mineral Waters. One of the Wells is in the Market-place, over which we read the following Verſes, which ſhew it's Vertues.

Obſtructum reſerat durum terit, humida ſiccat,
Debile fortificat, ſi tamen arte bibis.

The other Wells are at a good diſtance from the Town, of which that call'd the *Savenir* is the beſt; but the Water is ſo vigorous, and ferments ſo powerfully, that it breaks all the Bottles, and cannot be tranſported. I found that all theſe Waters, with the infuſion of Galls,

Galls, gave a purple tincture, which ſhews them to be Martial; and, indeed, the whole Territory is full of Iron-Mines. Their chief Uſe is in Diſtempers of the Reins and Bladder, as *Ulcers*, *Gravel*, and *Obſtructions*, of theſe and all other parts of the Body. They are likewiſe good againſt the *Dropſy*, *Tertian Ague*, *Sciatica*, &c.

Leaving *Spaw* we rode on to *Aquiſgran* or *Aken*, paſſing thro' *Limbourg*, the Capital Town of a Dutchy belonging to the *Spaniard*, but much decay'd, and almoſt ruin'd by the Wars. *Aquiſgran*, call'd by the French *Aix la Chappelle*, is an Imperial Free-Town, having been built by *Charlemagne*, and deſign'd to be the Metropolitan of *Germany*. It takes the name of *Aquiſgranum* from the *Hot-Baths*, which are there, and ſaid to have been found by *Granus*, the Emperor *Nero*'s Brother, as appears by the following Inſcription, which we obſerv'd on the Baſin of a fair Fountain in the Market-place. *Limbourg.* *Aquiſgran.*

Hic aquis per Granum principem quendam Romanum Neronis & Agrippæ fratrem inventis, calidorum fontium Thermæ à principio conſtructæ, poſtea vero per D. Carolum Magnum Imp. conſtituto ut locus hic ſit caput & regni ſedes trans Alpes, renovatæ ſunt: Quibus Thermis hic gelidus fons influxit olim, quem nunc demum hoc æneo vaſe illuſtravit S. P. Q. Aquiſgranenſis, Anno Domini 1620.

The City is large and ſtrong, being environ'd with a double Wall; but the Buildings have not the Elegancy of the *Holland*-Cities which we came from ſeeing. The Town-Houſe is one of the moſt conſiderable, in the Great Hall whereof *Charlemagne* is repreſented in Painting, granting divers Priviledges to the Citizens. The principal Church was built and beautify'd by the aboveſaid Emperor, and conſecrated by Pope *Leo* III. 365 Prelates aſſiſting at the Ceremony. The fore-part of the Altar is of pure Gold, and all the Veſtments cover'd with precious Stones of an ineſtimable Value. In the Treaſury are likewiſe kept two Crowns of Gold, deck'd with Jewels of the largeſt ſize, and given by *Iſabella Clara Eugenia*, Princeſs of the United Provinces; the famous Book of the Goſpels, written in golden Letters on purple Parchment, by the Apoſtles own hands, as 'tis ſaid, on which the Emperors uſe to ſwear at their Coronation; the Iron-Crown, with which the Emperors were formerly crown'd here; the Sword which they wore at their Coronation; the Chair wherein they ſate, the bottom of which is ſaid to be of the Wood of *Noah*'s Ark, if you pleaſe to believe it; divers antient and rich Copes, border'd round at the bottom with little Bells, like the Veſtment of the High Prieſt under the Old Law. They likewiſe pretend to keep here ſome of *our Saviour*'s Cloaths, the *Virgin Mary*'s Smock, S. *Joſeph*'s Breeches, and divers other ſuch like Relicts, which can be ſeen but once in Seven Years, and then they are ſhewn by a Prieſt from the top of the Tower, to multitudes of People that flock hither at that time to ſee them.

The *Jeſuites* Church is a pretty Pile of modern Architecture, in which the Chappel of S. *Joſeph* is all Marble, and beautify'd with divers painted Hiſtories relating to that Saint's Life.

The *Golden Bull* obliges the Emperors to receive the Iron-Crown in this City from the Arch biſhop of *Collen*; but of late Years it has been carried to *Franckfort*, or where ever they were pleas'd to appoint, and after the Coronation brought back hither.

The Territory belonging to this State is but ſmall, containing about 200 Villages, and yielding all ſorts of Neceſſaries. It abounds with great ſtore of *Lapis Calaminaris*, which they uſe to turn Copper into Braſs, by melting one part of the powder'd Mineral with three of Copper, which augments its weight by near thirty pound in the hundred, and gives it a yellow Colour. The City is govern'd much like thoſe of *Holland*, *viz.* by a *Major*, *Burgomaſters*, *Scabins* and *Counſellors*. The Inhabitants draw a conſiderable Benefit from the frequency of Strangers who come to the Baths, which they uſe both inwardly and outwardly.

Gulick. From hence we rode to *Collen*, nine Leagues, paſſing thro' *Juliers*, otherwiſe call'd *Gulick*, from *Julius Cæſar*, its Founder; and, indeed, we only paſs'd thro' it, being receiv'd by a File of Muſquetiers at one Gate, and conducted by them out at the other, as Strangers are uſually treated, as well to prevent a Surprize, as to hinder them from viewing the Fortifications of this ſtrong and important Place. It's Capital of the Dutchy of *Juliers*, belonging to the Duke of *Newbourg*; commodiouſly ſeated in a low fenny Level, well wall'd and trench'd, and defended by one of the ſtrongeſt Citadels in *Europe*. Its Territory abounds with Corn, and a very good Breed of Horſes. From hence we travell'd on to *Collen*, ſeven Leagues diſtant.

THE Electorate of Collen.

Collen. COLLEN is an Imperial Free-Town, and one of the greateſt and moſt conſiderable in the Empire, having been built in the time of *M. Agrippa*, whoſe Niece *Agrippina*, Wife of *Claudius Cæſar*, Mother of *Nero*, and Natives of this City, caus'd a *Roman* Colony to be eſtabliſh'd here, which gave it the name of *Colonia Agrippina*. The Walls are ſtrong, with double Trenches and divers Out-Works. That part which lies on the *Rhine* is moſt inhabited; for on the Land ſide there are ſome hundreds of Acres of Vineyards, Gardens, and waſt Ground, within the Walls. Great part of the Houſes are of Stone, and well-built, the reſt being of Wood, like our antient Buildings in *England*.

The Churches are about 260 in number, beſides the Chappels and Oratories, in regard whereof this City is ſtil'd *Sancta*, and *Romana Eccleſia filia*. The Great Church was built by S. *Maternus*, a Diſciple of S. *Peter*, in the Year of Chriſt 96; and in it are kept, as they pre-

tend,

tend, the Bodies of the three Wiſe Men, that came to *Bethlehem* to adore the new-born Saviour of the World, vulgarly call'd the three Kings. The Latin Inſcription, which contains the Hiſtory, inform'd us, that S. *Helen*, *Conſtantine*'s Mother, brought them to *Conſtantinople*, from whence they were carried to *Milan*, and ſent thence to *Collen* by the Arch-biſhop *Reynold*, in the Year 1164. We likewiſe read the following Verſes:

Tres Reges Regum Regi tria dona tulerunt,
Myrrham Homini, Uncto aurum, Thura dedere Deo.
Tu tria fac itidem dones tria munera Chriſto,
Muneribus gratus ſi cupis eſſe tuis.
Pro Myrrha lacrimas: auro cor porrige purum:
Et pro thure humili pectore funde preces.

In the Collegiate Church of S. *Urſula*, we ſaw divers Tombs, and a multitude of Bones of the *eleven thouſand Virgins* which are ſaid to have accompanied her from *England* to *Rome*, and, in their return, to have been martyr'd here by the *Huns*. They poſitively aver, that if any dead Bodies are buried here, the Earth ſoon caſts them up again, as it happen'd ſome Years ſince to a little Child, whoſe Tomb they ſhew'd in the Body of the Church; and which they attribute to the Holineſs of the Ground.

At the *Cordiliers* we ſaw the Tomb of the famous *Scotus*, commonly call'd *Doctor Subtilis*, with theſe two Epitaphs.

1.

Scotia me genuit; Anglia me ſuſcepit;
Gallia me docuit; Colonia me tenet.

2.

Ante oculos ſaxum Doctorem comprimit ingens,
Cujus ad interitum ſacra Minerva gemit.
Siſte gradum, Lector, fulvo dabis oſcula ſaxo,
Corpus Joannis hæc tenet urna Scoti.
Anno Milleno ter CCC cumq; adderet octo,
Poſtremum clauſit letho agitante diem.

In the Church of the *Apoſtles*, we ſaw the Tomb of a certain Woman, which, being ſuppos'd to be Dead of an Hiſterical Fit, was buried here with her Wedding-Ring, which they could by no means get off without cutting her Finger, which her Friends would not permit; whereupon two Men, for the lucre of the Ring, open'd the Grave in the Night-time, and had no ſooner given her Air, but ſhe began to ſtir, and ſoon after riſing up, went home to her Husband, with whom ſhe liv'd many Years after, and had divers Children. This ſtrange Accident happen'd in the Year 1357, and is here repreſented on the Wall. The Houſe where ſhe liv'd, is ſtill ſtanding near this Church.

The Town-Houſe is an handſome Structure, in which we ſaw the *Effigies* of the firſt Dukes of the City long before Chriſtianity, and the Magazine of Bows and Arrows us'd heretofore by the *Militia* of the place. The Univerſity is Founded for all Faculties. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Books.

Collen is a Free-Town of the Empire, and ſtill retains ſomewhat of the Form of Government of the antient *Roman* Republick, having its *Conſuls*, *Proconſuls*, *Prators*, *Cenſors*, *Senators*, *Tribuns*, *Ædiles*, and *Commiſſary* of Proviſions; being likewiſe divided into Popular Tribes or Companies. The chief Arbitrators of Affairs of State, are, ſix Conſuls or Burgomaſters, who continue during life, tho' only two act yearly; 150 Senators; and 7 Scabins put in by the *Elector*. The *Elector*, who is likewiſe Arch-biſhop, and choſen out of the Canons of the Great Church, is not permitted to reſide in the City above three Days at a time, without Leave from the Magiſtrates. However, he's oblig'd to be here once a Year, on the Day of the three Kings, at which time they receive and treat him moſt magnificently, preſenting him with a certain Sum of Money, and 300 meaſures of Oats, which he loſes if he fails of coming. The principal Cities ſubject to the *Elector*, are, *Bonne*, *Andernak*, *Nuiz*, and *Keiſerwert*. He has divers Pretenſions to the City of *Collen*, on which divers Attempts have been made by private Cabals and open Hoſtility, but to little purpoſe; for the Hollanders, who have for a long time made it the Magazine for their Commerce on the *Rhine*, are always ready to ſtand up in its Defence. The Pope's *Nuncio*, which reſides here, has the Character of *Nuncius Apoſtolicus ad tractum Rheni*. Both *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts* are permitted to live here; but their Churches are in the Villages without the Town. The *Jews* are not ſuffer'd to enter without Leave, and paying a certain Tribute, tho' the whole Country is full of them.

I had deſign'd to have proceeded on thro' *Germany* into *Italy*, but finding here a Gentleman who intended to go by the way of *Flanders* and *France*, I was eaſily perſwaded to accompany him: Wherefore we return'd to *Liege*, in order to proſecute our Journey. We obſerv'd that they dig Pit-Coal in many parts of the Territory of *Liege*, with which they make an admirable ſort of Firing, call'd, in their Language, *Hockets*, by beating the Coal very ſmall, and working it into Balls of ſix or ſeven Inches Diameter, with half Earth and Water enough to moiſten it, which they dry in the Sun, to burn in Winter. They often meet with fulminating Damps in their Pips, which they call *Feu grieux*, being an Exhalation, which, in form of a blue Cloud, encompaſſes the Flame of the Candle, and in an inſtant taking Fire, makes as great a Noiſe as if a Cannon had been diſcharg'd in the place. Such as are then preſent, ſecure themſelves in ſome meaſure by falling flat on the Ground, tho' their Hair and Cloaths are commonly burnt. The Colliers, to prevent this Exploſion, bruſh often the ſides and top of the Pit with a piece of new Canvas, which, they ſay, rarely fails.

THE Spaniſh Netherlands.

WE took places in the Coach for *Lovain*, and lodg'd the firſt Night at S. *Tron* or S. *Truden*, a little Town, ſix Leagues from *Liege*, taking its name from an antient Abby of Benedictines; the Abbot of which is Lord of half the Town, and puts in his Magiſtrates as well as the Prince of *Liege*. We paſs'd likewiſe at *Tillemont*, formerly a large wall'd Town, but almoſt burnt down in the beginning of the late War. On our left hand we ſaw the Village of *Hugar*, ſituate on an Eminence, and famous for a ſort of white Beer, much eſteem'd in theſe parts; but what very ſtrange is, that, tho' they ſend the ſame Malt, Water and Brewer to any adjoyning Village, he cannot make it near ſo good; which they attribute to ſome hidden quality of the Air of this place. At eight Leagues end from S. *Tron*, we came to *Lovain*.

S. Tron.

Tillemont.

Hugar.

The City of *Lovain* is antient, and equal to *Gaunt* in circuit. It lies on the River *Dele*, being tolerably well-built, but thinly inhabited, containing divers Vineyards, Gardens, and much void Ground, within the Walls. The old Caſtle is ſaid to have been built by *Julius Cæſar*. The Town-Houſe is an handſome Fabrick, the outſide being beautify'd with curious antient Sculpture, which ſufficiently ſhews the Magnificence of paſt Ages. The *Jeſuites* Church is likewiſe ſumptuouſly built and adorn'd; but their Library paſſes for the beſt in the Low Countries, in regard of the vaſt number of choice Manuſcripts and printed Books. At the *Cordiliers* lies buried *Juſtus Lipſius*, an eminent Profeſſor of this Univerſity, and celebrated thro' the whole World for his profound Science. His Epitaph is in theſe words:

Lovain.

Quis hîc ſepultus, quæris? ipſe ediſſero.
Nuper locutus & ſtilo & linguâ ſui.
Nunc altero licebit, Ego ſum Lipſius,
Cui literæ dant nomen & tuus favor.
Sed nomen. Ipſe abivi: abibit hoc quoq;
Et nihil hic orbis quod perenne poſſidet.
Vis altiore voce me tecum loqui?
Humana cuncta fumus, umbra, vanitas,
Et ſcenæ imago, & verbo ut abſolvam, NIHIL.
Extremum hoc te alloquor:
Æternùm ut gaudeam, tu apprecare.

Juſtus Lipſius vixit annos LVIII. M. V. *Obiit Anno Chriſtiano* CIↃ. IↃC. VI. X. *Calend. April.*

The Duke of *Arſchot*'s Palace of *Heverly*, is about three quarters of a League from the Town, the way between them being one of the

pleaſanteſt Walks I ever beheld, border'd with rows of Lime-Trees planted on each ſide in right lines. The Houſe is an handſome Pile of antient Building, and the Gardens are extreme diverting. The *Celeſtins* Church is likewiſe the Chappel of this Palace, in which we obſerved the Genealogy of the Family, repreſented in painting, and the Monuments of divers Dukes. They likewiſe keep here one of the pieces of Money for which, they ſay, our Saviour was ſold to the *Jews* by *Judas*; at leaſt it has all the marks of Antiquity, being of the weight of an *Engliſh* Shilling, as near as I could gueſs, with *Tiberius Cæſar*'s Head on one ſide, and a *Lilly*, or ſome ſuch Flower, on the other.

The Univerſity was founded by *John* IV. Duke of *Brabant*, about the Year 1426, and contains at preſent 43 Colleges. The *Rector*, who is Head of the Univerſity, holds his Dignity for ſix Months, and takes place of the Magiſtrates of the City, who are oblig'd to ſtand ſtill and pay him their Reſpects when he paſſes by. They teach here all Faculties, conferring the Degrees of *Bachelor*, *Licentiate*, and *Doctor*. The *Jeſuites* have, for a long time, endeavour'd to get leave for Teaching publickly in the Univerſity, but to little purpoſe. I am inform'd, that they obtain'd a Grant from the King of *Spain*, ſome Years ſince, for two Lectures a Day; upon which one of the Profeſſors was ſent, in the name of the whole Body, to repreſent to his Majeſty the ill Conſequence that might thence proceed. The King told him, He had given his Royal Word, which was irrevocable: However, the Profeſſor wrought ſo efficaciouſly with him, that he aſſign'd them the Hours of Noon and Midnight for Reading, which caus'd them to acquieſce, and quit their Pretentions.

Mechlin. From *Lovain* we went to *Mechlin*, four Leagues diſtant, an Archbiſhop's See, and Capital of a Lordſhip of the ſame Name, which makes one of the 17 Provinces. This City is ſumptuouſly built, and remarkable for its large and neat Streets, which give it the name of *Mechlin the Clean*. The principal Church, dedicated to S. *Rumbald*, is a beautiful old Structure. The Convent of *Beguines* ſeems rather to be a little Town, than a ſingle Monaſtery, and contains above 1500 *Devotes*, with near thrice as many Penſioners. They are a ſort of Nuns, who are not oblig'd to keep conſtantly within the Incloſure, but may make Viſits to their Friends in the City, and receive the ſame reciprocally in their Chambers as oft as they pleaſe, and even marry if they think fit, their Vows of Chaſtity only obliging them 'till the firſt good Occaſion; but then they leave the Convent.

The Inhabitants are courteous, free and affable, being for the moſt part employ'd in making Linnen and Lace; as alſo in caſting Cannon and Bells, and in Tanning. They had very conſiderable Priviledges granted them by *Charles* the laſt Duke of *Burgundy*, for the Service they did him at the Siege of *Nuys*; for they pay neither Cuſtoms for Merchandize, nor Subſidies to the Crown. Women with Child commonly go to Lye-in in *Brabant*, to the end that their Children may enjoy the Priviledges likewiſe of that Province. The Parliament, or Great Royal Council of the *Netherlands*, is held here, conſiſting of a Preſident, 16 Counſellors, 8 Secretaries, and divers Subaltern Officers, to which all the Provinces may appeal, and in which the Knights of the *Golden Fleece* have a definitive Sentence in all their Law-Suits.

As

As we walk'd the Streets we met a vaſt multitude of Men, Women and Children, dragging a poor decripit old Woman to Priſon, for bewitching (as 'twas ſaid) a young Girl of the City. Some ſaid ſhe had been ſeen metamorphos'd into a Cat; and others, that ſhe had plunder'd Shops inviſibly, appear'd in ſundry places at the ſame time; that ſhe could raiſe the Winds at pleaſure, and even open the very Cataracts of Heaven when ſhe pleaſed to injure her Neighbours by an Inundation. In fine, ſhe had done ſuch Wonders, that one would have thought the Soul of *Zoroaſter* or *Apollonius* had tranſmigrated into this poor Wretch. We preſently went to ſee the Maid that was ſaid to be bewitch'd, but found nothing but what we had often obſerv'd in Women under the Hyſterical Paſſion. I would have perſwaded them that her Diſeaſe was ſuch, but to no purpoſe; She was bewitch'd, ay marry was ſhe. I pitied the Caſe of the reputed Witch, who was like to become a Sacrifice to the Ignorance of the Mob; and am apt to think, that 'tis the Caſe of many innocent People. 'Tis ſtrange the Devil ſhould be ſo fond of the Female-Sex (for I am confident, that for one Wizard, we ſhall hear of a thouſand Witches) unleſs it be to turn *Incubus* (forſooth) and keep up the mungrel Brood of *Merlins*: nay, and he delights in Deformity and Poverty too; for they are uſually a company of miſerable, old, ſhriefled, toothleſs Beldams. You rarely hear of a Witch but ſhe's poor and ugly; to which if Nature adds a Play-Foot, or a moroſe churliſh Temper, the thing is as plain as the Alphabet, and he's worſe than an Infidel that calls it in queſtion. Good God! in what an Age do we live? hardly a Pariſh eſcapes them: no, ſcarcely a Family. You can't croſs a Threſhold but you find it arm'd with an Horſe-ſhooe, nor find an old Wife but ſhe's famous for ſome Counter-charm or other. I thought the Kingdom of Satan had ceas'd when the Seed of the Woman bruis'd the Serpent's Head. Oracles became mute at his very Birth, and yet every doting old Woman is as priviledg'd to command them, as the Prieſts were heretofore at *Delphi*. O! but ſome have been arraign'd for the Crime, and confeſs'd it. I grant it, I have heard of ſome that have done ſo; but they were either overcome with Melancholy, half Lunatick, and almoſt quite void of Reaſon; or poor and deſpicable, and conſequently weary of their Lives; ſo that they choſe rather to anticipate their Period, than to live any longer in Miſery.

We left *Mechlin*, and after four Leagues travelling, came to *Antwerp*, a beautiful and well-built City, ſtanding on the River *Scheld*, in a low fenny Level, encompaſs'd with thick ſtrong Walls, moated with a deep Ditch of Water, and defended by a Citadel of a Pentagonal Figure, which commands the River, Town and Campagne, and has ſerv'd as a Model for divers others that have been built of late Years. In ſhort, this City may be compar'd, for elegancy of Building and Strength, with the moſt magnificent, not only of the *Low-Countries*, but of the whole Univerſe; that it juſtly deſerves the *Encomium* which *Carolus Scribanius* gives it, in theſe words; *Antwerp.*

Belgium { *Orbis Annulus, Annuliq; hujus Gemma* / *Orbis Oculus, Oculiq; hujus Pupilla* / *Orbis Nemus, Nemoriſq; hujus Laurus* / *Orbis Paradyſus, Paradyſiq; hujus Deliciæ* / *Orbis Cælum, Cæliq; hujus* Sol. } Antuerpia.

'Tis true, the Trade is much decay'd by reaſon of the Fort of *Lilo* on the River *Scheld*, three Leagues below the City, poſſeſs'd and garriſon'd by the *Hollanders*, where all Veſſels that paſs in and out are oblig'd to ſtop, and pay certain Cuſtoms to the States. Beſides, they permit no great Ships to enter, nor ſuch Commodities as may injure their own Trade; and by this means *Amſterdam* has taken its Growth from the Ruin of *Antwerp*, which was, before the Revolt of thoſe Provinces, one of the greateſt and richeſt Empories of the whole World. The *Spaniards* muſt needs have been hard put to't, to leave ſo important a Place thus bridled, or are inconteſtably far ſhorter-ſighted than they think themſerves to be.

The Cathedral is a magnificent Pile of Building, and of a prodigious extent, being 500 Foot long, 240 broad, and 360 high. It contains 66 Chappels, with a great number of Marble Pillars, Paintings, and other rich Ornaments. The Steeple has 660 Steps, and 33 great Bells. In this Church we ſaw and copy'd out this Epitaph, in Memory of old *Plantin*.

D. O. M. SACR.

CHRISTOPHERO PLANTINO TURONENSI.
Civi & Incolæ Antwerpiano.
Architypographo Regio
Pietate, Prudentiâ, acrimoniâ ingenii magno
Conſtantiâ ac labore maximo.
Cujus induſtriâ atq; operâ infinita Opera.
Vetera, Nova,
Magno hujus & futuri Sæculi bono
In lucem prodierunt.
Joanna Riviera Conjux, Liberi, Hæredeſq;
Illa Optimo Viro, hi Parenti
Mæſti poſuerunt.
Tu qui tranſis, & hæc legis, bonis Manibus
Bene apprecare.

Vixit An. LXXV. *Deſit hic vivere Kal. Quintil.*
Anno Chriſti CIↃ. IↃ. XXC. IX.

The Jeſuites Church is one of the moſt Superb in the *Netherlands*, where we could not but admire the regular Symmetry of the Architecture, and the prodigious quantities of Marble, Gold and Silver, that have been employ'd in beautifying it. The Painting is of the incomparable *Rubens*, whoſe dexterity in that noble Art is well enough known to the World. The Veſtry is wonderfully ſtor'd with rich Churchſtuff, ſhining with Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, and an infinity of other Precious Stones; the greateſt part being Donations of a certain ſort of Women, called by the *Dutch*, *Quezels*, and by the *French*, *Filles devotes*, who being rich old Maids or Widows, devote themſelves to ſome Religious Order of Men, ſpending what they have in adorning their Churches, and ſo little on the Poor, that they paſs for the worſt of People.

The

The *Town-houſe* is a moſt ſumptuous and mageſtick Structure, adorned with *Tuſcan*, *Ionick*, *Dorick*, and *Corinthian* Work. The *Exchange* (which was the Model of our *Royal Exchange* at *London*) is ſupported by 43 great Marble Pillars, and has four Gates opening into as many fair Streets, ſtanding exactly Eaſt, VVeſt, North and South; as it were, to receive the Induſtrious from the Four Parts of the VVorld. The *Fiſh-Market* is the beſt ſtor'd with all ſorts of Fiſh, of any I have ſeen; and in the *Fiſhmongers-Hall* we ſaw an antient Regiſter, which, amongſt divers other things, makes mention of Seventy five thouſand *Schelevifch* or *Haddocks*, that were brought to Market in one day, with a great quantity of other Sea and River-Fiſh, and all ſold before night:

Antwerp of it ſelf, makes one of the 17 Provinces, by the Name of the *Marquiſate of the ſacred Empire*, and is govern'd by four Members, *viz.* Two Supreme Magiſtrates or Burgomaſters, eighteen Scabins, twenty ſix Captains of the Burgers, and fifty four Deans or Heads of the ſeveral Trades of the City; ſo that without the unanimous Conſent of all Four, and the King's Approbation, nothing of Moment can be done. This Form of Government ſymbolizes very much with that of the *Lacedemonians*, amongſt whom the Prince, Magiſtrates and People, had their reſpective Rights, and acted joyntly in the management of all Affairs of State.

We went from thence by Water to *Bruſſels*, eight Leagues diſtant, changing Boats divers times by the way. This is the capital City of *Brabant*, where the Vice-Roy or Governour reſides. It's commodiouſly Seated on the River *Sinne*, as well for Pleaſure, as all things neceſſary for its Subſiſtence; being withal, of the bigneſs of *Lovain*, populous, elegantly built, rich, and encompaſs'd with two Walls. The Prince's Palace is a fair large Building, commodious, and capable of Lodging all ſuch as belong to the Court, were they twice as many as they are. In one of the Rooms we ſaw divers curious Pieces of Painting, and particularly remark'd that of the *Fabulous Gods*, and one of *a Procurator and his Clerk*, both highly valued. In another Chamber we obſerv'd the Statues of twelve Emperors of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Armour of divers great Princes. The *Stadt-houſe* is likewiſe an elegant Structure, in which we ſaw the *Judgment of* Solomon, painted by *Rubens*, and eſteem'd a Maſter-piece. The principal Church, dedicated to St. *Gudul*, is a fair Building, into which we aſcended by 42 Steps, and there ſaw divers Monuments of Princes, and other Perſons of Note. *Bruſſels.*

Almoſt all things go here by Septenaries; for they reckon 7 principal Churches, 7 Gates, 7 publick Fountains, 7 great Streets leading to the great Market-place, 7 antient noble Families, *viz. Tſerroloelof*, *Tſerhuigh*, *Sleeugh*, *Canenbergh*, *Thuveert*, *Royenbeck*, and *Steenuvegh*; 7 Scabins elected yearly out of the aforeſaid Families, and 7 ſworn Midwives.

The Inhabitants are chiefly employ'd in making *Tapeſtry* and *Armour*, in which they drive a very conſiderable Trade The Government is by two Burgomaſters, of which one is a Nobleman, 7 Scabins, 6 Counſellors, and a Major.

I happen'd to be here in company with a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, who had uſed his Body to *Opium*, that he commonly took 3 Pills of 12 or 15 Grains every Night going to Bed, and rarely or never ſleep'd without

it. This Obſervation put me in mind of another of the ſame nature I formerly made at *Autry St. Mary* in *Devonſhire*, where being one Day in an Apothecary's Shop, a certain VVoman of an adjoyning Pariſh came in and ask'd for half an Ounce of *Opium*, and being queſtion'd what ſhe deſign'd to do with it, anſwered, That ſhe took it all at five or ſix times, and never ſleep'd unleſs ſhe us'd about forty Grains once in a Fortnight. She likewiſe told us, that ſhe firſt began with a ſmall Doſe, which, when ſhe found not to anſwer her expectation, ſhe augmented it by degrees to ten, twenty, thirty and forty Grains. The truth of this can be atteſted by divers Perſons of Credit that were then preſent, and others who are particularly acquainted with the VVoman. VVe may hence gather, that Cuſtom and Uſe do often work ſtrange Effects on Mens Bodies; however, I ſhould not adviſe any one to try the Experiment.

VVe took places in the Coach for *Gaunt*, about ten Leagues diſtant,
Aoliſt. and din'd at a ſmall Town call'd *Aolſt*, or *Aloſt*, where all the Country is full of *Hop-Gardens*.

Gaunt. *Gaunt*, antiently known by the Name of *Fanum Martis*, from a famous Temple dedicated to *Mars* in this place, is the Capital and greateſt City of *Flanders*, ſituate on the Rivers *Scheld*, *Lis* and *Lieve*, with divers artificial Channels, which divide it into twenty ſix Iſlands, joyned by ninety eight great Bridges, and an infinite number of ſmaller ones. The VValls are about three Leagues in circuit; however, it contains not above ſixteen thouſand Houſes, there being much void Ground within it. The Citadel was built by *Charles* V. (who was born here) to keep the People in awe. The Buildings are fair, the Streets large, and the Inhabitants very induſtrious, and addicted to Commerce, which flouriſhes here by reaſon of the Linen and VVoollen Cloth, Tapeſtry, Fuſtian, Buckram, and other Stuffs which are made here, and have mightily enrich'd the City. The VValls are ſtrong and trench'd round, and the great Channel (which falls into the Sea of *Zealand*, four Leagues from the City) is capable of great Boats.

The moſt conſiderable amongſt the publick Buildings is the *Town-Houſe*, being a ſtately Pile of modern Architecture, with ſpacious Rooms within, in one of which we ſaw painted a Boy, who being forc'd (I know not on what account) to behead his own Father, the Ax flew miraculouſly into the Air as he was about to give the Stroke. The ſame Paſſage is repreſented in Braſs on one of the Bridges of the Town. VVe went next to the Tower of *Belfort*, and aſcending about four hundred ſteps, ſaw the famous great Bell call'd *Roland*, of eleven thouſand Pound weight, with the following *Dutch* Inſcription.

Roland, Roland, als ick Kleppe, dan iſt brandt.
Als ick luye, dan iſt Oorloghe, in Vlaenderlandt.

That is; *Roland, Roland, when I toll, it denotes Fire: When I ring, it proclaims War in Flanders.* At the top ſtands a great Braſs Dragon, guilt, brought from *Conſtantinople* by *Balduin*, Count of *Flanders*. Here are likewiſe in this City, 13 *Piazza's*, or Market-places; but that where the Market is kept on *Fridays*, is the largeſt and faireſt, in the

the middle whereof ſtands the Statue of *Charles* V. erected on an high Column.

The Provincial Council of *Flanders* is held here, and compos'd of one Preſident, 12 Counſellors, one Procurator-General, and other Subaltern Officers; to which they may appeal from all inferiour Courts of Judicature, and from it to none but the Parliament of *Mechlin*.

Bruges.

We went hence by Water to *Bruges*, nine Leagues diſtant. This City is Epiſcopal, and takes its Name from the multitude of Bridges which are within and about it; for the Channel, call'd the *Reye*, is divided into ſeveral navigable Branches, which paſſing thro' all parts of the City from an infinite number of ſmall Iſlands. It's in circuit equal to *Bruſſels*, containing about 18000 Houſes, for the moſt part well-built and ſtately, with large ſtrait Streets. It's likewiſe ſtrongly wall'd and trench'd, and ſaid to have been built by the *Belgee* (long before the *Roman* Empire) who gave it the name of *Fanum Mercurii*, from a Temple erected here to *Mercury*. It was heretofore the beſt traded Town in *Flanders*, and ſo prodigiouſly Rich, that *Jane* Queen of *France*, and Wife of *Phillip le Bel*, being here in the Year 1301, and admiring the Pomp and Magnificence of the Inhabitants, and particularly of the Ladies, was heard to utter theſe Words; *Good God! what do I ſee here? I thought my ſelf the only Queen, and here I find them by whole hundreds.* The Trade, tho' much decay'd, is ſtill very conſiderable, by reaſon of the Manufactures of Cloth, Fuſtian, Tapeſtry, Buckram, and Silk.

The Cathedral, dedicated to S. *Donatus*, is a fair and ſtately Fabrick, in which we ſaw the Monuments of divers Counts of *Flanders*. The *Jeſuites* Church is eſteem'd one of the beſt in the *Low-Countries*. In that of S. *Baſil*, they pretend to keep ſome of *Chriſt's Blood*, which was preſerv'd by *Joſeph* of *Aramathea*, and brought hither by *Thiery d' Alſace*, at his return from the *Holy Land*; it's carried thro' the Streets in Proceſſion, with a great deal of Ceremony, once in every hundred Years. From the great *Piazza*, or Market-place, ſix fair Streets paſs ſtrait to the ſix principal Gates of the City.

The Water, for the uſe of the Inhabitants, is convey'd from one common Ciſtern to all the Houſes by Leaden Pipes, whence *Bruges* is ſaid to be built upon Lead. They draw it up out of the Well by a Chain hung on an *Axis* like a Bracelet, to which are faſten'd deep Buckets at equal and convenient diſtances. The Chain hangs down into the Water, and the Buckets are ſo faſten'd, that turning round the *Axis* they deſcend with their mouths downwards, and paſſing thro' the Water, return full to the aforeſaid *Axis*, where they pour it out into a Trough, the mouths of the Buckets being purpoſely made to hang a little on one ſide. I ſaw this ſame Engine us'd at *Liege*, to draw up Water for the Work-men when they were building the Citadel.

Oſtend.

From *Bruges* we rode to *Oſtend*, a ſmall Sea-Port-Town in *Flanders*, five Leagues diſtant, more conſiderable for its Fortifications, and important Situation, than for any Splendour or Elegancy of Buildings, tho' they are tolerably fair and uniform. It's ſo regularly Fortify'd, and encompaſs'd with marſhy Ground, with deep Channels of Water, having the Sea on one ſide, that it paſſes at preſent for one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Europe*, and is almoſt thought impregnable. The Har-

bour is ſafe, but only capable of ſmall Veſſels. The famous three Years Siege by the *Spaniſh* Army, commanded by *Spinola*, got it no ſmall Reputation; for, during that time, it was a School of Martial Diſcipline for Soldiers, an Academy for Engineers, and an Hoſpital for Phyſicians and Chyrurgeons, to which they flock'd from all parts of *Europe*, and got more Experience in a Month, than they could have done in any other part in many Years. The *Spaniards*, in leſs than 20 Months time, made 250000 Cannon-ſhot againſt the Town, with 30, 40 and 50 pound Balls, and the Beſieged from within return'd them near as many. The Expences on each ſide were ineſtimable, and the number of thoſe that were kill'd on both ſides, is ſaid to have been above One Hundred and Sixty Thouſand. The Siege began in the Year 1601, and the Town was ſurrendred in 1604, as appears by the two following Chronological Sentences, by which the *Dutch* uſually expreſs the time.

OſtenDe *nobIs paCeM.*
OſtenDo *tIbI & IſtLs paCeM.*

Nieuport. Leaving *Oſtend* we kept along the Sea-Coaſt three Leagues to *Nieuport*, another Port of *Flanders*, but only capable of ſmall Veſſels. The Town is of no great extent, but ſtrong both by Nature and Art, and the Inhabitants live by Fiſhing and making Cordage. We ſaw here a Convent of *Engliſh* Carthuſians; as likewiſe a Gentleman, who could foretell the Death of any near Relation in *England*, ſeveral Days before he receiv'd any Letter, and that by a Coffin which (as he ſate in his Chamber) would conſtantly ſeem to lie at his Feet for two or three Days together. I have known divers Families in which theſe kind of Preſages (or *Tokens*, as our Vulgar call them) are very uſual, and Hiſtory is full of Examples of this Nature. *Balæus l. 5. de Roman. Pontif.* aſſures us, That a rattling of Bones was heard in the Tomb of *Sylveſter*, and a kind of Sweat iſſued from it juſt before the Death of divers Popes.

Dunkerk. From hence we proceeded ſtill along the Sea-ſhore five Leagues further to *Dunkerk*, the laſt Port of *Flanders*. This Town is large, populous, well built, and ſo ſtrongly and regularly Fortify'd, that it's eſteem'd inexpugnable. It was taken by the *French* and *Engliſh* in the Year 1658, and poſſeſs'd by the latter 'till the Year 1661, at which time it was given up to the *French* for about 5000000 *Livres*, as 'tis ſaid, which come not to 400000 pound *Sterl.* They have lately built a ſtrong Fort above half a Mile from the Town, which commands the Harbour's Mouth, and ſerves for an advanc'd Work to the Citadel, which lies betwixt it and the Town. The Inhabitants drive a good Sea-Trade; but the commodious Situation of the Place has made Privateering ſo very advantageous, that, in War-time, here's hardly a Merchant or Seaman of any Induſtry but makes his Fortune in a very ſhort time.

St. Omers. From *Dunkerk* we went by Boat to S. *Omers*, the ſecond City of the Province of *Artois*, well fortify'd, as well by Art as by a marſhy Level, and divers Channels which almoſt encompaſs it; but it is at preſent ſubject to the *French*. It's likewiſe very antient, and the Sea came formerly up to the Walls, as appears by divers great Anchors which have

have been lately found in laying the Foundations of ſome of the Houſes in the Suburbs. Beſides, it's probably conjectur'd that this was the Port of *Itcius*, where *Cæſar* embark'd going to invade *Brittain*, tho' the Sea comes not at preſent within eight Leagues of the Town. The Abby of S. *Bertin*, built by *Stephen* King of *England*, is a magnificent Structure, but chiefly remarkable for the Church, which is one of the moſt Superb in the *Low-Countries*. On two of the Pillars which ſupport the Body of the Church, we obſerv'd a ſmall *Crocodile*, and a prodigious great *Toad* (as they will have it, tho' it ſeem'd to us to be a *Tortoiſe*) which are ſaid to have been found in a Cellar belonging to the Abby. The *Engliſh Jeſuites* have here a *Seminary* for Humanity, and commonly about 200 young Gentlemen, who are ſent hither to Study.

Near this Town we ſaw a Lake, and in it divers moveable or floating Iſlands to the number of 50, which are carried to and fro by the Wind, and by faſtening a Cord to the Bough of a Tree that grows on either of them, you may draw it to what part of the Lake you pleaſe. Some of them are conſiderably large, with Trees and Herbs, and Cattle feeding on them; but others are of a ſmaller ſize. Multitudes of Fiſh ſhelter under theſe Iſlets in Winter-time; in Summer they go out into the River, which communicates with the Lake by divers Inlets, returning every Night to their Station, as Bees do to their Hives.

From S. *Omers* we went to ſee the *Gallican Flanders*, or *Walloon*-Country, and ſo travell'd to *Ipre*, an Epiſcopal City, nine Leagues diſtant, taking its Name from the Rive *Hypre*, which paſſes thro' the midſt of it. The Buildings are, for the moſt part, of VVood, by reaſon whereof they have not ſo very agreeable an Aſpect as otherwiſe they would. Its commodious Situation makes it of difficult acceſs and conſequently ſtrong; nor have the *French* been wanting in ſupplying the defects of Nature by Art, to ſecure ſo important a Place, which ſecures the Garriſons of S. *Omers* and *Aire*, and is one of the greateſt Checks to the *Spaniſh Flanders*. The Commerce and Number of Inhabitants are much diminiſh'd, partly by VVars and Fire, and partly by being under the *French* Juriſdiction, which highly diſencourages the People, who are ſtrangely averſe to that Government; ſo that whereas, in the Year 1247, here were found 20000 Souls, at preſent they come not near to half the number. VVe obſerv'd that, throughout all the *French* Conqueſts, the People have a natural Antipathy againſt that Nation, tho' they have been for ſome Years ſubject to it; nay, it goes againſt the grain even to converſe with a French-man. They cannot be brought ſo much as to reckon their Money the *French* way, by all the Intreaties and Threats the King has us'd in divers Edicts publiſh'd on that account. *Ipre.*

The *Piazza*, or great Market-place, is the faireſt and largeſt in *Flanders*; and the *Drapers-Hall* is no leſs remarkable. Here is made Cloth, Serges, Sayes, and other ſorts of Stuffs; and all ſorts of Belly-Proviſions are plentiful and cheap, by reaſon of the Fruitfulneſs of the Territory.

Proceeding on five Leagues further we came to *Courtray*, a pretty well-built City, ſtanding on the River *Lis*, regularly fortify'd and defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. It's likewiſe very populous and rich, by reaſon of the Manufactures of Woollen and Linnen, which turn to the *Courtray.*

great Benefit of the Inhabitants. The moſt remarkable Buildings are the *Town-Houſe* and Convent of S. *Amand*.

Oudenarde. We travell'd five Leagues further to *Oudenarde*, one of the moſt conſiderable Towns in *Flanders*, well-built, rich, populous and ſtrongly fortify'd, as well by Art, as by its Situation on the River *Scheld*, in a low marſhy Plain; ſo that, but for a Hill which commands it on the South-ſide, it would be impregnable. Here are divers fair Churches, Palaces and Convents, large Streets, and a flouriſhing Trade in fine Linnen and Tapeſtry. Near this place *Charles* VI. of *France* gain'd the famous Battle of *Roſebeck*, in which 25000 *Flemings* were kill'd on the ſpot, and as many in their diſorderly Retreat; ſo that of an Army of 51000 Men, a thouſand only eſcap'd.

Tournay. We went next to *Tournay*, ſeven Leagues diſtant, an antient and great Epiſcopal City, ſtanding on the River *Scheld*. It's eſteem'd one of the principal Towns in *Flanders*, as well in regard of the Elegancy of the Buildings, as the Frequency of People and Commerce. It's ſaid to have been antiently call'd *Nervia*, and afterwards *Turnus*, having been a Free-State in *Julius Cæſar*'s time, highly valu'd and priviledg'd by the *Romans*. It's encompaſs'd with firm old Walls, flank'd with about 100 Towers, trench'd, and defended by a ſtrong Citadel, and divers other modern Fortifications. The Convents and Churches are very ſumptuous and magnificent. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, beautify'd with divers Braſs and Marble Monuments, erected to the Memory of ſeveral Biſhops of the place, with divers other rich Ornaments of Silver, Braſs and Marble, curious Paintings, and the like. The Church of the *Croſiers* is the next, for State and Beauty, in which likewiſe Marble has not been ſpar'd. The High Altar is of the fineſt Marble curiouſly wrought, with *the Crowning of our Saviour* painted by *Rubens*, a piece of ineſtimable value; the Picture of the *Nativity*, near the Door of the Veſtry, is by the ſame hand, and no leſs eſteem'd. In the Chappel, dedicated to S. *Leonard*, we ſaw that Saint's Life repreſented by ſome eminent Painter; and in the Quire, two beautiful Pictures of *the finding of the Croſs by S. Helen*. *Julius Cæſar*'s Houſe is ſtill ſtanding in the great Market-place, and ſufficiently ſhews the Antiquity of the City; as do alſo the greateſt part of the other Buildings, and ſeveral old-faſhion'd Towers built with a blewiſh kind of Stone.

Liſle. We left *Tournay*, and after five Leagues riding came to *Liſle*, the Capital City of the *Gallican Flanders*, call'd in Latin *Inſula*, from divers little Iſlands, Pools and Marſhes, which were formerly in this place. This City is near ſix Miles in compaſs, well-built, populous and rich, which gives it the name of *petite Paris*, or little *Paris*. The Inhabitants are much addicted to Traffick, and the frequency of Commerce, rendered them very ſerviceable to their old Maſter the King of *Spain*, by enabling them to ſupply him with conſiderable Sums of Money on all urgent Occaſions. The Town and Citadel are regularly Fortify'd, and encompaſs'd with a ſmall River, which fills the Trenches with Water, and falls into the *Lis* at the Village of *Duelleſmont*. It's inhabited by a great number of Gentry, Merchants, and Artificers; and in it are made great Quantities of Camblets, and other Stuffs.

Our

Our next remove was to *Douay*, ſeven Leagues diſtant, and by the way we paſs'd thro' *Eſpinoy*, a Village, which has the Title of a Dutchy. We had in our company an *Engliſh* Jeſuite, who to divert us on the way, lent us the *Problem* of *F. Lines* concerning the *Rain-Bow*. I had ſeen a ſhort account of it in ſome few *Theſes*, ſet down amongſt the Tranſactions of the Royal Society; but ſince the Problem it ſelf is no where extant, that I know of, I thought it worth while to tranſcribe, and inſert it in this place.

PROBLEMA de Iride *Franc. Lini.*

PLuviæ guttulas per aerem delabentes, & a radiis Solis illuſtratas ad Iridem formandam abunde ſufficere experientia conſtat. Nonnulla tamen circa eam reſtant dicenda, quæ niſi ad Regulas Opticas revocentur, haud facili negotio expedientur. v. gr. 1. Unde fiat hic quod omnes pluviæ guttulæ per aerem deſcendentes æqualiter a Sole illuminentur, non omnes etiam apparent coloratæ? 2. Unde oriatur forma illa circularis? 3. Unde fiant hi Colores tam vivaces, tamq; diverſi, cum nec in Sole illuminante, nec in ipſis guttulis illuminatis ulla videatur cauſa tantæ diverſitatis poſſe aſſignari? 4. Unde contingat quod quinq; tantum Colores, iiq; eodem ordine diſpoſiti conſpiciantur; nempe Ruber, Flavus, Viridis, Cæruleus, & Purpureus? 5. Unde accidat quod deſcendente Sole aſcendit Iris, eoq; aſcendente deſcendit? 6. Cur centrum ſolis Iridem efformantis, centrum oculi aſpicientis, & centrum Iridis efformatæ ſint ſemper in eadem linea recta?

Hæc & ſimilia ut explicentur, non melior nobis ſe offert modus quam per Iridem artificialem; quia inter naturalem & artificialem nullum eſt diſcrimen niſi quod hac per aſcendentes & deſcendentes aquæ guttulas efficiatur, illa per eas per aerem deſcendentes ſolum.

Eſto itaq; Fons, e cujus orificio crebris foraminibus pertuſo erumpens aqua in tenuiſſimam aſperginem pluviæ inſtar frangatur. Hoc facto, ſi inter lucentem ſolem & aſperginem ſtatuatur oculus, videbit illico in eadem aſpergine jam radiis ſolaribus illuminata,

A PROBLEM concerning the Rain-Bow of Fr. Lines.

WE find, by Experience, that drops of Rain deſcending thro' the Air, and illuminated by the Rays of the Sun, are ſufficient to form a Rain-bow. However, it has other things to be enquir'd into; which, unleſs they are reduc'd to the Rules of Opticks, can hardly be explicated; *viz.* 1. How happens it that, tho' all the drops of Rain, deſcending thro' the Air, are equally illuminated by the Sun, yet they are not all colour'd? 2. Whence proceeds the Circular Figure? 3. Whence proceeds that vivacity and diverſity of Colours, ſince there can be no cauſe thereof aſſign'd, either in the Sun which illuminates, or in the drops thus illuminated? 4. How happens it that there appear but five ſorts of Colours, and theſe always in the ſame order, *viz.* Red, Yellow, Green, Blew and Purple? 5. How comes it to paſs, that as the Sun deſcends the Rain-bow riſes, and when the Sun aſcends the Rain-bow falls? 6. Why are the Centers of the Sun, the Eye, and the Rain-bow always in the ſame Right Line?

I know no better way of ſolving theſe and the like Difficulties, than by an artificial Rain-bow; for the only difference between a natural and artificial one is, that the latter is form'd by drops of Water riſing and falling, the former by drops falling only.

Let there therefore be made a Fountain, and the Orifice (cover'd with a plate of Iron) pierc'd with divers ſmall holes, that the Water breaking forcibly out may repreſent a ſmall Rain. Then the Eye being plac'd between the

nata, Iridem pulcherrimam, i. e. arcum perfecte circularem, iiſdemq; plane coloribus, quibus ſolet Iris naturalis, imbutum: Siquidem ſuperior ejus pars rubeſcit, flaveſcit ſequens, tertia vireſcit, cæruleſcit quarta, quinta demum & infima purpureſcit; omnibus eodem modo diſpoſitis ac in Iride naturali.

Sed videamus quid ex hoc jucundiſſimo ſpectaculo colligere liceat in ordine ad præſens inſtitutum.

1. *Itaq; manifeſtum eſt quamlibet guttulam hujus aſperginis, illuminatam a Sole, emittere ex ſe omnes illos quinq; colores, ſive quinq; radios diverſimode coloratos. Cum enim guttulæ illæ ſemper aſcendant vel deſcendant, clarum eſt eandem guttulam quæ rubebat in ſuprema parte arcus, flaveſcere ubi deſcenderit paulo inferius: ac deinde vireſcere, &c. ita ut deſcendendo omnes quinq; colores induat ſucceſſive.*

2. *Patet hoſce colores licet prodeant a qualibet guttula; non tamen prodire a qualibet ejus parte: eo quod tam ſupra, quam infra ipſum arcum, nativo tantum ſuo colore appareat conſpicua.*

3. *Patet hoſce colores licet non prodeant a qualibet parte ipſius guttulæ, prodire tamen a pluribus quam una ſola; cum videamus eandem guttulam quæ in ſuperiore arcu dictis coloribus fulgebat, eoſq; poſtea deſcendendo amiſerat, eoſq; denuo, ubi ad arcum inferiorem pervenerit, recuperare.*

Quibus obſervatis reſtat ut qua ratione hi radii e guttula exeant, & unde earum tanta diverſitas, inveſtigemus. Id quod non meliore via fieri exiſtimamus, quam qua in ſimilibus experimentis de Lumine uti ſolemus: nimirum ut in loco aliquo tenebroſo ſtatuatur Sphærula vitrea aqua repleta, in quam (tanquam in magnam quandam aquæ guttam) incidant radii ſolares per foramen aliquod in pariete relictum tranſmiſſi. Sic enim excluſo omni alio lumine, clare apparebit quomodo radii ſolares guttulam quamlibet ingrediantur; quomodo exeant, & unde deſumant colores dictos.

Eſto

Sun when it ſhines and this artificial Rain, in it will be ſeen a fair Rain-bow, *i. e.* a perfect circular Arch with the ſame Colours as in the natural Rain-bow. For the higher part will be Red, the next Yellow, the third Green, the fourth Blew, and the fifth and loweſt Purple, all in the ſame order as in the natural Rain-bow.

But let us ſee what may be gather'd from this pleaſant Spectacle in order to our preſent purpoſe.

1. 'Tis manifeſt that each drop of this artificial Rain illuminated by the Sun, ſends forth all thoſe five Colours, or five Rays diverſly colour'd; for ſeeing that theſe drops always aſcend or deſcend, 'tis plain that the ſame drop which was Red in the higher part of the Bow, grows Yellow as it deſcends lower, and then Green, *&c.* ſo that as it deſcends, it ſucceſſively repreſents all the five Colours.

2. 'Tis evident, that tho' theſe Colours proceed from each drop, yet they do not proceed from any indifferent part of it; becauſe it appears in its native Colour as well above as below the Bow.

3. 'Tis manifeſt, that tho' theſe Colours do not proceed from any indifferent part of the drop, yet they proceed from more than one, ſince we ſee that the ſame drop which in the higher Bow appear'd with the aboveſaid Colours, as it deſcends it loſes them, but when it comes to the lower Bow it regains them again.

Having taken notice of theſe particulars, we muſt find out the manner of iſſuing of theſe Rays out of the drop, and whence ſuch a diverſity proceeds; and this cannot be more commodiouſly effected than by ſuch Experiments as we uſe in ſolving the like *Phænomena* of Light, *viz.* by placing a Glaſs Globe fill'd with Water in ſome dark Room, on which (as on a great drop of Water) the Rays of the Sun may fall, paſſing thro' an hole left in the Wall. For external light being thus excluded, it will plainly appear, how the Rays of the

Sun

Eſto Conclave aliquod A B C D, (TAB. I. Fig. 3.) *ita undiq; clauſum, ut nihil luminis ingrediatur niſi per foramen* E F. *Capiamus deinde ſphærulam vitream* G M H *aqua plenam, ut ſit inſtar magnæ alicujus guttæ, eamq; intra hoc Conclave ita ſtatuamus, ut radii Solares per foramen illud inſtar columnæ, (ut videtis) intrantes, incidant in ejus ſuperficiem. Hoc facto videbimus illico in adverſo pariete* A B, *in quo eſt foramen, pulcherrimam Iridem, coloribus ſuis, & figura perfecte circulari, efformatam, atq; ita directe Soli oppoſitam, ut radius* K L M N, *qui a centro Solis tendit ad centrum foraminis, tendat ad centrum etiam ipſius guttæ; qui proinde radius erit Axis columnæ hujus luminoſæ, atq; ſphæraliter rotundus propter ea quæ nunc dicemus.*

Itaq; ut ſciamus cauſam hujus tam amæni Spectaculi ipſa imprimis a qua totum procedit, gutta diligenter intuenda eſt, & quid in ea accidat radiis hiſce Solaribus conſiderandum.

Intuenti autem primum quod occurrit ſunt duo Annuli G H *major, &,* O P *minor in ſuperficie ipſius guttæ depicti, iiſdem coloribus quam in ipſamet Iride hic cernuntur Rubro, Flavo, Viridi, Cæruleo & Purpureo, eodemq; ordine diſpoſitis.* 2. *Advertendum ex hoc Annulo minore reſilire radios in locum ubi cernitur Annulus major, ibiq; depingere ipſum Annulum majorem; & ex hoc majore Annulo prodire radios luminoſos iiſdem etiam coloribus affectos, ita ut e parte Annuli rubea pro deant radii rubri, ex flava flavi, &c.* 3. *Videbit hos radios recta per aerem tendere in parietem oppoſitum* A B, *ibiq; Iridem efformare. Hæc omnia, propter excluſum alienum lumen, clare cernuntur, præſertim ſi incenſo Thure, vel ſimili aliquo fumo incraſſetur aer.*

Sun enter each drop, how they go out, and whence they take the aforeſaid Colours.

Let it be ſome Room *A B C D* (*TAB. I. Fig.* 3.) ſo ſhut up that no light may enter but thro' the hole *E. F.* Then let us take a Glaſs Globe *G M H* fill'd with Water, that it may repreſent a great drop; and let us ſo place it within the Room, that the Rays of the Sun entring (as you ſee) thro' the hole like a Column, may fall on its Superfices. This being done, we ſhall preſently ſee a fair Rain-bow in its Colours and circular Figure on the oppoſite Wall *A B*, in which the hole was left, and ſo directly oppoſite to the Sun, that the Ray *K L M N* which paſſes from the Center of the Sun to the Center of the hole, goes likewiſe to the Center of the drop; which will therefore be the *Radius* of that Column of Light, and circular, as will appear by what follows.

Therefore, that we may know the cauſe of this pleaſant Spectacle, the drop is principally to be examin'd, from which the whole proceeds; and 'tis to be conſider'd what happens in it to the Rays of the Sun.

The firſt thing that offers it ſelf to ſight are two Rings *G H* the greater and *O P* the leſſer, painted as it were with the ſame Colours, Red, Yellow, Green, Blew and Purple, and in the ſame order as in the Rain-bow. 2. 'Tis to be remark'd, that the Rays rebound back from this leſſer Ring into the place where you ſee the greater, and there deſcribe the ſaid greater Ring; and from this greater Ring iſſue forth Rays colour'd as aboveſaid, ſo that from the Red part of the Ring come forth Red Rays, from the Yellow part Yellow ones, *&c.* You will ſee theſe Rays paſs right thro' the Air to the oppoſite Wall *A B*, and there form a Rain-bow. All theſe things are plainly diſcern'd by means of the Excluſion of all other light, eſpecially if the Air be incraſſated by burning Frankincenſe or the like in the Room.

Cæterum quod hîc præcipuè venit notandum eſt angulus iſte L Q R *quem extimus ille radius Ruber* H R *facit cum ipſo axe* L M, *ſi ambo produci intelligantur donec concurrant in* Q. *Siquidem ab hoc angulo, qui idem prorſus eſt in omnibus radiis Rubris ex ipſa gutta erumpentibus, præcipua quæq; ipſius Iridis phænomena dependent. Continet autem hîc angulus circiter gradus 42, uti menſuranti conſtabit, poſſetq; facile, ſi opus foret, Geometrice demonſtrari. Sed videamus quid ex allato jam exemplo poſſit colligi.*

1. *Igitur hinc clara ratio redditur cur Iris appareat tam exactè circularis; cum enim radii rubri v. gr. cujuſvis guttæ faciant (ut jam diximus) eundem ſemper angulum cum ipſo axe; nempe gr.* 42; *cumq; hic axis ſit axi oculari parallelus, ſeu radio tranſeunti e centro Solis per centrum oculi (ſunt enim omnes radii ſolares ſenſibiliter paralleli); evidens eſt non poſſe hujuſmodi radium rubrum intrare pupillam, niſi ipſa guttula ita vel elevetur ſupra oculum, vel infra eundem deprimatur, vel certe verſus dextram recedat, vel verſus ſiniſtram, ut radius ejus ruber efficiat cum axe oculari dictum angulum grad.* 42. *Unde manifeſtum eſt eas omnes guttulas quæ oculo rubeſcunt, ſive ſint ſupra oculum, ſive infra, ſive ad dextram, ſive ad ſiniſtram, æqualiter ab axe oculari removeri; & per conſequens totam Iridem conſtituere perfectè circularem; nam quod de hiſce radiis rubris dictum eſt, de reliquis, viz. flavis, viridibus, &c. intelligendum, eundem enim ſemper angulum cum axe oculari debent conſtituere, ad hoc ut videantur. Atq; hinc etiam redditur ratio illius, quod omnes paſſim docent, axem ocularem ſemper tendere a centro Solis per centrum oculi ad centrum Iridis. Item cur Sol debeat eſſe a tergo ad hoc ut videatur Iris.*

2. *Redditur etiam ratio illius ordinis quem inter ſe ſervant hi colores, ita ut ſuprema pars Iridis rubeſcat (de primaria ſemper loquor) flaveſcat ſequens, & infima pur-*

But what is chiefly to be obſerv'd in this place, is the Angle *L Q R*, which the outmoſt Red Ray *H R* makes with the *Axis L M*, if both are carried on 'till they meet in *Q*. For the principal *Phænomena* of the Rain-bow proceed from this Angle, which is the ſame in all the Red Rays that iſſue forth from the drop. This Angle contains about 42 Degrees, as it will appear to him that ſhall meaſure it, and might, if need required, be Geometrically demonſtrated. But let us ſee what may be gather'd from this Example:

1. The reaſon why the Rain-bow appears ſo exactly circular may be gather'd hence; for ſince the Red Rays *v. gr.* of each drop make (as we have ſhewn) always the ſame Angle, *viz.* of 42 Degr. with the *Axis*, and this *Axis* is parallel to that of the Eye, or to a Ray paſſing from the Center of the Sun thro' the Center of the Eye (for all the Rays of the Sun are parallel to the ſenſe) 'tis evident that this Ray cannot enter the *Pupilla* unleſs the drop be ſo much above the Eye, or below it, to the right ſide of it, or the left, that its Red Ray may make the ſaid Angle of 42 Degr. with the *Axis* of the Eye. Whence 'tis manifeſt, that all the drops which appear Red to the Eye, whether they be above or below it, to the right or to the left, are equally remov'd from the *Axis* of the Eye; and conſequently make the whole Rain-bow perfectly circular; for what is ſaid of theſe Red Rays muſt be likewiſe underſtood of the other, *viz.* the Yellow, Green, *&c.* for they muſt always make the ſame Angle with the *Axis* of the Eye, to the end they may be ſeen. And hence may be drawn the reaſon of the common Axiom, *viz.* that the *Axis* of the Eye always paſſes from the Center of the Sun thro' the Center of the Eye to the Center of the Rain-bow; as alſo why the Sun muſt be behind ones back to ſee the *Rain-bow.*

2. A reaſon is likewiſe given of the Order which is obſerv'd in theſe Colours, ſo that the higher part of the Rain-bow is Red (I always ſpeak of the firſt or upmoſt

purpureſcat, e contra vero in parte inferiore purpureſcat ſuperior, & infima rubeſcat: Ratio, inquam, eſt quia cum guttula ſupra oculum poſita videatur per eos radios qui egrediuntur ab inferiore parte guttulæ, quorum infimus rubeſcit. & ſupremus purpureſcit, neceſſe eſt ut deſcendente guttula primo loco ſubintret oculum Radius Ruber, & poſtremo Purpureus; & e contra cum guttula infra oculum poſita videatur per radios egredientes a parte ejus ſuperiore, quorum ſupremus rubeſcit, & purpureſcit infimus, contrarium quoq; ſequi neceſſe eſt, nempe ut primo videatur color Purpureus, & poſtea ruber, ut conſideranti patebit.

Deniq; hinc etiam apparet ratio cur in Iride artificiali recedenti ab aſpergine arcus ille magis amplietur, contrahatur autem accidenti. Ratio eſt, quia per illam receſſum oculus, relictis prioribus guttis, incidit in alias ſuperiores, magiſq; a centro ipſius Iridis remotas. Et e contra per acceſſum incidit in guttulas alias inferiores centro Iridis propinquiores.

Verum præcipua pars hujus Problematis, eaq; difficillima adhuc reſtat explicanda: Scilicet unde oriantur hi colores tam diverſi: cum enim radii Solares inter ſe ſimiles ſint, & homogenei, guttulaq; quam intrant, & e qua iterum redeunt ad oculum, conſtat etiam e partibus homogeneis, non facile apparet unde ſit tanta eorum diverſitas

Eſto proinde gutta quævis B C D E (TAB. I. Fig. 4.) *cujus peripheria ſit diviſa in ſuos gradus* 360, *facta tamen computatione a puncto* B *utrinq; uſq; ad* E *&* C *grad.* 90, *& ſimiliter a puncto* D *uſq; ad* E *&* C *grad.* 90. *numeris appoſitis, ut vides. Jam vero gutta hæc ſic notata ita collocetur in dicto Conclavi tenebroſo, ut medietas ejus* C B E *radiis Solaribus per foramen* A A A *ingreſſis illuminetur, quorum eos tantum qui per decimum quemlibet peripheriæ gradum tranſeunt annotavimus, ſunt autem omnes propter magnam*

upmoſt Rain-bow) the next is Yellow, and the loweſt Purple; but on the contrary, in the lower part of the Bow it's Purple above, and Red at bottom. The reaſon, I ſay, is, becauſe ſince the drop being above the Eye is ſeen by thoſe Rays which come from its lower part, the loweſt of which Rays is Red, and the higheſt Purple; it follows, that as the ſaid drop deſcends the Red Ray muſt enter the Eye firſt, and the Purple laſt: and on the contrary, ſince, when the drop is below the Eye, it's ſeen by the Rays which come from its upmoſt part, the higheſt of which is Red, and the loweſt Purple; it likewiſe follows, that the Purple will be ſeen firſt, and afterwards the Red, as is evident.

Laſtly, We may hence gather the reaſon, why in an artificial Rain-bow, the further one goes from the ſprinkled Water the larger the Bow appears: The reaſon is, becauſe by that retract the Eye leaves the former Rays, and receives others that are higher and more remote from the Center of the Rain-bow. And on the contrary, by approaching nearer, Rays that are lower and nearer the Center of the Bow enter the Eye.

But the principal and moſt difficult part of this Problem remains yet to be explicated, *viz.* whence ſuch a diverſity of Colours proceed: For, ſeeing that the Rays of the Sun are all alike, and the drop (which they enter, and from which they paſs again to the Eye) is likewiſe compos'd of homogeneous Parts, it does not eaſily appear from whence ſuch a diverſity ariſes.

Let us therefore view the drop *B C D E* (*TAB. I. Fig.* 4.) whoſe circumference is divided into its 360 Degrees, computing from *B* both ways as far as *E* and *C* 90 Degr. and likewiſe from *D* as far as *E* and *C* 90 Degr. the numbers being added, as you ſee. Then let this drop thus divided be ſo plac'd in the ſaid dark Room, that one half of it *C B E* may be expos'd to the Rays of the Sun entring through the hole *A A A*, of which Rays we have only drawn thoſe which paſs thro' every tenth Degree of

a nobis Solis diſtantiam inter ſe quoad ſenſum paralleli; omneſq; dum ab aere per aquam hic tranſeunt, incurvantur juxta leges Refractionis verſus punctum D, ita ut multo minus, jam refacti, diſtent a puncto D, quam ante refractionem diſtabant a puncto B. Omnes, inquam, ſic incurvantur ac refringuntur, eo Solo excepto qui per centrum F ipſius guttæ tranſit, uti hic radius A B F D, quiq; proinde Axis reſpectu reliquorum radiorum nominabitur; cujus duo puncta B & D præcipue ſunt notanda. Nam ex diſtantia cujuſlibet radii incidentis a puncto B, comparata cum diſtantia radii refracti a puncto D, dependet explicatio unde & quomodo colores Iriales fiant.

Cum itaq; juxta leges refractionis radii iſti per aquam tranſeuntes refringuntur verſus axem, ita ut refracti minus diſtent a puncto D quam ante diſtabant a puncto B, videndum eſt quot gradibus quilibet radius jam refractus a dicto D jam removeatur. Et quia eadem eſt omnium computandi ratio, ſumamus radium quemlibet, puta A 30 (Fig. 5.) ſive qui 30 gradibus diſtat a puncto B. Ut autem inveniam quot gradibus, diſtet hic idem radius refractus a puncto D, ſic procedo.

1. A puncto F centro ipſius guttæ ad punctum incidentiæ 30 duco rectam F 30, eamq; produco uſq; ad G; quæ cum per 18. 3. Euclidis, ſit ad ipſam peripheriam perpendicularis, erit angulus A 30 G ipſemet angulus incidentiæ: notus eſt autem hic angulus A 30 G, eo quod æqualis ſit angulo B F G ſibi interno & oppoſito per 29. 1. Ecl. cadit enim G F in duas parallelos A 30, B E, ut per ſe patet: continet autem angulus B F G grad. 30 ex hypotheſi, ergo & angulus incidentiæ A 30 G totidem quoq; gradus continebit. Jam vero cum juxta leges refractionis Sinus anguli incidentiæ in aere ſe habet ad ſinum anguli refractionis in aqua ſicut 4 ad 3 proxime; ſi per Regulam Auream ſit ut 4 ad 3, ſic ſinus grad. 30 ad alium, invenietur angulus reflectionis continens grad. 22. 21. Quo circa ſi a puncto incidentiæ 30 ducatur Chorda

the Circumference; which by reaſon of the vaſt diſtance of the Sun are all parallel to our Senſe, and paſſing from the Air thro' the Water, are according to the Laws of Refraction inclin'd towards *D*; inſomuch, that after the refraction they are leſs diſtant from *D*, than they were before it from *B*. They are all, I ſay, thus refracted, except that which paſſes thro' the Center *F*, as the Ray *A B F D*, which in reſpect of the other Rays ſhall be call'd the *Axis*, whoſe two points *B* and *D* are principally to be noted. For the explication of the Colours in the Rain-bow depends on the diſtance of each Ray falling on the drop from the point *B*, compar'd with the diſtance of the refracted Ray from the point *D*.

Since therefore, according to the Laws of Refraction, theſe Rays paſſing thro' the Water are ſo refracted towards the *Axis*, that after the refraction they are leſs diſtant from *D*, than they were before from *B*, we muſt ſee how many Degrees each refracted Ray is diſtant from *D*: and becauſe they are all computed after the ſame manner, let us take any one Ray, *viz. A* 30, (*Fig.* 5.) or that which is 30 Degrees diſtant from *B*. But to find how many Degrees this Ray is removed from *D*, when refracted, I proceed thus:

1. From *F*, the center of the drop, to the point of Incidence 30, I draw the right Line *F* 30, and carry it on as far as *G*; which being perpendicular to the Circumference by *Prop.* 18. *l.* 3. of *Euclid*, the Angle *A* 30 *G* will be the Angle of Incidence; but this Angle *A* 30 *G* is known, being equal to the Angle *B F G* it's internal oppoſite by *Prop.* 29. *l.* 1. for *G F* falls on two parallels *A* 30 *B E*, as is plain: but the Angle *B F G* contains 30 Degrees by our *Hypotheſis*, the Angle of Incidence *A* 30 *G* will likewiſe contain as many. But ſince, according to the Laws of Refraction, the *Sinus* of the Angle of Incidence in the Air is to the *Sinus* of the Angle of Refraction in the Water very near as 4 to 3; if by the Golden Rule we ſay as 4 is to 3, ſo is the *Sinus* of 30 Dgrees to another,

Chorda 30 I *faciens cum perpendiculo* 30 F *angulum* I 30 F *grad.* 22. 2', *facile inveniemus quantum diſtet punctum illud* I *a puncto* D: *ducta Siquidem* F I *dabitur Triangulum Iſoſceles* 30 F I, *in quo quia angulus* I 30 F *habet. grad.* 22. 2' (*uti jam vidimus*) *etiam angulus* F I 30 *totidem quoq; habebit per* 5. 1. *Euclid. Ergo & ambo ſimul habebunt gr.* 44. 4'. *Ergo cum per* 32. 1. *omnes tres anguli ſunt = duobus rectis, ſeu grad.* 180, *continebit certe angulus ille obtuſus* 30 F I *grad.* 135. 56'. *Menſura autem hujus anguli obtuſi eſt arcus* 30 C I; *ergo & ille quoq; arcus totidem gradus continebit. Arcus autem* B 30 *continet gr.* 30 *ut ſupponitur. Unde ſi ambo hi arcus tollantur a toto ſemicirculo* B C D, *manebit arcus* I D *diſtantia queſita viz. grad.* 14. 4'.

Et hac eadem methodo ſcias reliquorum radiorum diſtantiam ab eodem puncto D (Fig. 4.): *nam radius* A 10 *inveniatur diſtare gradus fere* 5, *&* A 20 *gradus fere* 10: A 30 *grad.* 14 *ut jam dictum eſt*: A 40 *gradus fere* 18: A 50 *gradus* 20: A 60 *gradus circiter* 21 *puta uſq; ad punctum* T, *ultra quod punctum nullus amplius ſit receſſus; ſed omnes reliqui radii a* 60 *ad* 90 *revertuntur a puncto illo* T (*quod proinde Tropicum vocamus*) *verſus* D, *nam radius* 70 *non diſtat niſi gradibus* 20, *&* 80 *adhuc minus, id quod præcipue notandum: nam ab hac reverſione vel retrogradatione oriuntur magna ex parte colores Iriales de quibus nunc agimus. Siquidem per hanc reverſionem plurimi radii jam inter ſe penetrantur, nempe ii fere omnes qui ſunt inter gradum* 45 *&* 75: *cum enim radius* 50 *diſtat a puncto* D *grad.* 20 *& radius* 60 *gradus tantum* 21, *neceſſe eſt ut omnes iſti radii a* 50 *ad* 60 *intra ſpatium unius gradus coacerventur; unde cum in ipſa reverſione radius* 70 *diſtet ſolum grad.* 20, *neceſſe eſt ut omnes quoq; radii a* 60 *ad* 70 *cum prioribus a* 50 *ad* 60 *penetrentur, ac*

another, the Angle of Reflection will be found to contain Gr. 22. 2'. Wherefore, if from the point of Incidence 30 we draw the Chorde 30 *I*, making with the perpendicular 30 *F* the Angle *I* 30 *F* of 22.2' Degrees, we may eaſily find the diſtance of *I* from *D*. For by drawing the Line *F I*, we have an *Iſoſceles* 30 *F I*; in which, becauſe the Angle *I* 30 *F* is of 22. 2' Degr. (as we have ſhewn) the Angle *F I* 30 will likewiſe be the ſame by *Prop.* 5. *l.* 1. of *Euclid*, and therefore both together will contain 44. 4'. Therefore, ſeeing that by *Prop.* 32 *l.* 1, all the three Angles are equal to two right ones, or to 180 Degrees, certainly the obtuſe Angle 30 *F I* will contain 135. 56'. But the Meaſure of this obtuſe Angle is the Arch 30 *C I*; therefore that Arch will alſo contain as many Degrees: but the Arch *B* 30 is 30 Degr. as is ſuppoſed. So that if both theſe Arches are taken from the Semicircle *B C D*, the Arch *I D* will remain, which is the diſtance required, *viz.* of 14. 4' Degr.

By the ſame Method you may find the diſtance of other Rays from the ſame point *D* (*Fig.* 4.); for the Ray *A* 10 will be found to be almoſt 5 Degr. diſtant; *A* 20 almoſt 10, *A* 30 about 14, as we have ſhewn; *A* 40 almoſt 18, *A* 50 will be 20, *A* 60 about 21, *viz.* at *T*, beyond which they cannot go; but all the other Rays from 60 to 90 return from *T* (which for that reaſon we call the Tropick) towards *D*, for the Ray 70 is but 20 Degrees diſtant, and the Ray 80 yet leſs, which is chiefly to be noted; for the Colours of the Rainbow, of which we now treat, ariſe, for the greateſt part, from this reverſion or retrogradation. For by means of this reverſion of Rays, divers of them are mix'd or penetrated, *viz.* almoſt all thoſe which are between the Degree 45 and 75. For ſince the Ray 50 is 20 Degrees remov'd from *D*, and the Ray 60 only 21, all the Rays between 50 and 60 muſt of neceſſity be throng'd up within the ſpace of one Degree: So that, ſince in this reverſion the Ray

ac veluti pyramidem conſtituant, cujus baſis continet grad. 20, vertex autem vix ſpacium unius gradus complectitur. Vide Fig. 3.

Atq; hinc evidenter oritur minor ille Annulus quem videmus in Superficie ipſius guttulæ diſtantem ab axe ſeu puncto D (Fig. 3.) *grad. circiter 20. Dum enim tot radii ad tam exiguum ſpatium in ſuperficie guttæ contrahuntur, neceſſe eſt ut illa pars ſuperficiei in qua terminatur dictus vertex, valde ſplendeat: eumq; eadem ſit ratio de aliis quibuſvis radiis, eodem modo diſtantibus a puncto* B, *ſive ſurſum accipiantur, ſive deorſum, &c. ſatis intelligitur quomodo totus Annulus a tot diverſis pyramidum verticibus depingatur, fiatq; perfecte circularis. Hoc, inquam, ſatis percipitur; at vero unde oriantur tot colores quot in hoc Annulo videmus diverſos, Ruber, Flavus, Viridis, &c non tam facile patet. Nam licet valde credibile ſit eos ex certa quadam mixtura lucis & umbræ, ſive lucis fortioris cum debiliore potiſſimum oriri; multa tamen circa hanc mixturam hic reſtant inquirenda: nempe unde habeatur hæc umbra, vel hæc duo lumina, cum radii ſolares videantur omnes homogenei? Item unde fiat quod hi producantur potius quam alii? Et quare Ruber ſemper ſit ſupremus, & infimus Purpureus? An omnes a quolibet puncto Solis procedant, vel quilibet a toto Sole, &c.? Hæc & ſimilia hic enucleanda ſunt, aliter tota res maneb.t in obſcuro.*

1. *Itaq; aſſerendum colores, quos in Iride videmus, nequaquam oriri a toto diſco Solari nobis conſpicuo, ſed tantum ab ejus limbo, vel ſaltem a partibus eidem limbo valde vicinis.*

2. *Aſſerendum,*

70 is only 20 Degrees diſtant, it follows likewiſe, that all the Rays from 60 to 70 muſt be penetrated with the former from 50 to 60, and form a *Pyramid*, as it were, whoſe *Baſe* is of 20 Degrees, and whoſe *Vertex* hardly occupies the ſpace of one Degree See *Fig.* 3.

And hence evidently ariſes that leſſer Ring which we ſee in the Superficies of the drop about 20 Degrees diſtant from *D* (*Fig.* 3.): For whilſt that ſo many Rays are contracted into ſo narrow a compaſs on the Superficies of the drop, that part of the Superficies in which they terminate, called the *Vertex*, muſt ſhine more than ordinary. And ſince the ſame happens to all the other Rays at the ſame diſtance from *B*, whether they are taken upward or downward, &c. 'tis plainly underſtood how the whole Ring is form'd of the *Vertexes* of ſo many divers Pyramids, and how it becomes perfectly circular. This, I ſay, is eaſily conceiv'd; but 'tis not equally evident from whence ſo many different Colours ariſe as are ſeen in this Ring, *viz.* Red, Yellow, Green, &c. for tho' 'tis very probable that they come from a certain mixture of Light and Shadow, or of a ſtronger Light with a weaker; nevertheleſs, there are divers particulars to be inquired into concerning this mixture, *viz.* From whence does this Shadow or theſe two Lights proceed, ſince all the Rays of the Sun ſeem homogeneous? Likewiſe how it comes to paſs that theſe are produc'd ſooner than others? And why the Red is always higheſt and the Purple loweſt? Whether they do all procced from any one part of the Sun, or any of them from the whole Sun? &c. Theſe and the like difficulties muſt be clear'd, or the whole will ſtill be in the dark.

1. We muſt therefore aſſert, that the Colours which we ſee in the Rain-bow do not proceed from the whole Body of the Sun which is expos'd to our ſight, but only from its Skirt or Brim, or, at leaſt, from Parts very near it.

2. We

2 *Aſſerendum, neq; eos oriri a Solo hoc limbo, ſed etiam ab ipſomet corpore ſolem ambiente, puta ab aere in quo videtur nobis Sol veluti circulus candidus in cælo cæruleo conſtitutus.*

3. *Aſſerendum, licet omnes hi colores prodeant a dicto limbo, non tamen omnes prodire a qualibet ejus parte, ſed aliquos prodire a ſuperiore parte limbi, & alios ab inferiore, eoſq; prioribus plane diſſimiles: verum hinc non levis oritur difficultas, unde ſcilicet ab iiſdem cauſis oriatur tanta colorum diverſitas? Cum enim limbus inferior ſit ſuperiori plane ſimilis; & ipſum corpus ambiens (a quo diximus hos colores partialiter etiam dimanare) conſtet partibus homogeneis; non ita facile apparet quænam poſſit eſſe cauſa tantæ diverſitatis.*

4. *Igitur aſſerendum, quando per refractionem intra guttulam factam radii ſolares incurvantur ſupra radios dicti corporis ambientis, ſemper oriri Cæruleum & Purpureum: Et e contra quando radii corporis ambientis incurvantur ſupra radios ſolares, ſemper oriri Rubrum & Flavum. Atq; ita quidem habemus, unde oriuntur quatuor præcipui Colores Iridis, Ruber, Flavus, Cæruleus, & Purpureus: Sed unde oriatur quintus qui in Iride cernitur, nempe Viridis, qui & medius eſt inter Flavum & Cæruleum? Non enim a Solis meditullio poteſt oriri, ergo aſſerendum viriditatem illam non immediate oriri ab ipſo Sole, vel ambiente aere, ſed ab eorum radiis Flavis & Cæruleis inter ſe permixtis. Sunt quidem hæ aſſertiones non ſolum novæ (utpote a nemine hactenus traditæ) ſed etiam probatu difficiles. Unde nec auſi fuiſſemus eas in erudito hoc conceſſu proferre, niſi Experimenta haberemus quæ nos ab omni temeritatis nota reddant immunes. Itaq; ad Experimenta veniamus.*

Ad ea autem exhibenda omnium aptiſſimum inſtrumentum videtur Priſma Chriſtallinum,

2. We muſt aſſert, that they do not proceed from this Skirt alone, but alſo from that Body which encompaſſes the Sun, *viz.* from the Air in which the Sun appears to us like a white Circle in the blew Sky.

3. We muſt aſſert, that tho' all theſe Colours proceed from the ſaid Skirt, yet they do not all come from any one part of it, but ſome from the higher part, and others from the lower, and theſe unlike the former. But here ſtill remains a conſiderable difficulty, *viz.* How can ſuch a diverſity of Colours proceed from the ſame Cauſes? For ſince that the lower Skirt is altogether like the higher, and the ambient Body (from which we ſaid theſe Colours do in part proceed) conſiſts likewiſe of homogeneous parts, it does not ſo plainly appear what may be the cauſe of ſuch a Diverſity.

4. We muſt therefore aſſert, that Blew and Purple always appear when, by the refraction within the Drop, the Rays of the Sun are bent or carried over the Rays of the ſaid ambient Body: and on the contrary Red and Yellow, when the Rays of the ambient Body, by refraction, are carried over the Rays of the Sun. And thus we have diſcover'd the Origin of the four principal Colours of the Rain-bow, Red, Yellow, Blew and Purple: But whence proceeds the fifth, which is ſeen in the Rain-bow, *viz.* the Green, which comes between the Yellow and Blew? It cannot proceed from the middle of the Sun, and therefore we muſt aſſert, that it does not come immediately from the Sun, or the ambient Air, but from a mixture of their Yellow and Blew Rays. Theſe Aſſertions are not only new (having been hitherto publiſh'd by no one) but likewiſe hard to be prov'd, and therefore we ſhould not have preſum'd to propoſe them in this learned Aſſembly, had we not Experiments on our ſide, which ſecure us againſt the reproach of ſuch as think us raſh. Let us therefore come to Experiments.

But a Glaſs Priſme ſeems to be the moſt proper Inſtrument to perform the

ſtallinum, eo quod ſole illuſtratum eoſdem plane colores, qui in Iride cernuntur, exhibet. Eſto itaq; Tabula aliqua cærulea ABCD (TAB. I. Fig. 6.) *in cujus medio depictus ſit Circulus candidus* EFGH, *ut ille Circulus ſit inſtar ſolis in cælo cæruleo. Capiamus jam dictum Priſma perq; illud oculo applicatum tranſpiciamus hanc Tabulam, & videbimus tam Tabulam cæruleam, quam Circulum candidum in ipſa depictum, proprios ſuos colores adhuc retinere; ſolus limbus illius Circuli aliis jam coloribus apparebit adornatus: & quidem pars limbi inferior ad* H *vehementer rubebit, ſimul & flaveſcet: ſuperior autem ad* F *cæruleſcet, ſimul & purpureſcet. Ex quo Experimento omnes allatæ aſſertiones facile probantur; nam quoad primam, conſtat omnes colores illos novos, quos hic videmus, provenire a Solo limbo ſeu peripheria ipſius Circuli, non autem a partibus intermediis; quia ſi ab his provenirent, totus quoq; Circulus iiſdem etiam coloribus tingeretur.*

Conſtat etiam ſecunda, nempe novos hos colores non oriri a Solo limbo Solari, ſed ab ipſomet etiam corpore ambiente: nam ſi mutetur color ipſius corporis ambientis, puta de Cæruleo in Rubrum aut Viridem, mutabuntur etiam hi colores, ut experienti conſtabit. Quod ſignum evidens eſt, non a Solo limbo Solari eos prodire, ſed ab ipſomet corpore ambiente quoq;

Quoad tertiam, magnifeſtum eſt neq; eos omnes prodire ab eadem parte limbi, cum clare jam vidimus colores alios a parte ſuperiore, alios ab inferiore proficiſci.

Quoad quartam, non minus eſt clarum, vel ipſum Schema aſpicienti, radios aerios incurvatos ſupra radios Solares generare Rubedinem & Flavedinem: & e contra Solares incurvatos ſupra aerios producere Cæruleum & Purpureum. Sed ſi quæratur ratio hujus; præſtat ſane ſilere, quam ipſam

ſaid Experiments; becauſe, being irradiated by the Sun, it exhibits the ſame Colours as are ſeen in the Rain-bow. Let there therefore be provided a Blew Table *A B C D* (*TAB. I. Fig. 6.*) with the white Circle *E F G H* painted in the middle, that the ſaid Circle may repreſent the Sun in the blew Sky. Then let us view the Table thro' the Priſme apply'd to our Eye; and we ſhall ſee as well the blew Table, as the white Circle expreſs'd in it, retaining as yet their proper Colours: Only the Skirt or Border of the ſaid Circle will appear in other Colours; and, indeed, the lower part of the ſaid Skirt at *H* will be very Red and Yellow; but the higher part at *F* will be Blew and Purple. By which Experiment all our Aſſertions are eaſily proved: For, as for the firſt, 'tis plain that all the new Colours, which we ſee here, proceed from the Skirt or Circumference of the Circle alone, and not from the intermediate parts; becauſe, if they ſhould come from the latter, the whole Circle would likewiſe appear with the ſame Colours.

The ſecond Aſſertion is alſo evident, *viz.* that theſe new Colours do not come from the Circumference of the Sun alone, but likewiſe from the ambient Body: For if we change the Colour of the ambient Body, *viz.* from Blew to Red or Green, theſe Colours will likewiſe be chang'd, as will appear to him that ſhall make the Experiment. Which plainly ſhews that they do not only proceed from the Border of the Sun, but alſo from the ambient Body.

As to the third, 'tis manifeſt, that they do not all come from the ſame part of the Border, ſince we have plainly ſhewn, that ſome of the Colours come from the higher part, and others from the lower.

As to the fourth, 'tis no leſs manifeſt to whoſoever ſhall inſpect the Scheme, that the aerial Rays refracted over the ſolar, produce Red and Yellow: And on the contrary, the ſolar refracted over the aerial, produce Blew and Purple. But if the reaſon of this be demanded; truly

ſam dare cui nec egomet acquieſco.

Quoad quintam, ſatis liquet, nempe colorem viridem non oriri immediate a Sole, vel ambiente aere; cum nullum, ut vides, hic appareat Viriditatis veſtigium: Sed oriri ex Flavo iſto & Cæraleo inter ſe permixtis; permiſcerentur autem magis ſibi mutuo approvinquando, uti recedenti a dicta Tabula patebit. Cum itaq; ſol tam immenſo a nobis ſpatio diſtet, non miror quod tam prope ſibi accedant ut tandem inter ſe miſceantur, coloremq; viridem efficiant.

truly 'tis better to be ſilent, than to give ſuch an one as I my ſelf cannot rely on.

As for the fifth, 'tis apparent, that the Green does not immediately proceed from the Sun, or ambient Air; ſince here appears no ſign of Greeneſs, as you ſee; but that it comes from the Yellow and Blew mixt together, which are ſo much the more mixt by how much the nearer they approach to one another, as will appear to whoſoever ſhall go back at ſome diſtance from the ſaid Table. Seeing therefore that the Sun is ſo very remote from us, I do not wonder that they come ſo near one another, that at length they are mix'd, and form a Green Colour.

Aliud itaq; non reſtat, niſi ut quæ hactenus dicta ſunt, oculis ſubiiciamus. Ideoq; inſpiciamus iterum Sphærulam, quam efformati curavimus (Fig. 3.) *in qua ea quæ in guttula quavis illuſtrata Sole peragantur, ad vivum repreſentantur. Radii ſolares incidentes in auteriorem ejus medietatem* G M H, *feruntur per totam ejus craſſitiem (ſuppono eam eſſe diaphonam, & aqua repletam) in partem ejus poſteriorem* O P, *ubi radii illi qui ad Iridem ſpectant, hoc eſt qui proveniunt tam a limbo ſolari, quam ab aere ambiente colliguntur an ſpatium valde exiguum, ſicq; collecti efformant Annulum illum minorem coloribus ſuis irialibus depictum. Efformato hoc Annulo minore illico reſiliunt, & tanquam a ſpeculo aliquo polito & concavo reflectuntur iterum verſus mediet atem anteriorem, ibiq; depinguñt Annulum majorem* G H *ſuis etiam coloribus irialibus exornatum. Deniq; ex hoc Annulo erumpunt in aerem ſuis quiq; coloribus imbuti: neq; in omnem aeris partem circumquaq; ſe diffundunt, ut ſolent radii aliorum objectorum, ſed in unam partem duntaxat recta pergunt, uti hic, veluti tot penicillos variis coloribus tinctos, videtis. Unde fieri nequit ut oculus hoſce colores unquam videat, Rubedinem v. gr. niſi in certo illo loco collocetur ad quem tendit penicillus Ruber* R: *Et ſimiliter non videbit Cæruleum niſi ſit in loco ad quem tendit penicillus cæruleus* C; *& ſic de reliquis penicillis. Cum itaq; hi*

Here remains therefore nothing more to be done, but to repreſent to the Eye all that has hitherto been ſaid; and therefore let us once again view the Glaſs Globe, which we cauſed to be made (*Fig.* 3.) in which what ever happens in a Drop irradiated by the Sun, is repreſented to the Life. The Rays of the Sun falling on the forepart *G MH*, are carried thro' it (I ſuppoſe it to be diaphanous, and fill'd with Water) to the hinder part *O P*, where thoſe Rays which form the Rain-bow, that is ſuch as come as well from the Skirt or Border of the Sun, as from the ambient Air, are gather'd into a very narrow compaſs, and ſo compoſe the leſſer Ring which has all the Colours of the Rain-bow. This leſſer Ring being form'd, they preſently rebound, and are reflected, as it were from a poliſh'd concave *Speculum*, towards the forepart of the Globe, and there form the greater Ring *G H*, which is likewiſe adorn'd with all the Colours of the Rain-bow. Laſtly, they iſſue forth from this Ring into the Air, each ſtill retaining its proper Colours. Neither are they diffus'd thro' all parts of the Air round about, like the Rays of other Objects, but they go directly to one part only, as you ſee them here like ſo many Penſils ting'd with various Colours. Whence the Eye cannot ſee theſe Colours, *viz.* Red, unleſs it be in

hi penicilli ab invicem divergentes tendant ad diverſa loca, fieri nequit ut anguſtum papilla foramen duos hujuſmodi penicillos, ab eadem guttula dimanantes ſimul admittat: Sed neceſſe eſt ut unus poſt alterum pupillam ſubintret; id quod per deſcenſum ipſius guttulæ per aerem optime præſtatur. Cum enim, ſi ponatur guttula ſupra oculum, neceſſe ſit ut videantur colores per penicillos hos inferiores, non autem per ſuperiores, utpote longe ſupra caput excurrentes, fit ut deſcendente guttula primo ingrediatur pupillam penicillus Ruber, & videatur guttula nobis rubeſcere: Dein ubi Paulo magis deſcenderit ingrediatur penicillus Flavus, & videatur flaveſcere: Et ſic de reliquis. Hæc cauſa eſt cur ſuprema pars Iridis ſemper rubeſcat, & purpureſcat inferior, (loquor hic de Iride primaria, nam in ſecundaria contrarium accidit.) E contra autem ſi guttula ponatur infra oculum (uti in Iride artificiali fit) neceſſe eſt ut videatur per penicillos ſuperiores; atq; ita magis deſcendente guttula primo loco appareat Purpureus, & poſtremo Ruber: tantumq; proinde deſcendat guttulæ infra oculum ad hoc ut denuo rubeſcat, quantum antea rubeſcens ſupra oculum elevabatur. Atq; hinc etiam evidenter ſequitur cur Iris appareat tam exacte circularis; cum enim debeat guttula quævis æqualiter ab oculo undiq; removeri ad hoc ut penicillus ruber ingrediatur pupillam, neceſſario apparebit circularis, ejuſq; centro oculus accurate reſpondebit.

the place to which the red Penſil *R* tends: And in like manner it will not ſee the Blew, unleſs it be in the place to which the blew Penſil *C* tends: Which is to be underſtood of all the other Penſils. Seeing therefore that theſe Penſils receding from one another go to divers places, the narrow pupil of the Eye cannot at the ſame time receive two ſuch Penſils proceeding from the ſame Drop; but one muſt of neceſſity enter after the other; which may very well be done as the Drop deſcends thro' the Air. For, when the Drop is above the Eye, ſince the Colours muſt of neceſſity be ſeen by the lower Penſils, and not by the higher which are far above our heads, it follows, that as the Drop deſcends, the red Penſil muſt firſt enter the pupil, and the Drop muſt appear Red. Afterwards, as the Drop deſcends a little lower, the Yellow Penſil will enter, and the drop will appear Yellow: And ſo of all the reſt. This is the cauſe why the higheſt part of the Rain-bow is always Red (I ſpeak here of the primary Bow, for the contrary happens in the ſecundary one). On the contrary if the Drop be below the Eye (as it happens in the Artificial Rain-bow) it muſt be ſeen by the higher Penſils, and ſo the Drop deſcending the Purple will appear firſt, and the Red laſt; and therefore the Drop muſt deſcend as far below the Eye to appear Red, as it was above it when it repreſented the ſame Colour. Hence we may likewiſe gather, why the Rain-bow appears ſo exactly circular: For ſince every Drop muſt on all ſides be equally remov'd from the Eye, to the end that a red Penſil may enter the pupil, it muſt needs appear circular, and the eye will exactly agree with its center.

Douay

Douay lies on the River *Scarp*, in a fruitful Plain, wonderfully abounding with Corn, being eſteem'd the ſecond City of the *Gallican Flanders* for bigneſs, number of Inhabitants, elegancy of Buildings, and Commerce. There needs no other proof of its Antiquity than the teſtimony of *Julius Cæſar*, who ſtiles the Citizens *Catuacos*. The Buildings are fair and the Streets large, with a great number of Fountains for the Commodity of the Inhabitants. The Fortifications are very conſiderable, which however the *French* augment daily, and have ſo ſtrengthen'd it by regular Out-works, that it paſſes for one of the ſtrongeſt Places in the *Netherlands*. The Fort of *Scarp* is a *Pentagon*, compos'd of five Baſtions of Earth, and encompaſs'd with a large Ditch of Water; which, together with its advantagious Situation in a moiſt fenny Level, renders it ſtrong and capable of a good defence. The *French* look upon this Town as one of the moſt important within the diſtrict of their Conqueſts; and not without reaſon, it being a Frontier Garriſon, and lying in the middle of a plentiful Country which furniſhes their Army with all ſorts of Proviſions. *Douay.*

The Church of *Our Lady* was built in the Year 500, in the Reign of *Clodoveus* the Fifth King of *France*, and is more conſiderable for its Antiquity than any thing elſe: Here is likewiſe a Convent of *Engliſh* Friars, another of Monks, and a College of Secular Prieſts; the two latter keeping Schools of Humanity, Philoſophy and Divinity, for the Education of young *Roman Catholick* Gentlemen of our Nation.

The Univerſity was founded by *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, for all Faculties, and is at preſent reputed next to that of *Lovain*.

It's likewiſe a Place of good Traffick, but principally in Corn, which is brought hither from ſeveral adjacent Provinces, and hence diſtributed into other Parts.

From *Douay* we rode to *Cambray*, five Leagues diſtant. This City is an Arch-biſhop's See, ſituate on the River *Scheld*, and not above a League in compaſs. They call it in *Latin Cameracum*, from one *Camber* King of the *Sicambrians*, who is ſaid to have founded it in the Reign of *Servius Hoſtilius*. *Cæſar* gives it the Name of *Samarobrina*, and held here his great Council, in which were deliberated all Affairs relating to his Wars on this ſide of the *Alps*. *Clodion* King of *France* beſieg'd and took it from the *Romans* in the Year 449, with the loſs of Fifty three thouſand Men on both ſides, which ſhews how conſiderable a place it was in thoſe days; and it ſerv'd the *French* of late Years for a Title to the Province. The Buildings are handſom, but eſpecially the Churches, which are inferiour to none in *Flanders*. The Cathedral dedicated to *Our Lady*, is richly adorn'd, having divers pretty Chappels beautify'd with Marble, in one of which, we ſaw a Picture of the *Virgin Mary*, ſaid to have been made by S. *Luke*. The Clock of this Church is a ſingular Piece, marking the Hours by a Globe repreſenting the Courſe of the Moon; and every time it ſtrikes there appear little Figures of Men and Women marching one after another, repreſenting the Paſſion of our Saviour, and ſtriking the Bell with their Hammars as they paſs by. The Abby of S. *Aubert*, the Town-houſe and Arch-biſhop's Palace were no leſs worth our Curioſity. *Cambray.*

This City is wall'd and flank'd with Towers after the old Faſhion, encompaſs'd with a large Ditch fill'd with Water on one ſide, and dry on the other, ſtrengthen'd by divers modern Fortifications, and, laſtly,

defended by one of the moſt Regular Citadels in *Europe*, built by *Charles* V. on an eminent riſing Ground; ſo that for Strength it may vye with the beſt fortify'd Town in the *Low-Countries*. The Citizens enjoy'd ſeveral great and beneficial Priviledges, whilſt the Spiritual and Temporal Juriſdiction were in the Arch-biſhop's hands; but ſince they came under the *French* the Caſe is alter'd. Their chief Trade is the Linnen, which from the place we call *Cambrick*, whereof there is great ſtore made here, and that ſo very fine, that they often ſell Pieces of two and twenty Ells in length, weighing not above eight or nine Ounces, at the rate of 25 and 30 *l. Sterl.* Here are made at leaſt ſixty thouſand Pieces every Year.

From *Cambray* we went to *Peronne*, the firſt Town in *Picardy*.

Of the Spaniſh Netherlands *in general, their preſent State and Intereſts, the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, &c.*

BY the *Spaniſh Netherlands* I mean the Ten Provinces which remain'd ſubject to the King of *Spain* after the *Hollanders* had diſmembred the other Seven by their Revolt, *viz.* the Dutchies of *Brabant*, *Luxembourg*, *Limbourg* and *Guelderland*; the Counties of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Haynault*, *Namur* and *Antwerp*, otherwiſe call'd *The Marquiſate of the Sacred Empire*; and the Lordſhip of *Mechlin*. Theſe Provinces continued ſubject to the *Spaniards* when after a great deal of Noiſe and a long bloody War (which coſt them at leaſt four hundred Millions of Crowns, and three hundred thouſand Mens Lives) they were conſtrain'd to make the *Hollanders* a Free State. At preſent they retain but three entire, *viz. Limbourg*, *Mechlin* and the *Marquiſate*, the *Dutch* and *French* having got more or leſs footing in all the reſt. 'Tis great pity that they know not the worth of this ſpot of Land, which undoubtedly exceeds any other of its extent in the whole World, as well in its commodious Situation, richneſs of Soil, and inexhauſtible Plenty of all things, as in the number of Sea-Ports, frequency of Commerce, and multitude of ſtrong Towns: for a Man can hardly travel 3 or 4 Leagues without meeting with ſome conſiderable City; and were it not the conſtant Seat of War, the People would be but too happy; which was, poſſibly, the cauſe of that mutinous Spirit which formerly reign'd amongſt them. Experience ſhews us, that thro' the Induſtry of the People and Fruitfulneſs of the Earth, five or ſix Years of Peace ſuffice to repair all the Dammages they ſuſtain by a long and burthenſome War. And hence we may gather, that either the Politicks of *Madrid* run counter to common Senſe, or the King of *Spain* is miſinform'd and ill-ſerv'd; for 'tis as evident that they have too much neglected this important Place, as that if they once loſe it (as in all probability they can't keep it long as things are manag'd) nothing will be able to divert the Force which is employ'd againſt that Crown nearer home. The Supplies of Men and Money which the *Spaniards* ſend hither in time of War are ſo very inconſiderable, and withal, ſo long in coming, that they help very little towards the defence of the Country. Their too ſcrupulous Circumſpection and protracted (I may ſay affected) deliberation, are ſo pernicious to their own Affairs, that whilſt they are gravely conſulting how to defend a Town or Fort of Importance, the *French* take it; and were not other bordering

Princes

Princes and States more ſolicitous and vigilant on the account of their own Intereſt, the Enemy would not need to uſe any great Efforts to conquer the whole Country.

The Governours, who were formerly ſeht from *Spain* every three Years, were uſually poor, and Men of deſperate Fortunes, who, to fill their own Coffers, made no ſcruple of Oppreſſing the People, Starving the Soldiers, Bribing the Miniſters, and conſequently of Cheating the King, during their Adminiſtration; and yet this ſerv'd to qualify them at their return for the higheſt Stations in the Government. The Soldiers were ill-cloath'd and worſe paid, which forc'd them to rob and plunder for their Livelyhood: For it's a conſtant truth, that where Soldiers are not paid, they will pay themſelves. I remember, that paſſing once between *Bruſſels* and *Gaunt*, I chanc'd to meet a Soldier on Horſeback, who begg'd ſomething of me to drink; and I, admiring the novelty of that gentile way of begging, ask'd him, What Country-man he was? He told me, He was a *Scotch* Trooper, and, amongſt other diſcourſe, boaſted that, tho' he had ſerv'd ſeveral Princes, he found no Service ſo advantageous as that of *Spain*; for here, ſaid he, we can Marry, Beg, and Steal, *cum Privilegio*. But, indeed, I needed not his Information, for I had learnt it by woeful Experience, more than once, on the Roads in *Flanders*, where, in thoſe Days, they extorted what they pleas'd from Paſſengers by this way of begging ſomething to drink; and if you were not very liberal in giving, they ſeldom fail'd of taking all, even your very Cloaths, without the leaſt remorſe of Conſcience. In fine, 'tis hard to ſay, whether the Governours or Soldiers were the greateſt Thieves: The latter, 'tis true, plunder'd for meer Neceſſity; but the former, like Soldiers in Winter Quarters, in a place where they never think to come again, take care to leave nothing behind them that they can conveniently carry off, and are the leſs excuſable by far. Theſe were the Miſmanagements of thoſe times, but things are at preſent in a far better poſture, and will, no doubt, continue ſo under the Conduct of ſuch a Prince as ſits at the Helm of State at preſent.

The Governour of the *Low-Countries* exerciſes the ſame Authority as the King himſelf could challenge if he were preſent in Perſon; but all things are done in the King's Name, and divers great Offices and Honours are not conferr'd but by himſelf. All Affairs of State are manag'd by three Councils, *viz.* 1. The *Council of State*, compos'd of a Preſident and an uncertain number of Counſellors, in which are handled all Affairs belonging to the Government. 2. The *Privy Council*, which has its Preſident and 12 or 16 Counſellors, and is wholly taken up with Law Buſineſs, and other matters of little moment. 3. The *Council of the Finances*, or Revenue, conſiſting of three Superintendents, one Treaſurer, one Receiver-General, three Commiſſioners, and other inferiour Officers. The *Chancellerie* of *Brabant* carries a great Authority with it, and is in effect the principal Court of Judicature; all other Courts may appeal to it, and the King himſelf has recourſe to it for Juſtice on all occaſions. When the King wants new Subſidies, or has any thing of great Importance to be done, the Governour aſſembles the three States, *viz.* the Clergy, Nobility and Commonalty; which latter are repreſented by the Magiſtrates or Heads of Towns; and what ever is enacted in that Convention, is ſuppos'd to be done with the unanimous conſent of all the Provinces. The

The King's Revenue is at preſent very inconſiderable, of which we could get no certain account, ſince it has been mightily diminiſhed by the Incroachments of the *French*, and divers Priviledges which have been granted to ſeveral Provinces and Cities by the Kings of *Spain*. Whilſt they poſſeſs'd the Ten Provinces entire, their Annual Income was ſaid to amount to about four Millions of Crowns; but now it hardly ſuffices to defray the Charges of the Government in time of Peace, and in time of War they are forc'd to ſend Supplies out of *Spain*. The King nominates to all Eccleſiaſtical Dignities.

The Order of *Knights of the Golden Fleece* was inſtituted in the *Netherlands* by *Philip the Good* Duke of *Burgundy*, in the Year 1430, in Honour of the B. *Virgin*, and S. *Andrew* Patron of the *Burgundians*, for a recompence and mark of his royal Favour to ſuch of the Nobility as ſhould ſignalize themſelves in his and their Country's Service. Some will have it take its appellation *Gideon's Fleece*, and as he choſe out 300 valiant Men to go and fight the *Midianites*, ſo this Prince elected a certain number of the moſt eminent and vertuous amongſt the Nobility to be ready to ſtand up in Defence of their *Religion* and *Country*. Others give it a far different Origin, attributing it to an odd kind of Accident that befell the aforeſaid Duke, who coming one Morning into a Lady's Chamber at *Bruges* before ſhe was up, found a parcel of flaxen Hair on the Table, of that ſort which my Modeſty leaves you to gueſs at. The Prince perceiving the publick laughter and raillery to which he had expos'd the Lady thereby, inſtituted the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, on the ſame motives poſſibly as *Edward* III. did that of the *Garter* in *England*. In the beginning they were but 15 in number, and afterwards above 50, the Order having been honour'd with the Creation of ſeveral Emperors, Kings, Princes, Dukes, and an infinite number of other Perſons of the firſt rank. The Prince is himſelf *Great Maſter* or *Chief*, having under him a Chancellor, Treaſurer, King at Arms, Secretary, and divers other ſubaltern Officers. On their *Collar* is repreſented *a Steel and Flint ſtriking Fire* (the Emblem of the ſaid Duke's Father) with a *Golden Fleece* hanging at it. Since the *Low-Countries* have been ſubject to *Spain*, the Kings have been *Great Maſters* of the Order, and the greateſt part of the Knights are of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, or Grandees of *Spain*.

The *Flemings* are univerſally ruſtick and ungentile in their Converſation and Manners, but withall free and open, addicted to Traffick, and excelling in all ſorts of Handicraft Trades. They generally make good Rhetoricians and Poets, as the *Germans* do Lawyers, the *French* Philoſophers, and the *Spaniards* Divines; whence the known Diſtich:

Belgia Muſarum nutrix, Germania Juris,
Gallia Ariſtotelem, dat Salamanca Deum.

The *Latin* Tongue is commonly ſpoke, or at leaſt underſtood, even by Mechanicks, by reaſon of the great number of Free-Schools, where Children are taught without the leaſt Charge to their Parents. As we travell'd between *Liege* and *Lovain*, I held a long Diſcourſe with the Waggoner and his Man in that Language, the former having, as he told me, paſſed his Courſe of Philoſophy, and the latter of Humanity.

FRANCE.

PERONNE is a Frontier-Town, ſituate on the River *Somme* in *Picardy*, where we were very ſeverely ſearch'd at the Gate (as all Strangers are) to prevent the Importation of Commodities from *Flanders* without paying the Cuſtoms. This City is ſmall, but ſtrong and well fortify'd, lying in a marſhy Level, where there's no Place that commands it: however, it's much neglected of late, by reaſon of divers other advanc'd Garriſons that the *French* poſſeſs on this ſide. The principal Church is a ſtately antient Structure, with a beautiful Quire, eſteem'd the beſt and handſomeſt in all *Picardy*. *Peronne.*

From hence we travell'd to *Senlis*, twenty Leagues diſtant, and ten ſhort of *Paris*. This City, tho' ſmall, is Epiſcopal, and call'd by the Antients *Sylvanectum*, from the adjoyning Foreſts. We found nothing very remarkable here but a *Stag* repreſented in the Preſidial Chamber, and ſaid to have been taken in the Foreſt by *Charles* VI. with a Braſs-Collar about his Neck and this Inſcription, *Hoc Cæſar me donavit*. *Senlis.*

Coming to *Paris*, I was adviſ'd to take up my Quarters at an Houſe where *Engliſh* uſually reſorted, which I accordingly did, being poorly skill'd in the *French* Tongue, and willing to get ſome helps by converſing now and then with my Country-men. I had a Chamber aſſign'd me in which there were two Beds, whereof one was taken up by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, who having finiſh'd his Studies in *Germany*, was taking a Journey into *Italy*. I ſate up late at Night expecting my Chamber-fellow's coming in, whom I had not ſeen, but deſign'd to create an acquaintance over an honeſt Bottle; but growing weary, I was at length conducted to my Chamber, and had only got into Bed when the Gentleman came up. After a little Diſcourſe he gave me the following account of what befel him the Night before in the ſame Chamber, *viz.* That happening to awake about Midnight, as he imagined, he heard ſomething walk like a Man twice or thrice over the Chamber; whereupon he open'd the Curtain, but the Night being extream dark could diſcern nothing. He had no ſooner withdrawn his Head but he heard it approach, and on a ſuddain, all his Curtains were drawn open with Violence; and then it went and threw it ſelf on the Bed in which I lay, giving three of the moſt hideous Groans he had ever heard. He ſaid, that he was at firſt under ſome apprehenſion of Danger, and imagin'd his Chamber's-door might have been broken open; but was afterwards very confident that 'twas ſome unquiet Spirit: for as it grew light he found his Curtains all drawn open and the Door faſtned with two Bolts as he had left it. I confeſs, I was a little ſurpriz'd at the Rehearſal, and, had not the Night been well advanc'd, could gladly have chang'd Lodgings: however, muſtering up all my remains of Courage, I endeavour'd to compoſe my ſelf to ſleep, but you may imagin how good a Night's-reſt I took. I could not attribute this to an effect of Melancholy in the Gentleman, he being of a quite different temper; nor to the Phantom of a Brain diſtemper'd by

immoderate drinking, it being a thing he wholly declin'd, as I afterwards found by long Experience in our Travels thro' *France* and *Italy*. He was of Opinion that some one had been murthered in that place, and lay there two or three Nights more, resolving to speak if it came again, but he heard no more of it. For my part, I shifted Lodgings next Morning, without making any enquiry about it.

Paris, antiently call'd *Lutetia*, from the nature of the Ground (being Clay) on which it was built, takes its present Name from *Paris* the eighteenth King of the *Celtick Gaules*. It's the capital City of the Kingdom, and tho' not quite so big as *London*, yet no less populous; for the Streets (which are 830 in number) are for the greatest part narrow, and the Houses high, with very little waste Ground. The greatest part of the Houses are 5, 6, and 7 Stories high, each Story commonly containing a different Family. This extraordinary Concourse of People is principally occasion'd by the frequency of Commerce, the University and Academies for the Education of young Gentlemen, and lastly, by the Parliament and King's residing near the City. The River *Sein*, on which it stands, is, indeed, its chief support, serving to import and export all sorts of Merchandize, and giving it all the advantages of other Cities that lie on the main Ocean; for this River is navigable from *Rouen* hither, and from hence divers Leagues up the Country, at least for large Boats and Barges.

Paris is divided into three Parts; 1. The City, encompass'd by the River in form of an Island, and being the most antient. 2. The Town, which is the greatest Division. 3. The University, pleasantly seated on an eminent rising Ground.

This City is very antient; however, we found no very considerable marks of its Antiquity: those which they most prize are the two *Chatelets*, which were the antient Gates and Forts of the City, but serve at present for Prisons: the College of *Cluny*, said to have been a Palace of *Julian* the Apostate, whilst he resided here as Governour of *Gaule*: and lastly, the famous Abby of S. *German*.

The Churches (including those of Convents of both Sexes and Colleges) are 230 in number: the Cathedral or Archiepiscopal Church dedicated to *Our Lady*, is a large, dark, old *Gothish* Structure, built upon Piles, and supported by 120 Pillars, dispos'd into 5 Rows. Just within the great Door we saw a gigantick Statue of S. *Christopher*, above 20 Foot high, and proportionable in bulk, represented marching thro' the Water with Christ on his Shoulders: We might well have taken it for *Polyphemus* describ'd by *Virgil* Æneid. 3.

Monstrum horrendum ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Trunca manum pinus regit, & vestigia firmat.
_____ graditurq; per æquor
Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.

At our Right-hand as we entred the Quire, we observ'd *Philip de Valois* on Horseback, mounted on a Pillar. Here are 45 Chappels built without, but opening to the Body of the Church.

Here are likewise divers other Churches, as well Collegial as Parochial, and of Convents, well built and beautify'd with the richest Ornaments especially on certain Festivals peculiar to the respective Places. The

Church

Church of S. *German* belonging to the *Benedictine* Monks is remarkable for its Antiquity, having been heretofore a Temple dedicated to *Isis* the Tutelar Goddess of the City. In it we saw divers Monuments erected to the Memory of several Kings and Queens of *France*, and in one of the Chappels, that of *Casimir* late King of *Poland*, who in the Year 1668 (after divers Victories gain'd over divers of his neighbouring Princes, and especially the *Turks*, for which he got the Title of *Orthodox*) abdicating his regal Authority, came and spent the remainder of his days in this Abby. In another Chappel erected and beautified by one of the Scotch *Douglasses*, we observ'd the Monuments of two eminent Men of that Family. The Monks put a great Value upon their Library, and boast of divers Manuscripts written in the *Apostles* days.

In the Church of S. *Genevieue* serv'd by Canon-Regulars, we found a small Marble in the Wall near the place where the late famous *Renatus Carteſius* lie buried, with the following Inscription:

Renatus Descartes,

Vir supra titulos omnium retro Philosophorum,
Nobilis genere, Armoricus gente, Turonicus origine;
In Gallia Flexia studiit,
In Pannonia Miles meruit,
In Batavia Philosophus delituit,
In Suecia vocatus occubuit.
Tanti viri prætiosas reliquias
Galliarum percelebris tunc Legatus Petrus Chanut
Christinæ sapientissimæ Reginæ sapientium amatrici
Invidere non potuit, nec vindicare patriæ;
Sed quibus licuit cumulatus honoribus
Peregrinæ terræ mandavit invitus;
Anno Dom. 1650. *Mense Feb. Ætatis* 45.
Tandem post septem & decem annos
In gratiam Christianissimi Regis
LUDOVICI DECIMI QUARTI
Virorum insignium cultoris, & remunneratoris,
Procurante Petro Dalibert
Sepulchri pio & amico violatore,
Patriæ reddita sunt,
Et in isto Urbis & Artium culmine posita;
Et qui vivus apud Exteros otium & famam quæsierat,
Mortuus apud suos cum laude quiesceret,
Suis & Exteris in exemplum & documentum futurus.

I nunc Viator,

Et Divinitatis Immortalitatisq; animæ
Maximum & clarum Assertorem
Aut jam crede falicem, aut precibus redde.

The profess'd Jesuite's Church is all modern Architecture, with a beautiful Portal of the *Corinthian* Order. The Nuns Chappel of *Val*

de Grace is the fineſt I ſaw in *France*, and without any other Ornaments than thoſe of the bare Architecture, which is admirable: from its *Cupola* we had a proſpect of the whole City, with all the adjacent Towns and Villages, to our great ſatisfaction. The *Carmalite* Nuns are on the other ſide of the Street, and have a pretty little Chappel remarkable for divers fine Paintings.

In the Church of S. *Nicholas des Champs* we ſaw a little Monument of the great *Gaſſendus*, in the ſecond Chappel from the Door on our Right hand as we entred,

PETRUS GASSENDUS *Dinienſis civis, Presbyter, ejuſdem Eccleſiæ præpoſitus, S. Theologiæ Doctor, in Academia Pariſienſi Regius Mathematices Profeſſor qui natus eſt Anno Chriſti* CIↃ. IↃ. XCII. *Die* XI. Kal. *Febr. Obiit* CIↃ. IↃ. CLV. *Die* IX Kal. *Nov. Depoſitus eſt* VII. Kal.

Hic requieſcat in pace.

Henricus Ludovicus Habertus de Montmor Libell. Suppl. Magiſter Viro pio, ſapienti, docto, amico, ſuo, & hoſpiti Poſuit.

The Hoſpitals of this City are about thirty in number, where ſick People of all Ages and Sexes are very decently treated: Some are founded for poor, old, infirm Perſons, ſome for the Sick and others for Orphans, expos'd Children, Madmen, Blind, Vagabonds, and ſuch as are held Incurable. The *Hoſtel Dieu* is the antienteſt, and receives all diſeaſed Perſons without diſtinction of Sex, Age, Country, or Religion. Here are ſometimes brought in fifty or an hundred in a day, and commonly the like number ſent back to their Houſes or to their Graves. The Sick are very careſully look'd to by an hundred Nuns, with divers other Servants, who told us they had at leaſt one thouſand eight hundred under their Hands, and that the number ſometimes exceeded two thouſand. The greateſt Incommodity we found here is, that the Place holds but a thouſand Beds, ſo that they are often forc'd to lie two in a Bed. The Revenue of this Hoſpital amounts to at leaſt twenty five thouſand Pounds *Sterl. per Annum*, beſides the Alms which are daily collected for that Uſe.

The *Hoſpital General* comprehends ſix diſtinct Houſes, which are call'd but one, becauſe the chief of them has the Superintendence over the reſt. One of them is for poor Old Women and Girls; another for Poor Families, Vagabonds, and poor little Children; in the third are poor Women with Child, ſent hither to be brought to Bed; in the fourth, Beggars and Vagabonds; in the fifth, ſuch as are troubled with ſcall'd Heads; and in the ſixth, poor infirm Boys. All ſix entertain 8000 Perſons.

Les

Les Invalides is likewiſe an Hoſpital for old and maim'd Soldiers, and one of the moſt ſuperb Structures in *France*, where there are uſually about 200 Officers, and 3000 Common-Soldiers, all decently entertain'd according to their degree. The Officers lie two in a Chamber, and the private Sentinels ſix or ſeven; but every one has a Bed to himſelf, and may follow what Trade or Occupation ſoever he can manage to his own Advantage. They eat in common, in large Refectories, each having his portion of Meat and Drink ſerv'd in; and ſuch as are Sick are taken care of in the Infirmary. They are permitted to go out to viſit their Friends, and negociate their Affairs abroad, but two Days a Week, for which they get Billets in their turns, or cannot paſs the Sentinel at the Gate. The Governour, who has the whole management of the Houſe, is a Perſon of Quality, and has his Lodgings within the Hoſpital.

The moſt conſiderable Palaces we remark'd were, 1. The *Palace* (ſo call'd) or Court of Judicature, which ſerves likewiſe for an Exchange: The great Hall and Galleries are fill'd with Shops of Milliners, Perfumers, Jewellers, Bookſellers, and the like, by whom the Ladies of Court and City are ſupply'd with all ſorts of Dreſſes, and divers other Curioſities, as they are at the Exchange in *London*. 2. The *Louvre*, or King's Palace, is a very majeſtick piece of Building, and were it finiſh'd according to the Deſign, all *Europe* would hardly be able to produce its equal: The Beauty of the Architecture, Sculpture, Incruſtations of Marble, Paintings, and other rich Ornaments, is indeed ſurpriſing; as are likewiſe divers pieces of Antiquity, and particularly the Statue of *Diana*, which paſſes for one of the greateſt Treaſures of that kind in the whole Kingdom. 3. The *Palais Royale*, built by Cardinal *Richelieu*, with a ſpacious *Piazza* in the middle, and a *Statua Equeſtris* of *Louis* XIII. erected on a Pedeſtal of white Marble: The Galleries are very handſome and commodious, and the Apartments taken up by People of the firſt Rank. 4. The *Town-Houſe*, where the Magiſtrates aſſemble. 5. The *Baſtile*, built heretofore for a place of Defence againſt the *Engliſh*, and ſerving at preſent for a Priſon of State, being a ſquare Building flank'd with four Towers. All ſuch as have been any ways obnoxious to the Government are ſent hither, where their Examination, Tryal, and Execution, is commonly manag'd with ſo much Secrecy, that their Friends and Relations ſeldom hear more of them, unleſs they chance to be ſet at Liberty, or brought to an open Puniſhment, when the Crime is too publick to be conceal'd. They are commonly put to Death privately within the Caſtle, and the Keepers tell ſuch as enquire after them, That they are in Health, or Dead of a natural Death; when, perhaps, they were Beheaded or Hang'd ten or twenty Years before. This is a piece of State-craft, which they find very uſeful, for, by this means, no conſiderable Reproach or Ignominy is entail'd on the Family of the Delinquent, which might create greater Enemies to the Government, eſpecially when his Relations are rich and popular. When they want ſufficient Proof againſt the Perſon accus'd, they employ certain Spies who are continually pumping him, and endeavouring, by oft repeated intricate Queſtions and divers ſly Inſinuations, to draw him into ſome kind of Contradiction, or make him own ſome Circumſtance, if not the whole Crime whereof he is accus'd.

The *Colleges* of the Univerſity are 55 in number, famous for the Frequency of Students and Learning of their Profeſſors. The *Sorborn* has got the greateſt Repute for *Divinity* of any School in *Europe*; and that of *Navarre* is conſiderable for its Architecture and Library. *Clermont* is at preſent poſſeſs'd by the Jeſuites, where they teach Humanity, Philoſophy, and Divinity; but ſuch as Study under them can take no Degrees in the Univerſity, unleſs they begin, proſecute and finiſh a ſecond Courſe in ſome other College. The Jeſuites have chang'd the name of this College, and call it *Louis le Grand*, having likewiſe ſet up the King's Arms over the Gate, in the place, as 'tis ſaid, where the *Name of Jeſus* formerly ſtood, which occaſion'd the following Diſtich which was found on the Wall ſoon after.

Abſtulit hinc Chriſtum, poſuitq; inſignia Regis
Impia gens, alium non habet illa Deum.

The College *De Quatre Nations* is likewiſe a ſtately new Fabrick, erected by Cardinal *Mazarin*, to inſtruct young Gentlemen in the *French*, *High-Dutch*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh* Languages. The *French Academy* was founded by Cardinal *Richelieu* to cultivate and polliſh the *French* Tongue.

The Univerſity is compos'd of four Faculties, *viz. Arts*, *Divinity*, *Canon-Law* and *Phyſick*; and divided into four Nations, *France*, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Germany*; the Procurators of which elect the *Rector* every three Years.

Amongſt the *Piazza's*, or Puplick Places, (of which there are 76 in this City) the moſt conſiderable are, 1. The *Place Dauphine*, remarkable for the Symmetry of the Architecture. 2. The *Place des Victoires*, lately built by Mareſchal *de la Fouillade*: The Buildings, which encompaſs this place, are uniform, majeſtick, and well contriv'd; but the thing of greateſt value is the King's Statue of Braſs, thirteen foot in heighth, mounted on a fair Pedeſtal, with a *Victory* crowning him, and below this Inſcription; *VIRO IMMORTALI.* On the ſides of the Pedeſtal are repreſented, in *Baſs-relief*, his Victories, Treaties, Alliances, and other Actions of his Life, of which the greateſt part are copied from the Sculpture on *Trajan's Column* in *Rome*. At the four corners are chain'd as many Captives, ſhewing him triumphing over the *Germans*, *Spaniards*, *Hollanders*, and *Flemings*, as appears by divers Inſcriptions, and particularly by the following Diſtichs on the ſides of the aforeſaid Pedeſtal.

1.

Gravicum Macedo Rhenum ſecat agmine Gallus
Quiſquis facta voles conferre, & flumina confer.

2.

Sequanicam gemino Cæſar vix vincere gentem
Menſe valet, Lodoix ter quinta luce ſubegit.

3.

Indocilis quondam potiori cedere Gallo
Ponit Iber humidos faſtus, & cedere diſcit.

Auguſtus

4.

Auguſtus toto jam nullis hoſtibus Orbe
Pacem agit, armato Lodoix pacem imperat Orbi.

At each of the four Streets ends that open to the place, is erected a Column, compos'd of three Marble Pillars of the Dorick Order, join'd with one common Baſe and Corniſh, with divers Braſs-plates, repreſenting, in *Baſs-relief*, the principal Actions of the King, and the Hommage done him by divers other Nations. At the top of each Column is a Lanthorn to give Light in the Night time. The moſt expert Architects and Sculptors of *Europe* have been employ'd about this Work, which is juſtly eſteem'd one of the moſt curious and noble Performances of the Age we live in.

The *Obſervatoire* is a ſtately ſquare Structure, erected by the preſent King at the further end of the Suburbs of S. *Jaques*, with an high wooden Tower adjoyning for the uſe of Aſtronomers. Here we had the honour of being very kindly receiv'd by the ingenuous Signor *Caſſini*, a Man naturally inclin'd to the Contemplation of the Heavens, and famous thro' the whole World for divers Diſcoveries and uſeful Obſervations he has enrich'd that Science withal. He gave us a ſight of all his Inſtruments, and other Curioſities, amongſt which were divers extraordinary *Teleſcopes* and Metallick *Specula*.

The *Phyſick Garden*, in the Suburbs of S. *Marcel*, is well ſtor'd with all ſorts of Plants, and its Management committed to one of the King's chief Phyſicians. Here we ſaw the ingenuous Monſ. *Tournefort*, who has wonderfully enrich'd the Garden with Plants, and, indeed, the Science with divers new Diſcoveries.

Here are divers ſtone and wooden Bridges built over the River *Sein*; but the moſt conſiderable is the *Pont-neuf*, begun by *Catharine de Medicis*, and finiſh'd by *Henry* IV. whoſe *Statua Equeſtris* is here erected on a Pedeſtal, beautified with the Deſcriptions of his moſt notable Exploits.

During our ſtay at *Paris*, we went out to ſee the Royal Palaces of *Verſailles*, *Fountainbleau*, *Marli*, S. *Germins*, and *Madrid*. The moſt conſiderable is *Verſailles*, where the King uſually reſides, and did its Situation anſwer the Magnificence and Beauty of the Architecture, nothing of this nature could exceed it. I could not but admire that ſo much Money ſhould be ſpent in beautifying a Bogg, for ſuch is the Ground all round it, which was formerly very unhealthy, 'till the Waters were in ſome meaſure drain'd, and the Air purified by the great concourſe of People that follow the Court. The Houſe is, indeed, a very noble Work; but, in my Opinion, ſomewhat too low built, which Defect is nevertheleſs in ſome manner ſupply'd by a gently riſing Eminence, on which it ſtands; ſo that as we entred the firſt Court, we had a very curious perſpective of the whole Deſign. The Appartments within are commodiouſly contriv'd, and richly adorn'd, eſpecially ſuch as belong to the King and Princes of the Blood. The great Stair-Caſe is one of the fineſt I ever ſaw, being cover'd on all ſides with the richeſt Marble, and never open but at the Entry of Embaſſadors, or Reception of Foreign Princes. The great Gallery is very remarkable in regard of divers antient Statues, and the Warlike *Verſailles.*

Exploits of this preſent King admirably painted on the Roof by Monſ. *Le Brun.* The *Dauphin*'s Cloſet is ſtuff'd up with an infinite variety of pretty Curioſities brought from *Siam*, *Bantam*, *Japan*, *China*, and other remote Countries; and the Floor is all inlaid Work. The Gardens want nothing that Art and Nature can contribute to charm the Senſes, and abundantly ſatisfy the curioſity of a Traveller. The Water-works, in my Opinion, far exceed thoſe of *Freſcati* and *Tivoli*, ſo much boaſted of in *Italy*; for as the *Italians* have been very happy in their Inventions, ſo the *French* have been as proſperous in promoting and perfecting them: Tho' in reality whole *Europe* has, in ſome meaſure, contributed towards the beautifying this Maſter-piece of Art, by the moſt expert and famous Artificers that have been call'd from all parts, and are daily employ'd in this ſtupendious Work. The Water is all brought from the *Sein*, a League and half diſtant, from whence its carried to the top of an Aqueduct of 36 great Arches ſtanding on an Hill, by a wonderful *Machine*, which coſts the King 25000 pounds *Sterl. per Annum* barely to keep it in Repair. From this Aqueduct the Water is convey'd thro' large Iron Pipes to the Garden, to feed the Artificial Fountains, and a great Channel of near a League in length, on which are kept a Ship, a Galley, and divers other ſmall Veſſels, all equipt and ready for Service when ever the King pleaſes to divert himſelf on the Water, or paſs to *Trianon*, which is a Pleaſure Houſe lately erected at the further end of the Channel, and adorn'd both within and without with great quantity of fine Marble. Every ſtep we made in this Garden gave us ſome new Subject of Aſtoniſhment, that we could gladly have ſpent a whole Seaſon in viewing and admiring the agreeable variety of Fountains, Wetting-Spots, Grotto's, Labarinths, Walks, Statues, and divers other Rarities, which well deſerv'd our Conſideration, and are too numerous to be here deſcribed at large.

The two *Stables*, which are built in form of Half-Moons, are no leſs conſiderable for their Architecture, that viewing them from without at our firſt arrival, we really took them for Palaces, and thoſe of the firſt Rank, 'till we were inform'd they were but Stables: And as the outſide is beautify'd with the chief Ornaments of Art, ſo the inſide is wonderfully enrich'd with thoſe of Nature; I mean good Horſes, for I am very confident that no Prince in *Europe* (I might ſay the Univerſe) is better ſtor'd with fine Pads and Coach Horſes. No leſs than three parts of the Known World ſerve to furniſh his Stables; for there's no Country, far or near, that's famous for a Breed of Horſes, where he employs not People to buy up the choiceſt at any Rates, to ſupply the defect of his own Country.

Fountainbleau.

Fountainbleau lies in the middle of a VVood, about 15 Leagues from *Paris*, on the Road to *Lions*; and, before the Building of *Verſailles*, was ſtil'd the *Eſcurial* of *France*. Its indeed far more commodious than ſtately, tho' it wants not the uſual Ornaments of antient Work. The Rooms (about 900 in number) are large and richly furniſh'd; and divers Galleries and Chambers are adorn'd with Paintings of an immenſe value. *Labelle Chapelle*, built by *Louis* XIII. is very profuſely gilt with Gold, and tho' ſmall, one of the prettieſt in *France*. The whole Court is commonly here, towards the latter end of Summer, to recreate themſelves in Hunting, this place being very proper for that Paſtime by reaſon of the great plenty of all ſorts of Game.

We

We made another Excurſion to S. *Denis*, a little Town two Leagues from *Paris*. The Cauſeway, that leads to it, has divers antient *Croſſes* erected at equal diſtances, adorn'd with the Statues of ſeveral Kings and Queens, and marking out the places where S. *Denis* reſted when he brought his Head hither, after having ſuffer'd Martyrdom at *Paris*, as the common People believe. This place is famous for an Abby of Benedictin Monks, founded by *Dogobert* about the Year 630. The Church is the Burial-place of the Kings of *France*, being about 300 foot long, 100 broad, and 80 high within. The Riches of the Treaſury are ineſtimable, being the Donations of divers Kings and Princes, almoſt from the very beginning of Chriſtianity in this Realm down to our preſent Age. They ſhew'd us divers Statues, Crowns, Croſſes, and the like, cover'd with precious Stones; as likewiſe a great number of large Veſſels of *Agat*, *Porphiry*, *Chryſtal*, *Chriſolite*, and a huge Glaſs of *Onyx-Stone*, which they eſteem'd beyond all value. In another place we ſaw an Unicorn's Horn, ſeven foot long; and the Hoof of a Griffin, as they ſay, preſented to *Charlemain* by *Aaron* King of *Perſia*; and two Sea-Horſe Teeth, given by *David* King of the *Scots*. Hard by they let us ſee a Manuſcript, cover'd with Silver, precious Stones, and Figures of Ivory, being the Works of *Dionyſius Areopagita*, written by S. *Maximus* the *Grecian*, and ſent hither by *Emanuel Paleologus* Emperor of the Eaſt: A *Miſſal* written above 800 Years ſince, cover'd with Gold-Plates, Ivory, and precious Stones: The Sword of *Jeane d' Arch*, the famous Maid of *Orleans*: One of the Nails with which, they ſay, our Saviour was faſten'd to his Croſs: And, laſtly, an old-faſhion'd Lanthorn, ſent out of the Eaſt to *Charles le Chauve* for *Judas*'s Lanthorn. I omit a vaſt number of other Rarities to avoid Prolixity. S. *Denis*.

There are kill'd yearly in *Paris* Sixty thouſand Beeves, Two hundred thouſand Calves, Four hundred thouſand Sheep, and Fifty thouſand Hogs. The *French* are very ſparing in their Diet; the poorer ſort eat little but Bread, nay the greater part of the People uſe not much Fleſh, feeding commonly on *Sallet* and *Soupe*; ſo that two or three pound of Beef or Mutton, with Pepper, Salt, and other Seaſoning, makes Porridge enough for eight or ten Perſons, with which their Bellies being well cramm'd, a ſmall *Fricaſy*, or a roaſted Fowl with a little Fruit, goes a great way at their frugal Tables. However, no People are more extravagant in their Treats than they, who take a particular Pride and Glory in exceeding one another in the variety and delicacy of their Proviſions; but they are withal very cautious and careful in avoiding the occaſion as much as poſſible. When they invite you to a Dinner or Collation, they do it with all the Ceremony and ſeeming Free-heartedneſs imaginable, tho' all the while its no more than a piece of Complaiſance, and eſteem'd meer Rudeneſs and Ill-breeding to accept of the Invitation. If you chance to miſtake the Complement, and take them at their word, they expect the like return with intereſt; which is the reaſon that few amongſt them are over fond of embracing ſuch coſtly Civilities, chooſing rather to take them as they are meant, and come off with ſome Excuſe.

The King never Lodg'd in the City ſince the Rebellion, during his Minority, when flying from hence the late *Mademoiſelle* diſcharg'd a Cannon after him from the Gate of S. *Antoine* with her own hand.

When he passes through it, he never stops; and notwithstanding all the Endeavours that have been us'd to reconcile him, he still continues the marks of his Displeasure. They have paid dearly for their Revolt, have been, and are still, more burthen'd with Taxes than any other part of the Kingdom. His Statue stands erected in the Town-House, treading on the Necks of the principal Magistrates that were concern'd in the Rebellion; but they say he has of late consented to the taking of it down, and that they are about to do it. The Citizens are wonderfully fond of the *Dauphin*, flattering themselves with the Ease they shall enjoy under his Reign, and hoping that he will reside here: And he, on the other hand to keep up the good Opinion they have of him, is frequently here, and converses very familiarly with them. He seems to be a Man of a very sweet temper, and is the darling of the People in general; insomuch, that the King keeps him always near him. If he permits him to go and view the Army, he soon countermands him; for, tho' possibly there might be no danger, it may be of ill consequence to give the occasion.

We had the Honour of being acquainted with some other of the Learned Men about Town, besides the above mention'd, as with Mons. *Verney*, eminent for his dexterity in Dissecting, and Discoveries made in Anatomy; M. *Lemery*, for Chymestry; M. *Perrault*, for Mathematicks; and M. *Du Hamel*, for Philosophy and all sorts of polite Learning. Mons. *Du Pin*'s Retraction has lessen'd his Reputation. *Pere Menestrier* is one of the most celebrated Preachers: But *Abbe Boileau* is most follow'd, being a wonderful Master of Language, as well as Wit. 'Tis said, that he's pitch'd on to keep the Chronology of the present King's Actions, in order to the History of his Reign. The Bishop of *Meaux* is usually in Town, and passes for the Prodigy of our Age. He's a Man of a great readiness of Thought and sound Judgment, being a most accomplish'd Orator even in his old Age. Mons. *Le Noble* is a witty Man, whose Talent lies chiefly in *Satyr*. He has for several Years been confin'd to the *Chatelet* for the too great freedom of his Pen; for 'tis not only the King and Court, but even whole *Europe* has been the Subject of his Raillery.

Play-Houses are in vogue at *Paris*, though all Players are excommunicate. In my Opinion they come far short of ours in *England*.

We had here a sight of the famous Madam *De Maintenon*. The People fancy her married to the King; but on what Grounds I know not. Her Age and Features are not so charming; but her parts are so very extraordinary that she passes for the wisest of her Sex. She is Widow to the late ingenious Mons. *Scarron*. She lives at Court, and when she goes abroad, has the King's Equipage and Attendants.

The Civil Government of this City is administred by a Prevost of the Merchants, four Scabins, and divers other inferiour Officers.

Alincourt. From *Paris* we travell'd to *Rouen* 26 Leagues distant, and after 7 Leagues riding turn'd a little out of the way to *Alincourt*, a Village belonging to the Duke of *Villeroy*, where they shew'd us the Enigmatical Epitaph, which in *English* runs thus:

Here

Here lies the Son, here lies the Mother,
Here lies the Daughter with the Father,
Here lies the Sister, and the Brother;
The Husband and the Wife lie here,
And yet here but three Bodies are.

The Subject of this Epitaph is as true as ſtrange, being occaſion'd by a young Man of this place, who got the Maid's conſent to come to Bed to her at Night; but his Mother being a Widow, and advertiz'd of the Aſſignation, put her ſelf in the Maid's place, and was got with Child by her own Son. The wicked Woman conceal'd the matter ſo well that ſhe was privately brought to Bed of a Daughter, which was brought up at *Paris*, and at fifteen Years of Age taken home and entertain'd by the Mother, who gave her out for a poor Orphan, left by a Friend of hers. The Son perceiving a more than ordinary ripeneſs of Wit in the young Girl, accompanied with an admirable Beauty, and being wholly ignorant of what had paſs'd, married her; making her his Wife, who was before his Daughter and Siſter. The old Woman out-living them both, diſcover'd the whole Fact on her Death-Bed, and was buried in the ſame Grave.

Rouen is a large, rich, populous, and well built City, lying on the River *Sein*, almoſt encompaſs'd with Hills, honour'd with an Archiepiſcopal See, and the Parliament of the Province of *Normandy*. It's ſaid to have been encloſ'd with Walls by *Julius Cæſar*, and made a *Colony* of the *Romans*, but built long before by *Magus* King of the *Gaules*, from whom and the Idol *Roth* (antiently worſhip'd by the Inhabitants) it took the name of *Rothomagus*. It's eſteem'd one of the greateſt Cities in the Kingdom after *Paris*, having 135 Streets, 16 Gates, 13 Market-places, and 23 publick Fountains. It's tolerably well-built, but the Streets are narrow: And, indeed, the Inhabitants, being for the moſt part Merchants, think it enough that it's commodiouſly ſeated, well knowing that the frequency of Commerce will avail them more than the ſtrict Rules of Architecture. The moſt remarkable amongſt the publick Buildings, is the Cathedral Church, on the Portal whereof we ſaw a Triumphal Arch, erected to the memory of *Henry* IV. where he is repreſented triumphing over the *League*. The *Tour de Beurre* (ſo call'd for having been built with Money collected in the City to gratify Cardinal *Amboiſe*, for diſpenſing with their eating Butter in *Lent*) is remarkable for its height, and a great Bell, eſteem'd the largeſt and beſt in *Europe*, being 12 foot high, and 11 foot in diameter at the bottom; The Metal weighs 36 thouſand pound, and the bare Clapper 710. We ſaw likewiſe in this Church divers Monuments of the Dukes of *Normandy*, with a Repreſentation of the Story of S. *Romanus* and two Priſoners, who are ſaid to have kill'd a Dragon, that infeſted the Country under the Reign of *Dogobert* King of *France*. What credit may be given to this Tradition, I ſhall not determin; certain it is, that an annual Commemoration of the Deliverence is ſtill celebrated on *Aſcention-Day*, at which time ſome notorious Criminal is ſet at liberty by the Parliament and Magiſtrates, with a great deal of Ceremony. *Rouen.*

The Abby and Church of S. *Owen* are ſtately old Structures, but that which is moſt remarkable is the work of two Windows, faſhion'd like a Roſe, in the Chappel of S. *Agnes*, and eſteem'd a Maſter-piece of that kind. When the King goes to *Rouen* this Convent ſerves for his Palace.

The old Caſtle, flank'd with eleven Towers, defends both the River and City. The Parliament Houſe and Town-Houſe are the faireſt amongſt the publick Buildings; Nor is the Bridge of Boats over the *Sein*, 260 paces long, leſs conſiderable, which, tho' pav'd and as firmly built as a Stone-Bridge, falls and riſes with the Tide.

The Gate of S. *Hilary* is obſervable for the Death of *Anthony Bourbon* Duke of *Vendome*, who was kill'd here by a Muſquet-ſhot, as he was making Water againſt the Wall, in the time of the War with the *Huguenots*; and when his Son, *Henry* IV. beſieg'd the Town ſoon after, that part of the Wall fell of its own accord to give him entrance, which paſſes for a Miracle amongſt the People.

Haure de Grace. We travell'd 18 Leagues further to *Haure de Grace*, a ſmall City, lying at the Mouth of the River *Sein*, built and well fortified againſt the Incurſions of the *Engliſh*. The Citadel, and late Regular Fortifications, render it no leſs Strong than it is Important: But the Harbor is not the beſt, for Great Ships can only enter at High Tides. As we walk'd the Streets we ſaw very few Men, but Women in abundance; and were inform'd that here are near Seventeen thouſand of the Female Sex, and hardly Four thouſand of the Male. We ſaw likewiſe a Proceſſion and two or three great Funerals; but, I dare ſay, three parts in four of the Company were Women, which muſt be attributed to the Mens being for the moſt part at Sea, or elſewhere employ'd. The VVomen are all Lace-makers, which, next to the Navigation, is the moſt advantageous Commerce of the place.

Caen. From *Haure* we croſs'd the River to *Honfleu*, and travell'd to *Caen*, 12 Leagues further. This City is Capital of the lower *Normandy*, call'd by the Latins *Cadomus*, corruptly from *Caii Domus*, having been built by *Caius Julius Cæſar*, who made it for ſome time the place of his Reſidence. Its ſituate on the River *Aune*, in a very fruitful Country, and tolerably well-built; but of ſmall Commerce by reaſon of the vicinity of divers conſiderable Towns, which have the advantage of the Sea, or navigable Rivers. In the great Church are the Tombs of *William* the *Conqueror* and *Mathilda* his Queen, who kept their Court in this City. Here is alſo an Univerſity erected by *Henry* VI. King of *England*, and chiefly deſign'd for the Study of Civil and Canon-Law.

Alencon. *Mans.* From *Caen* we went to *Alencon*, a pretty pleaſant Town ſtanding on the River *Sartre*, and from hence down the River to *Mans* the Capital City of the Dutchy of *Maine*, conſiderable for its Antiquity, and ſaid to have been built long before the Birth of our Saviour, and ruin'd by the *Druids*, who were the ſame amongſt the antient *Gaules*, as the *Magi* in *Perſia*, the *Chaldeans* in *Aſſyria*, and *Gymnoſophiſtæ* in *India*, having the chief Adminiſtration of all Divine and Human Affairs. It was afterwards rebuilt by *Lemanus* Prince of the *Gaules*, and call'd *Lemanum*, from which they derive *La Maine*. The City, tho' Epiſcopal, has at preſent little worth Notice but the Cathedral Church, dedicated

dedicated to S. *Julian*, on the Pillars of which they ſhew'd us divers old Coats of Arms with the Repreſentation of *Toads*, which is ſaid to have been the antient bearing of the *French* King's, tho' I do not remember to have ſeen any thing of this nature elſewhere.

Chartres.

We rode next to *Chartres*, 18 Leagues diſtant. This City is thought to be the moſt antient in *France*, and ſaid to have been built by ſome of the Race of *Gomer*, *Noah*'s Grand-child; or, as others will have it, by the *Druids*, who, long before the Birth of our Saviour, erected a Temple here to the honour of *a Virgin that was to conceive*, with an Inſcription on the Frontiſpiece, *Deipara Virgini*, which is at preſent *Our Lady's Chappel*, under the great Church. The Altar, which St. *Paul* found at *Athens* dedicated to *the Unknown Gods*, ſhews that the Pagans had a greater *Idea* of the Divinity than they could well expreſs; but here they ſeem'd to have had a Prophetick Spirit too; and, 'tis probable, Almighty God inſpir'd them (as he did the *Sybils*, who likewiſe foretold the coming of Chriſt) and by that means prediſpos'd in ſome meaſure the blind Idolaters to embrace the Chriſtian Religion. The two Towers of the Cathedral are eſteem'd the higheſt and faireſt in the Kingdom; and the *Saints Well* (ſo call'd from divers holy Men of the Primitive Church, that were drown'd in it by the Infidels in contempt of the true Religion) is held in great Veneration by the Inhabitants.

Orleans.

From *Chartres* we travell'd to *Orleans*, an handſome and populous City, ſtanding on the River *Loire*, and dignified with the Title of a Dutchy and Biſhoprick. It's ſaid to have been built by the *Druids*, the antient Prieſts of the *Gaules*, and was the Capital City of a Kingdom at the time the Realm was divided by the four Sons of *Clouis*. The Univerſity was founded for Law by *Philip le Bel*.

On the Bridge we ſaw the Braſs Statues of *Charles* VII. and *Jeane d' Arch* (otherwiſe call'd the Maid of *Orleans*) arm'd, booted and ſpurr'd, with her Hair hanging down over her Shoulders. This illuſtrious *Amazon*, as the *French* Hiſtory informs us, was born at *Domremy* near *Vaucoleurs* in the Province of *Bary*, of poor Parents, and employ'd in keeping Sheep on the Plains. At the time when the *Engliſh* Bravery had perform'd ſuch wonders in *France*, and almoſt made an entire Conqueſt of the Kingdom, this young Maid preſented her ſelf before *Charles* VII. telling him, God had reveal'd to her that ſhe ſhould drive his Enemies from *Orleans*, retrieve all his Loſſes, and get him crown'd at *Rheims*. The King being then on his laſt Legs, thro' the eaſineſs of his Temper, was enclin'd to credit the Girl, whoſe devout Looks, modeſt Comportment, and ſingular Simplicity, ſeem'd to carry all the marks of an heavenly Converſation. In fine, ſhe was at length arm'd, furniſh'd with all Neceſſaries, and ſent in the head of the Army to *Orleans*, where ſhe roſe the Siege, when the Inhabitants were reduc'd to the laſt Extremity, and juſt ready to Capitulate. The Succeſs put a great ſtop to the Proceedings of the *Engliſh*, and inſpir'd the *French* with ſuch new Courage, that there was nothing they durſt not attempt under the conduct of this Tutelar Demy-Goddeſs, whom they verily thought to be ſent from Heaven to eſpouſe their Cauſe. After divers other memorable Exploits, ſhe was taken Priſoner at *Compeigne* in *Picardy*, ſent by the Duke of *Bedford* to *Rouen*, and there Try'd, Condemn'd, and Burnt for a Witch. The *French* have ſo great an Opi-

nion of her Sanctity, that they have divers times endeavour'd to get her Canoniz'd, but to no purpose; for Sentence of Death being pass'd on her, she feign'd her self with Child, to put off the Execution, which the See of *Rome* thinks she would not have done had she been a Saint, as they imagine. However, her Anniversary is kept here on the nineth of *May* with the greatest Solemnity and Pomp imaginable.

We proceeded on to *Blois*, 16 Leagues further, passing thro' a very pleasant Country, which seem'd to be one continu'd Vineyard.

Chambourg. About two Leagues short of *Blois* is the Palace of *Chambourg*, built by *Francis* I. but not finish'd according to the Design; however, it's remarkable for a great Spiral Stair Case of 274 Steps, so artificially contriv'd that two Men, ascending by different ways, see not one another but at the top of each Story, tho' they may easily hear each other speak and converse together all along as they go.

Blois. *Blois* is the principal Town of a County of the same Name, and situate on the *Loire* in a pleasant fruitful Territory. The most considerable Curiosity we remark'd here, was the Palace where the Kings formerly resided, and their Children had their Education. The Duke of *Orleans* has enrich'd the Garden, and a Gallery adjoyning with divers Marble and Brass-Works, very antient and curious; as also with fair pieces of Painting, and other Rarities. In one of the Alleys we saw represented a Stag with an Horn of 24 Branches, taken in the Reign of *Louis* XII.

The *French* Tongue is spoken here in Perfection, and the Air is extream serene and wholsome, on which account it's much frequented by Strangers.

The Man of the House where we lodg'd, shew'd us a way they have of getting excellent white *Sallet* all Winter long, thus: They take an Hogshead, and beating out one Head, draw several parallel Circles on the outside with Chalk, so that the first Circle be three Inches above the bottom, and all the rest at the same distance one from another to the very top. These Circles they bore all round with holes of an Inch diameter, and three or four Fingers breadth from one another. The Vessel being thus prepar'd, they set it on its head and fill it up with Earth to the first Circle [about *All-Saints*] planting three or four Roots of wild *Succory*, sown in *March*, in each hole, and filling it again with Earth to the second Circle; continuing thus to plant and fill up 'till they come to the top. They cut off part of the blade, and order it so that the remainder hang out at the hole, the Root being fasten'd in the Earth within. The Vessel being plac'd in a Cellar, they cast a pail of Water on it every nineth or tenth Day, and as they cut off the *Sallet* for use, it continually grows out anew of a dainty white Colour, and exceeding good Savour.

They have here a fat sort of Earth, much like *Terra Sagillata*, found about two Leagues from the City, and much us'd by the Physicians, who find it as good as that which is brought from the *Levant*.

Amboise. From *Blois* we went to *Amboise*, a mean but antient Town, situate on the *Loire*. The Castle extends it self from the River to the top of the Hill, being flank'd with divers large Towers on all sides. We saw here a Stag's Horn of so prodigious a size that divers People have been apt to think it artificial, but Experience shews it to be natural, and about 11 foot long.

From

From hence we went by Boat to *Tours*, a handſome clean Town, lying on the *Loire*, and honour'd with an Archbiſhop's See. The Cathedral Church, dedicated to S. *Gratian* and built by the *Engliſh*, is a ſtately old Structure. The Caſtle is built upon a Rock, and eſteem'd impregnable, having ſerv'd for a place of Refuge to the Queens and Royal Infants of *France* during the Civil Wars. *Tours.*

Not far from the City ſtands the Abby of *Marmouſtier*, founded for Benedictine Monks by S. *Martin*, Apoſtle of this City, near 1300 Years ſince, where they ſhew a Veſſel of Oyl brought from Heaven, as they ſay, by *Severus Sulpitious*, to cure the aforeſaid Saint's Wounds, and with which *Henry* IV. was anointed at his Coronation, as appears by the Diſtich over the Door:

Angelus Ampullâ Martini Sancia membra
Unxit, & Henricus Maximus omen habet.

St. *Ambroſe* makes an honourable mention of this S. *Martin*, and ſays he was particularly favour'd by God Almighty for having cloath'd our Saviour Chriſt Jeſus, who appear'd to him under the ſhape of a poor Man.

The word *Huguenot*, us'd to ſignify a *French Proteſtant*, took its Origin in this City from a certain Spirit, or Hobgoblin, that's ſaid to walk the Streets in the Night-time, call'd by the Inhabitants King *Hugon*; for thoſe of that Religion, being forc'd to keep their Meetings by Night, were opprobriouſly ſtil'd *Huguenots*, or Diſciples of King *Hugon*.

This City is likewiſe famous for the Defeat of the *Sarazen* Army by *Charles Martel*, in the Year 721, who with an inconſiderable Force moſt miraculouſly routed a vaſt Body of 400000 Infidels, commanded by King *Abdiram*, of which 308000 were kill'd upon the place; and that with a very ſmall Loſs on the *French* ſide, ſome Authors ſay, of 1500 Men only.

The Manufactures of Silk and Cloth are very beneficial to the Town, and the River is no leſs commodious in facilitating their Tranſportation. Here are likewiſe made great quantities of *Sweet-Meats*, which are eſteem'd the beſt in *France*.

From *Tours* we deſcended the River to *Saumur*, in the Province of *Anjou*, a ſmall City, but conſiderably enlarg'd by the Suburbs on the other ſide of the River, to which it's joyn'd by a fair Stone Bridge. It lies at the foot of an Hill, at the top of which is a Caſtle, eſteem'd ſtrong both by Art and Nature. This City is much frequented by Strangers, by reaſon of its Pleaſant Situation, Cheapneſs of Living, and divers expert Maſters of all ſorts of Exerciſes for the Education of young Gentlemen. *Saumur.*

From hence we went to *Pont de Cè*, a ſmall Town, lying in an Iſland form'd by the River *Loire*, being but one long Street, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, and joyn'd to the Land by two Bridges of a quarter of a League in length, built by *Jul. Cæſar*, from whom the Town takes its name. *Pont de Cè.*

And here I cannot but call to mind a French-man (and true Emblem of the Vanity of that Nation) that accompanied us from *Tours* to this place, entertaining us all the way with a conſtant and uninterrupted peal of noiſy babling Diſcourſe. He was one of thoſe that will have all

the Talk to themſelves; for if any one elſe chanc'd to ſlip in a word, it ſeem'd an Encroachment on his Prerogative, by invading the principal part of his Birth right. Sometimes he allarm'd us with Wars, Famine, Peſtilence and Deſolation; but diſſipated them all in the ſame Breath by one ſingle Blaſt of his Great Maſter. At other times he plaid the Politician, new-modelling Governments, ſubduing Provinces, erecting new Colonies in *Terra Incognita*, and that on as good and firm a *Baſis* as Tinkers and Porters uſually do over a Pot of Ale. All fortified places wanted ſomething of his Art to give them the laſt perfection: This Caſtle was capable of a poor Defence if attack'd ſo and ſo; and that Plain proper to encamp with ſuch and ſuch Precautions. This Advocate had undoubtedly carried the Cauſe with a little of *his* Advice; and that General won the Battle, but for want of conſulting *his* meaſures. In a word, this indigeſted *Chaos* of Diſcourſe began at length to be tedious and troubleſome to our Company, who were very glad to be rid of ſo egregious a piece of Levity.

Angers. From hence we went to *Angers*, an antient and well-built Epiſcopal City, capital of the Province of *Anjou*, *Ptolomy* makes mention of it by the name of *Julio-Magus*; and *Cæſar* calls it *Andres*. It's ſituate on the River *Maine*, which divides it into two parts, and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Loire* about a League below the City. The Caſtle is eſteem'd ſtrong, lying on an Eminence, flank'd with divers Towers and encompaſs'd with a deep Ditch cut out of the Rock. The Cathedral Church, dedicated to S. *Maurice*, is a ſtately old Structure, where they ſhew'd us a Stone-Veſſel, or Pitcher, ſaid to be one of thoſe that contain'd the Water which our Saviour turn'd to Wine, at the marriage of *Cana* in *Galilee*, and brought hither from the *Holy Land* by *Rene* King of *Sicily* and *Jeruſalem*; whoſe Sepulchre is likewiſe in this Church. The three Towers are very remarkable, that in the middle ſeeming to hang in the Air, and having no other foundation but thoſe of the other two, for which reaſon it's rank'd amongſt the Wonders of this Kingdom.

At a place in the Suburbs, call'd *Grohan*, we ſaw the Ruins of an *Amphitheatre* amongſt the Gardens, where they daily find great quantities of antient Medals, Inſcriptions, Statues, and other Works of the *Romans*.

The Univerſity was founded for Civil and Canon-Law by *Louis* II, and *Henry* Duke of *Anjou* ſent hither the famous *Balduin* to teach that Faculty, augmenting it with a School of Phyſick, to which have been ſince added *Humanity* and *Philoſophy*. Here is likewiſe a *Royal Academy* lately eſtabliſh'd by this preſent King.

We obſerv'd here, that the Jeſuites go not in Proceſſions thro' the Streets with the other Religious, becauſe they pretend that, by their Inſtitution, they are a Regular Clergy, and conſequently claim a place next to the Secular Prieſts, who take it of all the reſt; but this being deny'd them, as being the laſt confirm'd Order, they go not at all. Indeed their Founder has, in his *Rule*, left out all that he thought troubleſome or rigorous in other Orders, the eaſier to engage, by theſe Baits of Liberty and Eaſe, Men of great Families (whoſe too delicate Education might deter them from ſuch Auſterities) by whoſe Intereſt they keep themſelves in at Court, and in vogue amongſt the People. They neither keep Quire in their Churches, nor have they half as many

Faſt-

Faſt Days as are kept by other Orders. Their Prieſts are profeſs'd, as they call it, aſten ſeventeen Years ſtanding, in which they renew their former Vows of *Chaſtity*, *Poverty* forſooth, and *Obedience*, and are not till then made privy to the Secrets of the Order, nor admitted into the principal Employments. Neither can they be profeſs'd, unleſs their Profeſſors that examine them depoſe on Oath, that they are capable of teaching Philoſophy or Divinity publickly in any part of the World. At their Profeſſion they likewiſe make an additional Vow of *blind Obedience* to the Pope, which no other Order does; and on this account they have been ſuſpected, and expell'd from divers States: And not without reaſon, ſince ſo powerful and intriguing a Body of Men, being link'd by ſtricter ties to a Foreigner than to their own Prince, may be capable of doing a great deal of miſchief. 'Tis own'd, on all hands, that they are better govern'd, and live freer from Scandal, than any of the other Orders. All their Conſtitutions are contriv'd with ſo much policy, that what I have heard King *James* I. ſhould ſay of *Ignatius de Loyola* is very true, *viz. That if he were not a Saint, he muſt of neceſſity be a Wiſe Man.*

Nantes.

From *Angers* we went down the River to *Nantes*, an Epiſcopal City in *Brittany*, which diſputes the Pre-eminence with *Rennes*, as equal in Dignity, and ſuperiour in Antiquity, being ſaid to have been built by *Nannes* Prince of the *Gaules*, 1253 Years before the Birth of our Saviour; which may well be, ſince *Cæſar* informs us, That 'twas ſo Potent in his Days that the Inhabitants leagued themſelves with the *Vennes* againſt the *Romans*. It's at preſent a large, populous and pleaſant City, ſeated in a fruitful Soil, but moſt conſiderable for it's flouriſhing Commerce; ſo that, all things well conſider'd, it's juſtly ſtil'd the Eye of *Brittany*. Great Ships, 'tis true, come not within four or five Leagues of the Town; however, the Plenty and Cheapneſs of their Commodities abundantly pay for carrying them on Board.

In the Churches of this City we ſaw divers Monuments of the Dukes of *Brittany*. The Harbour is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. The *Univerſity* was founded for *Law* by Pope *Pius* II.

Rochelle.

Leaving *Nantes* we took places in the Coach, call'd *La Diligence*, which brought us to *Rochelle* in two Days and half. This City is Capital of the *Pais d' Aunis*, Epiſcopal, and well-built, with *Portico's* on each ſide of the Streets, as in *Italy*. It was heretofore a very ſtrong place; but the Walls being at preſent demoliſh'd, it lies open to the Fields, ever ſince the late Wars on account of Religion. They revolted in the Reign of *Charles* IX. who beſieg'd the City in the Year 1572 with an Army of 100000 Men, but was forc'd to quit the Enterprize. *Louis* XIII. beſieg'd it again in the Year 1628, and reduc'd it with great difficulty after the greateſt part of the Inhabitants had periſh'd by Famine and Peſtilence within the Walls. The Traffick of this City is much decay'd, tho' the Harbour be good, and Ships of all Burthens enter into the Town.

Iſle of Re.

We made here a ſmall Excurſion to the Iſle of *Re*, paſſing a ſmall Arm of the Sea which divides it from the Main Land, about a League from *Rochelle*.

S. Martin.

The principal Town of the Iſland is S. *Martin*, lately fortified and ſtrengthen'd by a Citadel built on the Sea-ſide. The Town is ſmall and inconſiderable, and the Harbour only capable of ſmall Ships; but

the whole Iſland is exceeding fruitful, abounding chiefly in White Wines, which, being but weak and ſmall, are generally ſulphurated for their better Tranſportation. Here we likewiſe ſaw the manner of making artificial *Rheniſh*, which is carried off by the *Hollanders* in abundance. They do it by infuſing *Cummin-ſeeds*, *Iris-Roots*, and dried *Clary*, in new White-Wine, racking it off after ſome few Days; and after it has ſtood a while longer they rack it once or twice more, 'till it be quite clear from the Lees, and fit for drinking. Wine thus prepar'd, can hardly be diſtinguiſh'd by the taſte from true *Rheniſh*, tho' in Strength and Briskneſs it's much inferiour to it. If this Adulteration were the only Cheat that's put upon the World, it were excuſable; for Experience teaches us, that the Crudity of theſe ſmall Wines is much corrected by the aforeſaid Ingredients, and they become a very wholſome Liquor.

We further obſerv'd, that the Wines of this Iſland have a brackiſh taſte, which proceeds from the lowneſs of the Land that lies almoſt even with the Sea, and the light porous ſandy Earth, which eaſily imbibes the Salt Water.

Here is alſo much Salt made, by drawing the Sea-water into little ſquare Receptacles or Ponds, where the Water is evaporated by the heat of the Sun, and the Salt remains granulated at bottom.

Poictiers. Returning to *Rochelle* we ſet out for *Poictiers*, where we arriv'd after 22 Leagues riding, finding nothing very conſiderable on the Road. *Poictiers* is the Capital City of the Province of *Poictou*, ſo call'd from the *Pictones*, its antient Inhabitants. Part of it lies on a Hill, and part in a Plain, water'd by the River *Blain*, beautify'd with handſome Buildings, both publick and private, and eſteem'd one of the greateſt Cities in the Kingdom, after *Paris*: But Vineyards, Gardens, and void Ground, take up a conſiderable part of the Incloſure. The Cathedral Church, dedicated to S. *Peter*, is a ſtately old Fabrick. In the Church of S. *Hilary* is a Stone which, they ſay, conſumes the Fleſh of a dead Body in 24 hours; and a great hollow piece of Wood, ſaid to have been S. *Hilary*'s Cradle, in which they rock Mad People, with divers odd Ceremonies, believing it efficacious in bringing them to their right Senſes.

The principal marks of its Antiquity are three: 1. The Ruins of an antient Palace, built by the Emperor *Galienus*. 2. The Remains of an Amphitheatre, call'd *Les Arenes*. 3. Divers Arches of an *Aqueduct* that convey'd Water to the Palace.

About half a League from the City we ſaw the *Pierre Elevee*, which is a Stone 25 foot high, and 60 in compaſs, ſupported by 5 ſmall ones, on which is engrav'd the following Diſtich:

Hic lapis ingentem ſuperat gravitate Coloſſum,
Ponderis & grandi ſidera mole petit.

The Ignorant Vulgar believe it to have been plac'd here by a certain Gyant of that Territory; and ſome will needs have S. *Aldegonde* to have brought it hither on her Shoulders, with the five Supporters in her Apron; and that letting one fall by the way the Devil took it up, and following her to the place where ſhe erected the Stone on four Pillars, ſet the fifth in the middle; but, as cunning an Artificer as he is, he could

could not make it touch the great Stone by an Inch, nor does it to this Day.

This City is likewise Episcopal, and has an University for Law, erected in the Year 1431, when (the *English* having rendered themselves Masters of *Paris*) the Parliament, and great part of the Nobility, came hither for greater Security.

Near this place was fought the bloody Battle between the *Black Prince*, Son of *Edward* III. King of *England*, and *John* King of *France*, in the Year 1356, in which the *French* King was taken Prisoner, with his Son *Philip* and divers of the principal Nobility, 1700 Gentleman of the first Rank, and 6000 Common Soldiers kill'd, 100 Colours taken, and the *French* Army entirely defeated; tho' far Superiour to the *English* in number of Men.

From *Poictiers* we rode to *Xaintes*, 20 Leagues further, meeting with nothing of considerable note in the way. This City is Capital of the Province of *Xaintonge*, antiently call'd *Mediolanum Santonum*, and situate on the River *Charente*, being tollerably well-built, and defended by a strong Castle or Citadel, where they cast Cannon. The most remarkable Footsteps of Antiquity are three, *viz* 1. The Bridge with an Arch built on it in the time of *Jul. Cæsar*, as appears by the antient Inscription. 2. An *Amphitheatre* a little without the Town, call'd by the Inhabitants *Les Arenes*. 3. The Ruins of an *Aqueduct*, in the way that leads to S. *John d' Angely*. On the Walls of the Church of S. *Peter*, much endammag'd by the late Wars, we saw the Letter Y represented in divers places, signifying, as People say, that *Charlemain* its Founder, had built as many Churches in *France* before this, as there are Letters in the Alphabet before Y. This City is likewise a Bishop's See. *Xaintes.*

Here we turn'd a little out of the great Road of *Bourdeaux*, to take a view of the Provinces of *Angoulesme*, *Limosin*, and *Perigord*; to which purpose we travell'd first to *Angoulesme*, an Episcopal City and Head of the Province, standing on an Hill, and defended by a strong Castle with double Trenches. The Houses are generally well-built, but the Cathedral and Convents of the *Jacobins* and *Cordeliers* are most remarkable. The chief Traffick of this place is in Paper, with which they supply divers foreign Countries. *Angoulesme.*

Near this City was fought the famous Battle betwixt *Clouis*, the first Christian King of *France*, and *Alaric* King of the *West-Goths*, in which the latter was kill'd by the hands of the former, and the Country soon after clear'd of those Barbarians: But *Angoulesme* obstinately standing out after the Defeat, the Walls of the Town are said to have fallen by a Miracle; whereupon the Inhabitants were oblig'd to quit their Pretentions.

The whole Territory is exceeding fruitful, especially in Corn, Wine, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, and Iron. The most excellent Wine is that of *Coignac*, highly esteem'd as well in *France* as divers neighbouring Countries. The Air is very Serene and Wholsome, which, together with the Plenty of all Necessaries for Human Life, has invited divers of the Nobility and Gentry to purchase Estates in this Province.

We obſerv'd that ſome Country People here-about when they put up their Hogs a feeding, they give them about a ſpoonful of *Crude Antimony*, finely powder'd, Morning and Evening, for the firſt three or four Days. They aſſur'd us, that it makes them prove much the better, and fatten in far leſs time. I know that our Farriers give it Horſes, to make them prove, but with what Succeſs I cannot inform you.

Limoges. Our next Journey was to *Limoges*, 20 Leagues diſtant. This City is Epiſcopal, and Capital of *Limoſin*, ſituate partly on an Hill, and partly in a Plain on the *Vienne*; but, tho' it be large and populous, the greateſt part of the Houſes are Timber-work. The moſt conſiderable marks of its Antiquity, are the Remains of certain *Aqueducts*, built by the *Romans*. In the Abby of S. *Martial* we ſaw a Fountain of Mineral Water, us'd by the Cutlers to temper their Edg Toals, and to give a blew colour to Braſs-hafts of Knives that are ſent into *Turkey*. Enamelling is here in great vogue, and more exquiſitely perform'd than in any other part of *Europe*, to the great Benefit of the Inhabitants, who are likewiſe employ'd in making Knives, Nails, Weights, and divers Curioſities, which create a very conſiderable Commerce, tho' the Town lies far from the Sea, and much out of the way.

This City is alſo famous for three *Councils*, held here in the Years 1029, 1031, and 1181; as likewiſe for the Birth of five Popes, *Muret* the Orator, and divers other Perſons of Learning and Merit.

The Province is, for the moſt part, Barren, producing little Corn, that they are forc'd to make Bread of Cheſnuts, which, tho' dry and heavy, is the ordinary Nouriſhment of the meaner ſort of People. The Natives, call'd by *Cæſar Lemovices*, are very laborious and thrifty; but withal litigious, vindicative, apt to quarrel on every light occaſion, and ſpend what they have in Law-Suits with as much guſt and ſatisfaction, as others laviſh away their Eſtates in Wantonneſs and riotous Exceſſes.

Perigueux. We proceeded on to *Perigueux*, the principal City of *Perigord*, and a Biſhop's See, 12 Leagues diſtant from *Limoges*. *Ptolomy* calls it *Veſuna*, from an antient Temple dedicated to *Venus* in this place, and ſuppos'd to be that which they now call *la Tour de Veſonne*. It's ſituate in a Level on the River *Iſle*, encompaſs'd with Hills, and divided into two Parts, which they call Town and City. The latter contains the Cathedral and ſeveral Palaces, inhabited by the Nobility of the Country; as likewiſe the Ruins of an *Amphitheatre* of an oval Figure, vulgarly call'd *Les Rolphies*, and the above-mention'd *Tour de Veſonne*, which is an old round Tower of about 100 Foot high, with a multitude of Nails and Iron-hooks faſtned on the out ſide of the Wall, but without either Window, Door, or other Entrance, but thro' two ſubterranean vaulted Paſſages. Moſt Antiquaries believe this Tower to be the Temple of *Venus*, or at leaſt ſome antient *Roman* Work, the Uſe whereof is not known.

The People of the City and Province are very Laborious, Thrifty, and of a free merry Humour. The Land is for the moſt part hilly, and the Soil barren, affording little Corn or good Paſture; ſo that Cheſnuts are the common Food of the People and Cattle, of which they make Proviſion in Summer to ſerve them all the Year.

Near

Near *Perigueux* we saw three very remarkable Curiosities, *viz.* 1. The Fountain of *Marsac*, that constantly ebbs and flows. 2. The Petrifying Fountain, which covers all things that are thrown into it with a stony Crust in a very short time. 3. The Cave of *Cluseau*, which runs five or six Leagues under Ground: the Guides who conducted us with lighted Torches, led us thro' divers spacious Rooms, where we saw divers *Mosaick* Pavements, painted Altars, and Fountains of clear Running-water. Towards the further end passes a River 130 or 140 Foot broad, with a very rapid Current; and beyond that a vast large Place, of which no body knows the extent; for, it seems, no one's Curiosity has carried him to a further Discovery.

Okey Hole

The next Place of Note we came to was *Libourne*, 15 Leagues further; a pretty, neat, and pleasant wall'd Town, standing in low marshy Ground, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Dordogne* and *Isle*. The Sea ebbs and flows, and Vessels of a considerable Burthen come up to the very Town. They remark here a very strange and surprizing *Phænomenon*, which they call *Macaret*, being a rowling Wave of the bigness of a Tun, that frequently comes up the River with so wonderful Impetuosity, that it overturns all Ships, or whatsoever else lies in its way. It always ascends near the Shoar, and with so hideous a Noise, that it's heard at three Leagues distance; so that the Mariners, forewarn'd of its approach, secure their Ships and Boats in the middle of the Channel: nay, the very Swans, Geese, and Ducks, by a more than ordinary Instinct, leave the Water as soon as they hear the Noise. This, indeed, seems strange in all its Circumstances, but principally by reason of its long continuance, and usually without any great Wind, or other apparent Cause or Force to support it. I did not see it, and therefore can say no more; possibly 'tis what they call a *Spout*.

Libourne.

From hence we went two Leagues by Water to *Chastea-Braire*, from whence we had four Leagues more by Land to *Bourdeaux*, which we travell'd on Foot.

Bourdeaux is the capital City of *Aquitania*, vulgarly call'd *Guienne* and *Gascony*, honour'd with an Archiepiscopal Dignity, and situate on the River *Garonne*, about 20 Leagues from the Ocean. It's a large, populous, rich, and well built City, famous for the commodiousness of its Harbour and frequency of Commerce, especially in Wine, which draws hither a multitude of Foreigners every Year, as soon as the Vintage is over. The Metropolitan Church dedicated to S. *Andrew*, is esteem'd for its vast length and breadth, being one entire Arch; as likewise the Organs, which are the largest and fairest in *France*. In the Church-yard of S. *Surin* in the Suburbs we saw divers antient Tombs, amongst which there is an hollow one supported by four small Pillars, in which the Water is said to increase and decrease with the Moon; but our short stay here hindered us from making the Observation. In the Church of the Great *Carmes* we saw a Lance and large Collar of Iron hung up in Memory of a brave Action perform'd by a young Man of this City, who, like another *David*, kill'd a Giant of *Attila*'s Army in single combat, at the time the *Huns* infested and destroy'd the Country: the Lance was the Youth's Weapon, and the Collar is the measure of the Giant's Neck.

Bourdeaux.

As we entred the Town-house we saw in the Wall on our Right-hand an antient Marble, found in building the new Citadel, with the following Inscription in *Roman* Capitals.

AUGUSTO SACRUM ET
GENIO CIVITATIS.

Within they shew'd us divers Statues found amongst the Ruins in the Year 1594, the Emperour *Nero*'s Seal, and several Magistrates of the City painted to the Life.

Here still remain in the Suburbs vast Ruins of an *Amphitheatre* of an oval Figure, compos'd of six Walls of different heights, erected by the Emperour *Galienus*, or at least in his days, and now call'd *Palais Galienne*. Here was likewise of late another very considerable Piece of Antiquity, call'd *les Piliers de Tutele*, said to have been the Remains of a Temple consecrated by the *Romans* to the Tutelar Gods of the City; but the Stones were all remov'd to build the Key. The Workmen that were employ'd in digging up the Stones found divers Medals of *Jul. Cæsar*, *Augustus*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Marcus Aurelius*, and other antient *Roman* Emperours, which are carefully preserv'd by divers curious Persons of this City.

The New Citadel, built in the place of *Chasteau Trompette*, was not long since erected by the King's Order, to curb the Inhabitants, and hinder the Tumults and Disorders which have lately much disturb'd the publick Tranquility in these Parts, and of which the People of *Bourdeaux* were commonly the Ring-leaders. The Parliament is likewise remov'd to *la Reaule*, a small Town about 12 Leagues higher on the River; and tho' they are in daily expectation of its return, yet 'tis believ'd the King designs to mortify them, 'till he finds them better dispos'd and affected towards the Government.

Here is likewise an University for all Arts and Sciences, but principally for Law; of which the Poet *Ausonius*, who was Native of this City, and Preceptor to the Emperour *Gratian*, makes a very honourable mention. It flourish'd more heretofore than it does at present, having had at one time above 3000 Scholars.

The City is govern'd by a Major, who is always Noble, and six Consuls, of which two are Noblemen, two Advocates in Parliament, and two Burgers.

Cadillac. From *Bourdeaux* we went up the River to *Cadillac*, one of the most magnificent Palaces in *France*, built by the Duke of *Espernon*. It's said to have been begun by the King's command, who being at that time in a low condition himself, and finding the said Duke to grow rich and popular, began to suspect him, and set him on this expensive Work, which he well knew would exhaust great part of his superfluous Cash, and render him incapable of promoting a Revolt, or otherwise molesting the Government. And to say truth, it must needs have cost an immense Sum to bring it to that perfection; but 'tis great pity it should be so much neglected and let run to ruin as it is at present. The Armory is well stor'd with antient Arms of all sorts, and the Library with Books; but the most remarkable thing we observ'd was a Chimney-piece in one of the Rooms, of one entire *Agat*, valued at 18000 Crowns.

We

We travell'd 22 Leagues further to *Agen*, the principal Town of a County, a Biſhop's See, conſiderable for its Antiquity, and ſituate on the River *Garonne*, in a rich and plentiful Country to admiration. Over-againſt the *Cordeliers* Convent they ſhew'd us the Houſe of *Jul. Cæſar Scaliger*, where his Son *Joſeph* was likewiſe born, both Men of more than ordinary Parts, and the greateſt Ornaments of Learning of theſe latter Ages. *Agen.*

From *Agen* we went to *Cahors*, an Epiſcopal Town, ſituate on an Hill, at the Foot of which paſſes the River *Lot*. It ſtill retains ſome Marks of its Antiquity, and particularly the Ruins of an *Amphitheatre*, and divers other publick Buildings of the *Romans*. The Biſhop of the place has the Title of a Count, and a particular Priviledge of celebrating Divine Service on all Feſtivals, Booted and Spurr'd, with his Arms lying by him on the Altar. Here is likewiſe an Univerſity for Law, erected by Pope *John* XXII. in the Year 1332. The Wines of this Territory are very delicious, and ſent into the moſt remote Parts of *Europe*. *Cahors.*

Our next remove was to *Montauban*, a large capital City, but diſmantled ever ſince the late Wars on account of Religion, at which time the Proteſtants ſeiz'd it to make good their Revolt, and ſuſtain'd ſeveral Sieges againſt *Charles* VII. and *Louis* XIII. in which divers Generals and other Perſons of worth loſt their Lives. But finding little here that could merit our Curioſity, we travell'd on to *Toulouſe*, about ſeven or eight Leagues further. *Montauban.*

Toulouſe is an Archiepiſcopal City, and Capital of *Languedoc*, ſituate on the River *Garonne*, and built, according to the beſt Hiſtorians, ſixty Years before the Foundation of *Rome*, having been made a Colony ſoon after the Invaſion of *Jul. Cæſar*. The Metropolitan Church is a ſtately old Fabrick, where we ſaw a Bell of 12 Foot diameter, eſteem'd one of the beſt in *France*, and vulgarly call'd *Cardaillac*. In the *Cordeliers* Church is a ſubterranean Vault, ſaid to preſerve Bodies entire without the leaſt corruption. The Church of S. *Saturnin* is an admirable Structure, and ſerves likewiſe for a Fortreſs or Place of Defence on occaſion, on the top of which there are uſually divers Pieces of Cannon mounted to defend the City: it's likewiſe ſaid to contain ſeven of the Apoſtles Bodies, being eſteem'd one of the Holieſt Places in the World, as appears by an Inſcription in antient Characters. *Toulouſe.*

Omnia ſi luſtres aliena Climata terræ
Non eſt in toto Sanctior orbe locus.

The Parliament houſe is a ſtately Building, ſtanding in the place of the antient *Capitol*. The Town-houſe is likewiſe remarkable, at the entrance of which we ſaw the Statue of *Henry* IV. and within, ſeveral Pieces of curious Painting, with a Marble Statue of *Madame Clemence*, a Lady of this City, that inſtituted the *Floral-Games* that are ſtill kept on the firſt day of *May*, at which time, he that compoſes the beſt Verſes in their Mother-Tongue, on a certain Subject propos'd, is preſented with four Silver Flowers curiouſly wrought, and of ſome value. In *Charlemain*'s Chamber are the *Effigies* of the moſt eminent Men that have been Natives of, or Flouriſh'd in, this City.

The *Dominicans* Church is remarkable for the Altar of *Thomas Aquinas*, being a ſumptuous Marble-Work, beautified with divers fair Statues, and thought to be the moſt Superb in the whole Kingdom.

The City is divided by the *Garronne*, and joyn'd by a fair Stone-Bridge, near which we paſs'd into an Iſland, where the Inhabitants are all employ'd in the Manufactures of Stuffs, Callicoes, Tiffanies, Silks, and the like, in which the chief Commerce of the Town conſiſts.

Here is likewiſe an Univerſity for all Faculties, founded by Pope *Gregory* IX. In the College *de Foix* are two good Libraries, one of Manuſcripts and another of Printed Books. The Civil Government of the Town is manag'd, as we were inform'd, by a *Major* and eight *Conſuls*.

One thing I had almoſt forgot, which is, That the Inhabitants believe a great Treaſure to be hidden in S. *Saturnin*'s Church under the Cave, where they ſay the Apoſtles Bodies are kept, guarded, as the Vulgar fooliſhly imagine, by Serpents in a hideous noiſome Dungeon, that no one dare enter. They ground their Opinion on a Paſſage in Hiſtory, which informs us, That the *Tectoſages* of *Languedoc* had to their Share 110 pound weight of Gold, and five millions of Silver, of the Money that was taken in the *Delphick* Wars, which being caſt into the Lake of *Toulouſe*, by Order of their Prieſts, was taken thence by *Cepion* the *Roman Conſul*, and, as they think, hid in this place. But, I am apt to believe, the *Romans* knew better how to employ their Treaſures, and were too zealous in the Service of their Country, to deprive the Publick of the Benefit that might accrue to it by ſo conſiderable a Booty as this.

There happen'd, during our ſtay in this City, a very odd Accident, which was as followeth: A company of Thieves, deſigning to break into a certain Shop of the Town in the Night-time, open'd a hole in the ſide of a Brick-wall big enough for one to enter; but as they were at work, notwithſtanding their utmoſt dexterity, the noiſe alarm'd the People within, who getting up and perceiving where about they were opening their Paſſage, expected them in the Shop. The Hole being finiſh'd, one of the Night-walkers came in with his Legs foremoſt, whom the People within ſeiz'd when his Body was about half thro' and held him faſt in the Hole, that he could neither move forward nor backward; and the Paſſage being quite ſtopp'd up, the others without could by no means ſet him at liberty: In the mean while one of the Servants of the Houſe call'd the Watch from the Chamber's-window; but before they could get thither the Rogues were all fled, excepting him in the Hole, whom they found without an Head; for, it ſeems, his Companions finding it impoſſible to get him thence, had cut it off, and carried it away with them that he might not be known, nor drawn by Threats or Promiſes to diſcover the reſt, who were at leaſt ten or twelve in number.

The Channel, which the King has lately caus'd to be cut thro' the Country, from *Port de Cette* to this place, to unite the *Mediterranean Sea* and the Ocean, falls here into the *Garonne*. It's capable of large Boats and Barges, which are carried over divers Hills by *Sluces*; but theſe *Sluces* are ſo numerous, and the Charge in paſſing them ſo very great, that Merchants chooſe rather to ſend their Goods by long Sea,

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in time of Peace, than make uſe of ſo expenſive a Conveniency; however, in time of War they will find the Benefit of it, and the Country People have actually found it very commodious for tranſporting the Productions of their own Soil from one place to another. It was certainly an extraordinary Enterpriſe, and ſhews ſomewhat of the antient *Roman* Magnificence, when the Emperours employ'd their Soldiers in time of Peace about ſuch great publick Works, as well to leave Monuments of their Grandeur to Poſterity, as to keep their Armies out of Idleneſs, which commonly hurts the Body, effeminates the Mind, and renders Men unfit for the ſtrict Diſcipline of War.

About ſix Leagues from *Tolouſe*, we paſs'd thro' *Caſtelnaudary*, a ſmall City, the Inhabitants whereof were lately almoſt all Proteſtants; but, having been reconcil'd by Dragoon Miſſioners, ſtile themſelves at preſent *Catholiques par force*. From hence we went to *Carcaſſone*, ſix Leagues further. *Caſtelnaudary*

In the Market-place we ſaw a poor Woman lying on the Ground, in the midſt of a great croud of People, making a thouſand ſorts of Grimaces, with as many odd and ridiculous Geſtures, crying, laughing, ſinging, and curſing all in a Breath. In a word, ſhe was ſaid to be *Poſſeſs'd*: But I am confident ſhe was a counterfeit, and acted only to move People's pity. Such Cheats are common in *France* and *Italy*, being a ſort of Vagabonds and Beggars, who uſe the Trade to get Alms. I have ſeen ſome of them *Exorciſ'd* by their Prieſts, but had not ſufficient Grounds to believe they were Demoniack; for when the Prieſt came to *Conjure* them (according to their form) in *Latin*, he was forc'd to repeat the words in the vulgar Tongue, before the *poſſeſs'd* Perſons could underſtand them: VVhereas, had they been really *poſſeſs'd*, I am confident the Devil is Linguiſt enough to have underſtood, and anſwer'd. I was of Opinion that this VVoman might have been undevill'd without an *Exorciſt*, and adviſ'd the *Commiſſary* of the Town to give her a Breakfaſt, Dinner and Supper at the VVhipping-poſt, if he deſign'd to work a ſpeedy and effectual Cure.

Carcaſſone is an antient, large, and well-built City, lying on the River *Aude*, and honour'd with an Epiſcopal Dignity. The Caſtle is well fortify'd both by Art and Nature, and all ſuch as enter are oblig'd to leave their Swords at the Gate; in it they let us ſee divers antient Manuſcripts, written on Barks of Trees, antiently call'd *Philyria*, and others on fine Linnen; as alſo Arms and Machines us'd in former Ages. *Procopius*, in his Treatiſe of the *Gothiſh* War, tells us, That the rich Ornaments and Veſſels of *Solomon*'s Temple, taken by the *Romans* at the Sacking of *Jeruſalem*, were kept in this City at the time it was beſieg'd by *Clouis*, the fifth King of *France*. The Inhabitants are, for the moſt part, Clothiers. *Carcaſſone.*

From hence we travell'd to *Narbonne*, an impregnable Bulwork of *France*, ſituate on the River *Aude*, where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, and very regularly fortify'd. It's likewiſe a very antient City, having been made a Colony of the *Romans* by *Q. Martius* and *Marcus Portius Cato*, long before the Birth of our Saviour. Hiſtory likewiſe informs us, That the *Romans* had a very great eſteem of this City, qualifying it with the Title of *Siſter*, and beautifying it with divers ſuperb publick Edifices, the Ruins of which are ſeen to this Day. The Buildings are tall and handſome, but the Air is not wholſome, for ſuch *Narbonne.*

as are not accuſtom'd to it, by reaſon of divers ſmall Lakes of ſtanding Water near the Town. The Arch-biſhop ſtiles himſelf *Primate and Preſident of* Languedoc, *and Lord of the Sea.*

The Metropolitan Church is a goodly old Structure. The Organs are the faireſt we have ſeen. The Tower has an Aſcent of 400 Steps, from the top of which we had a pleaſant proſpect of a fruitful and moſt delicious Country, where human Induſtry has abundantly improv'd the natural Fertility and Beauty of the neighbouring Plains; which produce great abundance of excellent Wine, Lemmons, Oranges, Pomegranates, Almonds, and Olives.

Here are alſo great quantities of Bees kept, and the Honey is much eſteem'd throughout all *Chriſtendom*; for, indeed, Providence has given this induſtrious Artificer far greater Advantages in this Territory than in moſt other parts, the Earth naturally producing Roſemary, Time, Lavender, and an infinity of other odoriferous Plants.

We proceeded on to *Beziers*, paſſing thro' a Village call'd *Carante*, lying on an Hill, from whence we had a view of both Cities. After
Beziers. three Leagues riding we came to *Beziers*, a neat and well-built Epiſcopal City, lying on the River *Orb*, and ſaid to have been a Colony of the *Romans*. Here ſtill remain ſome Ruins of an *Amphitheatre*. It lies in ſo fruitful and pleaſant a Country, that the Inhabitants uſe to ſay, If God liv'd upon Earth, he could not chooſe a more agreeable Habitation than this.

As we paſs'd thro' the Country I ſaw the *Terebinthus*, or Turpentine Tree, in many places, and Turpentine drawn from it by the Country People for their own Uſe, by wounding it in the Body or Branches; tho' the Trees are not here large and plentiful enough to make a Trade of it. I have obſerv'd, in *Italy* and other places, that they uſually draw it now-a-days from the *Lentiſcus*, and *Common Turpentine* from *Pine* and *Firr Trees*, which differs only from the *Common Roſin*, in that this latter is boyl'd up to an harder conſiſtence, as is practic'd in divers parts of *France*, but eſpecially between *Bourdeaux* and *Bijon*. In like manner, the Turpentine of the *Terebinthus* and *Lentiſcus* is no ways diverſify'd from the *Colophonia* or *Burgundy-Pitch*, but by their conſiſtence: For the *Colophonia* is either the *Fax* which remains in the Diſtillation of Oyl of Turpentine, or the aforeſaid Turpentine boyl'd up to a dryneſs with half its quantity of Water.

We went next to *Montpellier*, nine Leagues diſtant, paſſing through
Gabian. *Gabian*, famous for a Fountain of *Petroleum*, which exſtills from a Rock, of a blackiſh Colour, and ſtrong piercing Scent. They uſe it for all ſorts of Aches and Scabs; and the Country People burn it in Lamps.

Montpellier. *Montpellier* is an antient Epiſcopal City, and thought to be *Agatha*, or *Agathopolis*, mention'd by *Pliny*. The City is neither very large, nor well-built, but conſiderable for its Univerſity, chiefly frequented by Students in *Phyſick*, and ſerv'd by Profeſſors of very eminent Learning. They could hardly have choſen a more agreeable and commodious Seat in all *France*; for the Climate is extreamly ſerene and temperate, and the whole Country abounds with ſuch variety of Vegitables (above any other part of the Kingdom) that it may well ſerve for a *Phyſick Garden*, and Nature ſeems to have deſign'd it for that very purpoſe. The Degrees conferr'd in *Phyſick* are thoſe of Bachelour, Licentiate,

tiate, and Doctor; where Note, That no one can commence Doctor in that Faculty, 'till he has ſeven times receiv'd and worn the Gown and Cap of *Rabelais*. This Ceremony is perform'd in memory of that zealous Aſſerter of the Priviledges of the Students; for divers Liberties being on a certain time retrench'd by the King, on the account of ſome Diſorders committed by the Scholars, *Rabelais*, eſpouſing their Cauſe, takes a Journey to *Paris*, and going to the Chancellour's-Houſe in his Doctor's Robes, ſalutes the Porter at the Gate in *Latin*, who taking him for a Fool or Madman, calls one of the Domeſticks, that underſtood that Language, to ſee what he would have; but *Rabelais* hearing him ſpeak *Latin*, anſwer'd him in *Greek*; whereupon they brought another that ſpoke *Greek*, whom he anſwer'd in *Hebrew*; and a third, that underſtood *Hebrew*, he accoſts in *Syriack*, *Arabick*, and *Chaldee*. Having in this manner ſported with the inferiour Officers, and drain'd all the Science of the Houſe, he was brought before the Chancellour, where having made a learned Speech in favour of the Students of this Univerſity, their Priviledges were all reſtor'd, to the great ſatisfaction of all ſuch as were concern'd. This Doctor was firſt a Fryar, then a Phyſician, and laſtly Curate of a Pariſh, being of a facetious merry Humour, but generally eſteem'd an Atheiſt, which occaſion'd the following Epitaph, ſaid to have been engraven on his Tomb in *Paris*, where he died in the Year 1553.

Pluto, *Prince o'th' dark Abyſs,*
Where Laughter a meer Stranger is,
Take Rabelais *and waft him off,*
Believe me, you'll have cauſe to laugh.

The *Phyſick Garden* joyns to the Town, and is well ſtor'd with Plants methodically digeſted into ſeveral partitions, each having an Inſcription over the Door, ſhewing what ſorts it contains. The number of Apothecaries in this City is incredible, and yet they all live well, by means of divers Compoſitions which are hence diſtributed thro' the greateſt part of *Europe*, as, *Confection of Alkermes*, the Queen of *Hungary's* Water, *Oyl of Spike*, *Capillary Syrop*, *Perfumes*, and the like. Here is likewiſe made great ſtore of *White Wax*, and *Verdegreaſe*, which is eſteem'd the beſt in *France*.

The Women of this City are generally of a very free and open Converſation, and withal ſo very wanton that it paſſes into a Proverb, that *Les femmes de Montpellier ſont ſi ſcavantes qu' elles n' apprennent rien de nouveau le jour de leurs nopces*, *i. e.* The Women of *Montpellier* are ſo wiſe, that they learn nothing on their Marriage-day.

Here is frequently drank, and highly eſteem'd, a ſpirituous Liquor, which they call *Eau de Cette*, and is no more than a mixture of rectify'd Spirit of VVine, Fountain VVater, and Sugar, ſo proportion'd as to make it palatable; which may be done by diſſolving equal quantities of Sugar and VVater, and, when it is cold, mixing Spirit of VVine 'till you bring it to the ſtrength of our common Cordial VVaters. VVhen they bottle it up they likewiſe put in a grain or two of *Ambergreece*, mixt with a little Sugar-Candy finely powder'd. They who make it for ſale uſe not ſo much Sugar.

The City is govern'd by ſix Conſuls, one of the number being always Noble.

We found here divers Conſumptive Perſons, who come from ſeveral parts of *Europe*, but chiefly from *England*, to breath this Air, which is ſaid to be wonderfully efficacious in removing theſe and the like Diſtempers. I confeſs I have known it have good effects on Bodies of a moiſt and flegmatick Temperament; but in dry and cholerick Conſtitutions, the Remedy rather exaſperates it, and the Sick ſoon breath their laſt.

We learnt here the Art of making *verdegreaſe*, which is as followeth. In time of Vintage they make proviſion of *Rape*, or the Stems of Grapes, which remain after the expreſſion of the Wine, and are by the *Greeks* call'd Βότρυχοι; for the Husks are of no uſe in this Operation. They have great Earthen Pots (like thoſe in which our Country People keep their Butter for Winter, but of a larger ſize, each containing at leaſt eighteen or twenty Quarts) into each of which they pour about three pints of Wine, and having three Sticks athwart the Pots, about two or three fingers breadth above the Wine, they fill them with *Rape*, which has been ſteep'd for ſome time in decay'd Wine, and ſtopping the Pots with a Cover of Mat, they let it ſtand to ferment ſix or ſeven Days. Then they take out the *Rape*, and (leaving the Sticks and Wine at bottom) ſtratify it with Copper-plates of eight Inches long and three or four Inches broad, which are made very hot before-hand in a double wooden Box, whereof the higher partition contains the Plates, and the lower a pan of Coals. They firſt lay Plates on the Sticks aforeſaid as cloſe as they can, provided they touch not one another, and then a layer of *Rape*, which muſt be ſo thin that one may ſee the Plates through it. Next they put another layer of Plates, and then one of *Rape*, continuing it *Stratum ſuper Stratum*, 'till they come to the top. The Pots being thus fill'd, are kept cloſe ſtopt for the ſpace of ſeven or eight Days in Winter, but leſs in Summer; and then the Plates are taken out and pil'd up againſt the Wall in heaps, where they are ſprinkled with Wine, every other or third Day, for about a Week. Afterwards they are layn abroad a drying, and then the *Verdegreaſe* is ſcrap'd off. The ſame *Rape* ſerves for more Operations; but the Wine which remains ſerves only to moiſten *Rape* to ſupply the defect of that which crumbles and waſts; ſo they add freſh Wine to every Pot as often as they repeat the Work. They likewiſe have new Plates when the others are worn and grow unſerviceable, for, by the repeated Operations they become almoſt as thin as Paper. They commonly uſe ſuch Wine as taſts of the Cask, or ſuch as is decay'd and unfit for drinking, tho' the ſtrongeſt is the beſt, ſeeing it ferments more powerfully with the *Rape*, and acts more vigorouſly on the Copper. They keep their Pots very neat and clean, and have great care of their Lamps and Candles; for they always do it in under-ground Cellars, and one drop of Oyl or Greaſe would ſpoil a whole Pot; ſo that the *Rape* muſt be all caſt away, the Pot well ſcowr'd, and the Plates new wrought before they can be us'd again. They ſell their *Verdegreaſe* at the rate of Twelve-pence a pound to the Merchants, who cauſe it to be finely powder'd, and wrought into a Paſte with Wine, which is form'd into great Lumps and dried.

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We rode out to *Frontignan*, a little Town, ſituate on the Lake, about four Leagues diſtant; and famous for a ſort of Muſcadine Wine, of an Amber colour and moſt delicious taſt. They likewiſe make great ſtore of Raiſins by drying their Grapes in the Sun; but what is moſt remarkable, is, that theſe Grapes are fit for no other uſe; for the Juice never ferments, but continues ſweet and turbid for ſome time, and then grows ſower, ſo that it never makes Wine.

We proceeded half a League further to the *Baths* of *Balleruc*. The Hot-Spring riſes within half a Bow-ſhot of the Salt Lake, and the Water is us'd, both inwardly and outwardly, every *Spring* and *Autumn*. If the Seaſons happen to be very moiſt, the Waters are leſs efficacious, and ſometimes meerly tepid; tho' ordinarily they are ſo very hot that ſuch as bathe cannot ſtay in above half a quarter of an hour, but are carried to Beds purpoſely kept in Rooms adjacent, where the Sweat for half an hour. They rarely bathe above three Days following, Morning and Evening, drinking the Water each Morning as ſoon as they have bath'd and ſweat. They begin with five or ſix large Glaſſes, (more or leſs, according as they can bear it) and having walk'd about half an hour, return to drink as many more, walking as before. When it begins to work, they take the third and laſt Doſe to the ſame number of Glaſſes, and a Porrenger of warm Broth about an hour after. If it paſſes not well on the firſt and ſecond Day, they diſſolve a little *Manna* in the laſt Glaſs on the third Morning. They likewiſe purge two or three Days after drinking. I have known ſome drink twenty ſix Glaſſes in a Morning, tho' they uſually take but fifteen, ſixteen, or eighteen, each Glaſs containing about eight Ounces. The Water is ſaid to open Obſtructions, cure all cold Diſeaſes, and to be very efficacious in curing the Head-ach. It's of a brackiſh ſalt taſt.

From the *Baths* we paſs'd over the Lake to *Port de Cette*, where the *French* King has lately built a *Mole* for the ſafety of Veſſels, and the Place takes its Name from the Iſland on which it ſtands. We aſcended the Mountain, that lies over the Town, to ſee an Hermitage that ſtands at top, and in our way found four rare Plants, *viz.* 1. *Alypum Montis Ceti*, which is likewiſe call'd *Herba terribilis*, from its violent purging quality, and Monſ. *Chycoineau* aſſur'd me, That two Leaves (which are no bigger than thoſe of *Whortes*) purge as much as a drachm of *Jalap* in ſubſtance. 2. *Thapſia Montis Ceti.* 3. *Limonium minus bullatis foliis MAGNOLI.* 4. *Hyoſcyamus Creticus luteus major* on the Hermit's Garden-wall.

From *Montpellier* we went ſeven Leagues to *Niſmes*, an Epiſcopal City of *Languedoc*, call'd by the *Latins Nemauſus* (*i. e. Nimium Auſus*) from the bold Attempt of *Marius*, who, having been defeated by *Sylla*, retir'd to this City, with a deſign of equalling it to *Rome*, at that time Head and Empreſs of the Univerſe. To that end he encompaſs'd it with Walls, flank'd with above a thouſand Towers, taking ſeven Hills within the Encloſure, and beautifying it with divers ſumptuous Buildings, little inferiour to thoſe of *Rome*, of all which there only remain at preſent ſome few miſerable Footſteps. The City is ſtill tolerably handſome and well-built, pleaſantly ſeated, and well ſerv'd with all ſorts of Proviſions. *Niſmes.*

The *Amphitheatre* is the moſt entire now ſtanding in *Europe*, where Fifty thouſand Perſons might commodiouſly ſit and be Spectators at the ſame time. On the Walls we obſerv'd the *Roman* Eagle, the Wolf ſuckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, and divers other Marks of Antiquity. The *Maizon Quarée* is another antient Structure, ſaid to have been the *Capitol* erected by the Emperour *Trajan* in honour of his Wife *Plotina*; but whatever it has been, the Relicks abundantly ſhew its primitive Magnificence: it's vaulted at top, and ſupported without by large and ſtately Pillars. The Ruins of the antient Temple of *Diana* ſtand without the Town; and near them is the Fountain of *Veſta*, the Water whereof was antiently us'd to purify the Veſtal Virgins, who were a ſort of Religious Order of Women amongſt the Pagans, inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius* to guard the Sacred Fire, which being very ceremoniouſly kindled by a Burning-Glaſs was by them kept, and ſuch as ſuffered it to be extinguiſh'd were moſt ſeverely puniſh'd. Thoſe amongſt them that violated the Laws of Chaſtity were firſt whipt by the High-Prieſt, and then buried alive with a ſmall proviſion of Bread and Milk, and a burning Lamp or Lanthorn and Candle hung up in their Graves. Part of the Chimneys where they kept the Fire are ſtill ſtanding on each ſide of the Altar.

Pont du Gard We rode out to ſee the *Pont du Gard*, being three Bridges built one upon another, and joyning two Hills in three different places. The lowermoſt has but ſix Arches, the next eleven, and the uppermoſt thirty; being ſo built that one ſuſtains the other, leaving, notwithſtanding, room enough for a convenient Paſſage on each. The whole Fabrick is Eighty two Foot high; but the uppermoſt Bridge is partly decay'd and not paſſable. It s a Work of the *Romans*, and ſerv'd heretofore for an *Aqueduct* to convey Water to the *Amphitheatre* of this City. It paſſes for one of the Wonders of *France*.

Taraſcon. We travell'd next to *Arles*, and at *Beaucaire* paſſed the *Rhone* to *Taraſcon*, a ſmall City, and the firſt of *Provence* on that ſide, with a Caſtle built by *Rhene* King of *Jeruſalem*. In the principal Church we ſaw the repreſentation of a Serpent devouring a Man; which, as the Legend ſays, formerly haunted the Woods about this City, and was as pernicious an Enemy to all Mankind as that which tempted *Eve* in Paradiſe; but S. *Martha* by vertue of her Prayers overcame and ſtrangled it with her Garter.

Not long ſince, as they were digging in a certain part of the Town, they found a Wall with an Iron-door, which being broke open, they diſcovered a vaulted Paſſage under Ground, and heard ſo terrible a Noiſe within, that none durſt enter. The Magiſtrates hearing of what had hapned, offer'd very conſiderable Rewards to ſuch as would venture to make a further diſcovery; but not a Man could be found that had Courage enough to attempt it, every one looking on't as the Mouth of Hell; or, at leaſt, ſome diſmal Dungeon fill'd with a ſtrange unheard of kind of Monſters. Some time after a Criminal condemn'd to be hang'd had his Pardon promis'd him, in caſe he would undertake to ſearch the Cave; who accepting of the Propoſal, entred the Vault with a lighted Torch; but having gone about five or ſix Paces, and finding the Noiſe to encreaſe as he advanc'd, came running back almoſt terrified out of his wits: but being re-encourag'd by the Magiſtrates, he made the ſecond attempt, and in a ſhort time return'd, informing them,

them, that he had been at the further end of the Vault, which was shut up with an Iron door, and that when he was in the middle, he found the Noise to be just over his Head. Upon this relation they began to flatter themselves with the hopes of some hidden Treasure, and offer'd the twenty fifth Part of what should be found, to such as would open this Door and make a further search; whereupon divers Masons and other Mechanicks undertook it; and breaking open the Door, found it to be nothing but a subterranean Passage under the River to *Beaucaire*, by which the two Cities had heretofore had a private Communication (as was usual in the time of the *Romans*) and that the Noise proceeded from the murmuring Sound of the Stream above, and the ratling of Stones forcibly driven down by the rapidity of the Current; for the River runs directly over it.

La Crau.

We set out hence for *Arles*, passing thro' *la Crau*, a large Plain almost cover'd with Stones, and celebrated of old by the Name of *Campi Lampidei*. The Poets feign these to be the Stones which *Jupiter* showered down on the Heads of the Giants *Albion* and *Bergion*, engag'd with his Son *Hercules*; but setting apart Fables, 'tis certain that the Land is nevertheless exceeding fruitful in Wine and Corn, producing likewise Manna and Kermes Grains, which are a sort of Excrescence growing on the Twigs of *Hex Coccigera* or *Shrub-Holm-Oak*, and are only found on Plants of three or four Years growth; for when they begin to bear Acorns they yield no more Grains: and tho' this Shrub grows in all parts of *Languedoc* and *Provence*, yet it produces no Kermes but within eight or ten Leagues of the *Mediterranean Sea*, where the Sun is very powerful; nor, indeed, do I remember to have seen Olives at a greater distance.

These Grains are the Seed of small Insects; in the beginning of *May* they are full of Liquor, and gather'd to make the Syrop; but towards the latter end of the same Month that Liquor turns into small Grains, and these (unless timely gather'd) into little Flies, which the *French* call *Moucherons*: wherefore they sprinkle them with Vinegar, and dry them over a gentle Fire, as quick as possible, to keep them from turning into Insects.

Arles.

Arles is a very antient Archiepiscopal City, situate at the Mouth of the *Rhone*, and said to have been first Inhabited by the *Grecians* with *Marseilles*. *Pliny* calls it *Arelata Sextanorum*, from a *Roman* Colony of the Sixth Legion antiently establish'd here. The most common Opinion is, that it takes its Name from *Ara lata*, or a great Altar, erected in this place by the antient Inhabitants to sacrifice to *Diana*; the Ruins of which are still seen at a place without the Town, call'd *la Raquette*. The Statue of this Goddess that stood on the Altar is kept at present at *Versailles*, and esteem'd one of the most considerable Pieces of Antiquity in all *France*, tho' it be without Arms. There are likewise eleven stately Marble Pillars taken from the same Ruins and erected in the College, each being sixty Foot high and of fourteen Foot diameter. We view'd also the antient Tombs of the *Minims* without the Town, some of which are of *Pagans* and others of *Christians*; as also the *Grot* or *Catacombe* of S. *Trophimus*, who liv'd in the Apostles time, and was the first Bishop of *Arles*. His Tomb is in the *Grot*, with that of S. *Hilary*, who was likewise Bishop here in the beginning of the fifth Century. Their Epitaphs are in a *Roman* Character, and with square C's,

which are an evident Mark of their Antiquity, since they were only used between the fourth and seventh Century; and the Stile seems to be of the fifth Age. That of S. *Trophimus* is in these words;

Trophimus hic colitur Arelatis præsul avitus,
Gallia quem primum Sensit Apostolicum.
En hunc Ambrosium proceres sudere Nitorem
Claviger ipse Petrus, Paulus & egregius.
Omnis de cujus suscepit Gallia fonte
Clara salutiferæ dogmata tunc fidei.
Hinc constantur ovans cervicem Gallia flectit,
Et matri dignum præbuit obsequium.

The two last Verses are wanting, being, by some accident, blotted in my Papers, that I could not read them. That of S. *Hilary* runs thus;

Sacro-sanctæ legis Antistes
hic quiescit.

Antistes domini, qui paupertatis amorem
Præponens auro, rapuit cælestia regna.
Hilarius, cui palma obitus, & vivere Christus,
Contemnens fragilem terreni, corporis usum,
Hic carnis spolium liquit ad astra volans.
Sprevit opes dum quærit opes, mortalia vitans
Perpetuis cælum donis terrestribus emit,
Gemma sacerdotum plebis unusq; magister,
Rustica quin etiam pro Christo munera sumens,
Servile obsequium nec dedignatus adire,
Officio vixit minimus, & culmine summus.
Nec mirum si posthæc meruit tua limina, Christe,
Angelicasq; domus intravit, & aurea regna.
Divitias, Paradise, tuas, fragrantia semper
Gramina, & halantes Divinis floribus hortos,
Subjectasq; videt nubes, & sidera cæli.

We saw likewise the remainders of divers publick Buildings as antient as the *Roman* Empire it self, being the worthy Relicks of an *Amphitheatre*, with several *Heathen* Temples and Triumphal Arches.

The Air of this Country is very healthy, and the Soil exceeding fertile, which induc'd the *Pagans* of old to place the Elysian Fields in this Territory; and all such as liv'd near the River as far up as *Lions*, being desirous of having their dead Bodies buried here, laid them on Planks with Money enough to defray their Funeral Charges, and sent them down the Stream, imagining the Water would bring them hither and no further.

Marseilles. Having travell'd fifteen Leagues further we came to *Marseilles*, a large, populous, and well-built City, lying on the *Mediterranean Sea*, having antiently been (as 'tis believ'd) a Colony of the *Grecians*, and so famous for all sorts of Learning, that *Pliny* stiles it *Athenopolis*, where the *Roman* Gentry sent their Children to be educated under the conduct of the *Bardes* and *Tectosages*. It's extreamly well fortify'd, especially on

on the Sea-ſide, where there's a Caſtle on the top of an Hill, a Citadel on each ſide of the Harbour's mouth, and three Forts built in ſmall Iſlands in the Sea, to defend the Paſſage. The Harbour is one of the beſt and ſureſt in *France*, being the uſual Station of about forty Gallies, The Slaves have little Shops or wooden Boxes all-along the Key, where they work at their reſpective Trades, and ſell their Goods, whilſt the Gallies continue in the Port; but they are faſtned to a Block with a Chain of eight or ten Foot long, which keeps them from budging thence, 'till the Officer comes at Night to looſe and conduct them to their Veſſels. Such of them as have no Trades learn to knit Stockings, and others ſerve as Porters in the City, but are chain'd two and two together, having a Guard always following them, who ſhare in what they get. When we firſt entred the City we verily thought our ſelves in the Suburbs of Hell, for the continual Noiſe and ratling of Chains was a harſh ſort of Muſick we had hitherto been little us'd to; and I am apt to think, that if any place upon Earth may be ſaid to reſemble the Infernal Kingdom, it muſt be this; for as the Inhabitants are meer Devils incarnate, inhuman, crafty, deceitful, and ſuperlatively baſe, ſo the poor Slaves, loaden with Chains and groaning under the heavy Yoke of Servitude, ſeem to ſymbolize with the Damned in all things but the duration of their Pains.

The Cathedral Church was heretofore the Temple of *Diana* of the *Epheſians*, and is ſaid to be the antienteſt Structure in *France*. The Church of S. *Sannear* was likewiſe a Temple, dedicated to *Apollo*. The Abby of S. *Victor* is remarkable for its Antiquity, where, in a ſubterranean Vault, they ſhew'd us the entire Croſs of S. *Andrew*, the Tomb of Four of the Seven Sleepers, and a Chappel where Women are prohibited to enter, which is ſhut up, for the moſt part, ſince a Queen of *France*, preſuming to go in, was, as they ſay, immediately ſtruck dead. We read likewiſe in this Church the Epitaph of the People of *Piſa*, that were kill'd in their fruitleſs Expedition againſt the *Sarazens* in *Majorca*, in the Year 1114. It's in *Leonin* Verſe, which was much us'd in thoſe days:

Verbi incarnati de virginè mille peractis
Annis his centum bis ſeptem connumeratis,
Vincere Majoricas Chriſti famulis inimicas
Temptant Piſani Mahometi regna profani.
Marte neci dantur, multi tamen his ſociantur
Angelicæ turbæ caliq; locantur in urbe:
Terrâ deſtructâ redeunt victrice carinâ,
O pia victorum bonitas, defuncta ſuorum
Corpora claſſe gerunt, Piſamq; redutere quærunt:
Sed ſimul adductus hic turbet gaudia luctus,
Cati pro Chriſto tumulo clauduntur in iſto.

In the Convent of the *Obſervantins* we ſaw the Skull of one *Borduni*, of a prodigious ſize, being above a foot high, and three foot in circumference, tho' the length of his whole Body did not exceed four foot. The Man was a meer Idiot, which ſhews that the greateſt Heads have not always the moſt Wit; and the People of this place to reproach a Man with Folly call him *Borduni*.

Nostre Dame de la Garde is a Church, standing on an Hill near the Town, where all the Walls and Pillars are, from top to bottom, so cover'd with Votive Pictures (as they call them) offer'd up in testimony of certain Vows made to the Virgin *Mary* by Seamen and others, reduc'd to great Streights and Dangers at Sea, or elsewhere. They are nothing but Representations of Tempests, Hurricanes, Inundations, Shipwracks, and the like; that one might well take it for the Temple of *Neptune*, or think they had a design upon the World, and endeavour'd to fright People into Devotion.

This City is encompass'd, on the Land-side, with a spacious and most delectable Plain, beautify'd with an immense variety of Fruit-trees and above Eight hundred *Bastides*, or Country-houses, with their respective Gardens and Vineyards, whither the Gentry and Merchants of the Town usually resort to recreate themselves, there being hardly a considerable Burger in *Marseilles* but has one to himself. I must confess that when I view'd this Plain from the adjacent Hills, I was extreamly diverted with the Prospect; and of Opinion, that whole *Europe* could hardly afford the like.

The Civil Government is administred by a Prevost, elected every Year, three Consuls (of which the King names one) and a Counsellour.

Toulon. From *Marseilles* we continu'd our Journey to *Toulon*, about nine Leagues distant, finding nothing very considerable on the Road. This City is Episcopal and well built, but not large, being the best and surest Haven the *French* have on the *Mediterranean Sea*. It's likewise well fortify'd, and encompass'd on the East and West with pleasant fertile Plains and Hills, cover'd with Vines, Olives and Capers, which, together with the Soap-Trade, turn to the great Commodity of the Inhabitants: where Note, That prepar'd Capers are the Buds or unripe Blossoms of the Plant, pickled as we do Broom buds in *England*.

And here I cannot pass by a certain Cure, perform'd by a *Frenchman*, on the Innkeeper's Wife where we lay, who had been so miserably tortur'd by an Hysterical Fit for seven or eight Days space, that the Physicians of the Town quite despair'd of her Recovery. The Gentleman being lately arriv'd from the *Levant*, and inform'd of the poor Woman's Condition, propos'd a Secret, he had learnt, as an infallible Remedy, which was the bigness of a small Bean, of the filth that must be scrap'd off from the inside of her Husband's Hat, being a mixture of Sweat and such other Feculencies as it contracts from the Head. The Woman took it in Pills, and after two Doses began to mend so fast, that, to the astonishment of us all, she left her Bed and apply'd her self to her domestick Affairs in a very short time. The Gentleman further added, that the Remedy must be taken from the Patient's own Husband's Hat, which he attributed to I know not what kind of Sympathy; tho' I am of Opinion, that any other might do as well, since the effect must necessarily proceed from the Volatile Salt with which it abounds; but I have not hitherto had the opportunity of making the Experiment.

S. Baume. From *Toulon* we went to *S. Baume*, the famous Cave of *Mary Magdalen*, lying on one of the highest Mountains of *Provence*, which seems to have been inaccessible in former Ages, 'till the ascent was cut out of the firm Rock, as appears by the frequent windings, and difficulty

People

People find in climbing up. On the top of this frightful Precipice is the Grot where holy *Magdalen* is ſaid to have led a very auſtere Life for ſeveral Years. This ſtrange Solitude is accompanied with all the Horrors Nature could have devis'd to render it diſmal, being encompaſs'd with an infinity of craggy pointed Rocks overtopping one another, that viewing it from above one would judge it incapable of any acceſs. The place where, they ſay, ſhe did her Pennance, conſiſts of three Caverns or arched Grots, one above another. In the firſt we ſaw her Statue with divers Silver Lamps continually burning round about it; in the ſecond we found a Fountain, with drops of VVater conſtantly diſtilling from the top of the Vault, and continuing ſo to do in the hotteſt Seaſon of the Year, without the leaſt augmentation or diminution, which ſeems very remarkable, conſidering the heighth of the Rock: in the third and laſt we obſerv'd nothing conſiderable. Hard by the Grots ſtands a Convent of *Dominicans*, who receive and entertain Pilgrims, and ſuch as come hither out of Devotion. The Tradition goes, and divers Authors of Repute endeavour to evince, that *Mary Magdalen*, with ſeveral other Chriſtians, were in the firſt Perſecution, ſoon after our Saviour's death, expos'd by the Infidels to the Mercy of the Sea in a Ship without either Sails or Anchor, and with very ſmall Proviſions, that they might famiſh for want, and find no means of eſcaping; but that the Veſſel was after ſome time driven into *Marſeilles*, inhabited by the antient *Gaules*, and the faithful Followers of Chriſt deliver'd from the Perils of the Ocean, and Malice of their worſer Enemies the perſecuting *Jews* and *Pagans*.

VVe travell'd next to *Aix*, eight Leagues diſtant, paſſing through *S. Maximin*, a little City, ſtanding in a fruitful Plain, encompaſs'd with high Mountains, and obſervable for the ſtately Church and Convent of the *Dominicans*, where they pretend to ſhew the Head of *Mary Magdalen*, and four antient Tombs, which, they ſay, are of Her and three of her Companions. *S. Maximin.*

Aix is the Parliament and Capital City of *Provence*, an Archbiſhop's See, and one of the handſomeſt in *France*. The Buildings are ſtately, and the Streets large, eſpecially that call'd *le Cours*, which is poſſibly the faireſt in *Europe*, the Houſes on each ſide being as many Palaces of the moſt regular modern Architecture. This City is call'd by the *Latins Aquæ Sextiæ*, either for having been built by *C. Sextius* the *Roman* Conſul, as 'tis believ'd, One hundred twenty Years before the Birth of our Saviour; or from the Hot Baths which were here, and much frequented heretofore, as *Strabo* reports. The principal Church is remarkable, but principally for its Baptiſmal Font, of an extraordinary Structure, ſupported by eight fair Marble Pillars, and ſaid to have been an Altar, on which the antient Pagan Inhabitants ſacrific'd to *Baal*. The Palace is more commodious than ſplendid or well-built: In the Great Hall are repreſented in painting the Kings of *France*, and in another Room are the Pictures of divers Preſidents of Parliament incomparably well done, amongſt which we ſaw one of *Du Vair*, the Oracle of Eloquence of this latter Age. The City is govern'd by three Conſuls and a Counſellour.

Nothing could have been more pleaſant and diverting than our Journey thro' *Provence*, where all our Senſes were even cloy'd with an immenſe variety of the moſt agreeable and charming Objects. I fancied

it to be one great Garden, where the Rival Products of Nature seem'd to contend for the Masterdom; the Fields and cultivated Hills are stor'd with Vines, Almonds, Olives, Figs, Oranges and Pomegranates; and the Wast Ground (if I may so call it) is over-spread with Rosemary, Time, Marjoram, Lavender, Myrtil, and divers other odoriferous and medicinal Plants. In a word, it's the most fruitful and delectable Province on this side of the *Alpes*, and justly stil'd the Paradise of *France*.

Salon. We set out for *Avignon* fifteen Leagues hence, passing thro' *Salon*, a large Village, and the Birth-place of *Michael Nostradamus*, a Man of great Repute amongst the *French* for his prophetick Centuries, whose Tomb we saw in the *Franciscans* Church Wall, with the following Inscription:

D. M.
Clariss. ossa M. Nostradami unius omnium mortalium judicio digni, cujus pene divino calamo totius Orbis ex Astrorum influxu futuri eventus conscriberentur. Vixit An. 62. M. 6. D. 10. *Obiit Salo* MDLXVI. *Quietem posteri ne invidete. Anna Pontia Gemella Salonia conjugi optimo* V. F.

The Fryars told us a long Legend concerning him, and would needs have us believe, that their Prophet, being weary of the World, caus'd this Tomb to be made, and shut himself up alive therein, with a Lamp and provision of Ink and Paper, uttering very bitter Curses and Imprecations on such as should open it 'till a certain prefix'd time, which is not yet expired. This, they say, can be made out by the Register of the Convent; as likewise, that he order'd the Inscription to be engraven, as you have seen above.

Avignon. *Avignon* is a large City, and Capital of a Province belonging to the Pope, sold by *Jean* Queen of *Naples* to *Clement* VI. but confiscated, long before, by the See of *Rome* upon *Raimond* Count of *Tolouse*'s favouring the *Albugensian* Sectaries. The Popes resided here for the space of Seventy Years, during the Troubles of *Italy*, 'till *Gregory* IX. return'd to *Rome* in the Year 1375. In the Metropolitan Church are divers Monuments of Popes; and at the *Celestins* we admir'd the beautiful Chappel of Cardinal *Luxembourg*, stupendiously adorn'd with Marble, Paintings, and other rich Ornaments: There is likewise in this Church a subterranean Chappel, where they shew'd us divers Vestments the Popes us'd to say Mass in, a Fountain of clear Water, and the following Distich in memory of *Louis de Valois*.

Ille ego qui gnatus, patruus sum, frater, avusq;
Regum, non habui Regia sceptra tamen.

The Church of the *Carthusians* is remarkable for divers curious pieces of Painting, and principally for a S. *Michael*, an exquisite Work of some great Master.

The

The Vice Legate's Palace (where the Popes formerly liv'd) had little worth our Curioſity but a Silver Bell, which is never rung but at the Death or Election of a Pope.

The *Jews* Quarter is diſtinct from the reſt of the Town, and eaſily found out by the ſmell, being the moſt ſordid naſty part of the City, and indeed a meer Jakes; nor is it the Streets alone that are thus fill'd with Dirt, their Houſes within are as filthy and ill-houſewif'd, and that not only here, but in moſt other parts where the *Jews* reſide. They are here about Five hundred in number, the Men wearing yellow Hats, and the Women a kind of bordure about their Hoods, to diſtinguiſh them from Chriſtians; and all ſuch as carry not theſe marks are moſt ſeverely puniſh'd by the Magiſtrates. They are for the moſt part Taylors and Brokers; and tho' the *Jews* have generally the repute of being Rich, I am ſure, that both here and in all the Pope's Dominions, they are kept Poor enough, what by ordinary Impoſitions, and what by the vaſt Sums they are forc'd to advance on the Election of every new Pope, to have their Liberties and Priviledges confirm'd.

Here is an Univerſity for Divinity, Law and Phyſick, but much decay'd of late Years. The Pope entertains a ſmall Garriſon of *Italian* Soldiers, rather to awe and bridle the Town than to defend it, for it's ſo far advanc'd within the *French* Territories, that they are oblig'd to be at that King's Devotion. The Walls of the City are the fineſt I ever ſaw, and not without a juſt Symmetry, tho' weak and of no defence. The Vice-Legate has the management of all Affairs of Importance, and is chang'd every three Years; but matters of leſs moment are handled by three Conſuls and a Counſellour, with this reſerve, that in Civil Cauſes they may appeal to *Rome*. One thing is very remarkable in this City, which is, that here are ſeven Gates, ſeven Pariſhes, ſeven Palaces, ſeven Collegiat Churches, ſeven Hoſpitals, ſeven Convents of Men, and ſeven of Women.

We could not leave *Avignon* 'till we had viſited the Fountain of *Vaucluſe*, whither the ingenious *Petrarch* often repair'd, withdrawing himſelf from the noiſe of the World to converſe more freely with his darling Muſe; in praiſe of which agreeable Solitude, he has left to Poſterity an immortal Teſtimony in his Writings.

Our next Stage was *Orange*, an antient decay'd City, and Head of a ſmall Principality, that has not above four Leagues in length, and three in breadth. It was lately poſſeſs'd by the Family of *Naſſau*, but has been diſmantell'd and almoſt quite ruin'd and depopulated ſince it came under the *French* Juriſdiction: however, it ſtill retains divers marks of its Antiquity, *viz.* 1. *A Triumphal Arch*, erected in honour of *Caius Marius* and *Catulus Lactuſius*, two *Roman* Conſuls, after having defeated the *Cimbrians*, of whom there were Two hundred thouſand kill'd, and Fourſcore thouſand taken Priſoners. The Action is repreſented on the *Arch*, with divers ſorts of antient Arms, captive Princes, and a certain Propheteſs that foretold this Victory ſome time before it happen'd. 2. The Ruins of a *Circus*, built in form of a Theatre. 3. The Remains of an Heathen Temple, thought to have been dedicated to *Diana*. *Orange.*

Here is likewiſe an Univerſity, founded by *Raimond* V. Prince of *Orange*, in the Year 1365. The Land of this Territory is exceeding fruitful, producing great abundance of Corn, Wine, Fruits, and Saf-

fron; the Fields and High-ways are border'd with Mulberry-trees, the Leaves whereof ſerve to feed the Silk-worms, which are the principal Riches of the Country.

S. *Eſperit.* From *Orange* we travell'd to S. *Eſperit*, a ſmall City in the *Dauphiny*, ſituate on the *Rhone*, and remarkable for its Bridge of twenty two Arches, or thirty three, if we cound thoſe that are built over the fenny Ground at one end of the Bridge; ſo that it's about 2410 yards long, and 30 yards broad, and juſtly reckon'd amongſt the Wonders of *France*.

Valence. Our next remove was to *Valence*, an antient Epiſcopal City, call'd, *Valentia Segalaunorum*, and ſaid to have been a Colony of the *Romans*. It's a pleaſant Town and tollerably well-built, lying on the *Rhone*, and in the great Road from *Lions* to *Marſeilles*. The moſt conſiderable Curioſities we remark'd here were, 1. The Church of S *John*, which was the *Pantheon* of the antient Inhabitants. 2. A *Fountain* without the Town, extream Hot in Winter and Cold in Summer. 3 A Grot at S. *Peter* in the *Bourg*, paſſing under the River, where they found a Tomb, ſome Years ſince, with a dead Body cover'd with precious Stones and other rich Ornaments, the Body appearing to the Eye as freſh as if it had been newly buried, but being mov'd it fell into Duſt: On the Tomb was inſcrib'd, *Felix Juſtina mater*, which enduces People to believe it to have been the Body of the Empreſs *Juſtina*. 4. The Bones of a Gyant in the *Jacobins* Church, of a prodigious ſize; for, according to the dimenſions of thoſe we ſaw, the whole Body muſt have been above ſixteen foot long. There have been Men in all Ages who have paſs'd the ordinary term of magnitude, tho' they are not, poſſibly, ſo frequent now-a-days by reaſon of the Intemperance and Debauchery of our Times: However, ſome there have been of late Years who might have contended with the Antients for Bulk and Strength, if we may credit our modern Writers. I am alſo of Opinion, that ſome Men live as long now as any did formerly, ſetting aſide thoſe whoſe Lives Almighty God prolong'd for his own ſecret ends and purpoſes; for, according to the Royal Prophet who liv'd above a thouſand Years before our Saviour, *The Days of our Years are threeſcore Years and ten, and if by reaſon of ſtrength they be fourſcore Years, yet is their ſtrength Labour and ſorrow*; which ſtill holds good in this very Age. What *Pliny* records of *Euphorus*, *Xenophon*, and others, who liv'd three, ſix, and eight hundred Years, is true, after their manner of computing; for the *Arcadians* had three Months to their Year, and the *Ægyptians* but one. Some will have the Years of *Methuſalem* to have been but ſo many Moons or Months; but certainly they were near (if not quite) the ſame with ours; for *Moſes* was choſen to lead the *Iſraelites* out of *Ægypt* in the Fortieth Year of his Age; ſo that if they had been Months, you may judge how incapable he had been of performing that Office.

Here is alſo an Univerſity, but principally for Civil and Canon-Law, founded by *Louis* XI. and famous for the Reſidence of the learned *Cujas*, the Glory of that Faculty.

From hence we went to *Vienne* about fifteen Leagues diſtant. We over-took on the Road a Merchant of *Lions* with his Wife and Child: The Infant was about ten Months old, and had a Mark in his Forehead near three Inches long and an Inch broad, of a reddiſh colour, and ſo very like a wound newly cicatriz'd that one would really have thought

thought it ſuch, had not his Parents told us, That 'twas one of thoſe preternatural Effects which are uſually aſcrib'd to the force of Imagination in Women with Child. The Mother, it ſeems, being within five or ſix Weeks of the ordinary time of delivery, happen'd to be in a place where a Man came running in from fighting a Duel, in which he had receiv'd a large Wound in his Forehead, which ſo frighted the poor Woman, and withall made ſo deep an impreſſion on her Intellect, that ſhe could not put it out of her mind 'till ſhe was brought to Bed of this Child, who brought the ſame mark into the World with him. This Obſervation ſeems to me very remarkable, for we rarely find theſe wonderful Effects of the imaginative Faculty at that time, nor is it eaſy to imagine how any Impreſſion can be made on the Body of a Child in the latter end of the eighth Month (as it here happen'd) when each individual part is not only perfectly form'd, but come to that firmneſs and ſolidity, that one would think ſo light a Cauſe ſhould not be capable of altering their natural Diſpoſition. And here I cannot but call to mind another Accident of the ſame kind, that happen'd not long ſince at *Paris*, where the Wife of a Taylor, above half gone with Child, longing for a Deſſert of *Mulberries*, ſhe ſaw ſerv'd in at a Perſon of Quality's Table, and not obtaining her deſire, was at the uſual time deliver'd of a Daughter, with a red Spot under her Chin faſhion'd like a *Mulberry*. But what is yet more ſtrange, is, that at the time when this Fruit ripens on the Tree, the Spot appears much larger and redder than in any other Seaſon of the Year, and ſo naturally repreſents a *Mulberry* as if it had been painted on the Skin, of which I my ſelf have been an Eye-witneſs. This Woman likewiſe told me, That when ſhe ſaw the *Mulberries*, ſhe well remembers ſhe apply'd her hand to her Chin, which ſhe imagines the reaſon why the Child was mark'd in that part; and to confirm her Opinion, ſhe alledg'd divers Examples, of her own knowledge, where Children have receiv'd Marks on thoſe very Parts that were firſt touch'd by their Mothers in the fervorous act of Longing.

Vienne is an Archbiſhop's See, and Capital of the lower *Dauphiny*, more eſteem'd for its Antiquity, than any thing it contains at preſent. It's ſaid to have been built by *Vernerius Africanus*, Five hundred Years before the coming of Chriſt, and made the Head of a Kingdom, or antient People, from whom it's call'd *Vienna Allobragum*, and by *Strabo* ſtil'd *Metropolois Allobragum*. The Church of S. *Severus* is built in a place where there ſtood heretofore a Tree, under which the Pagans ſacrific'd to an Hundred Gods; but S. *Severus* ordering it to be pull'd up, to remove the occaſion of that ſuperſtitious and diabolical Worſhip, there was found under its Root a Man's Skull full of Gold and Silver, with which the Church was erected, and a Pillar with the following Inſcription: *Vienne.*

Arborem Deos Severus evertit
Centum Deorum.

The Chappel of S. *Marie de la vie* was the *Roman Prætorium*, over the Door of which we ſaw a great Stone-Ball, on which is inſcrib'd, *Hoc eſt pomum ſceptri Pilati.* They likewiſe ſhew'd us an Houſe where *Pontius Pilate* is ſaid to have liv'd during his Baniſhment in the Reign

of *Tiberius*; a Tower without the Town, where, they say, he was imprison'd; and a Lake bearing his name, in which, Tradition says, he drown'd himself. Here are also the Ruins of an *Amphitheatre*, a lasting Testimony of the *Roman* Grandeur. The River *Gere* joyns the *Rhone* here, the Water whereof is esteem'd the best in *Europe*, for tempering Sword-blades, in which the Inhabitants drive a great Trade.

Lions. From *Vienne* we travell'd to *Lions*, 5 Leagues further, an Arch bishop's See, and Head of a Province, so commodiously seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Rhone* and *Soane*, that it flourishes in Commerce above any other Town in *France*. It's esteem'd the second City in the Kingdom for bigness, riches, and number of Inhabitants; being about six Miles in compass, well fortify'd, and abundantly supply'd with all sorts of Provisions: It's call'd in Latin *Lugdunum*, which divers Authors derive from *Lugdus*, an antient King of the *Gaules*, its Founder, and *Dune*, which, in the old *Gaulish* Language, signifies an Hill. We find the flourishing State of this City celebrated by *Livius*, *Plutarchus*, *Suetonius*, and divers other *Roman* Writers; who likewise affirm, that it was made a Colony from the very Infancy of the *Roman* Empire. *Suetonius* above mention'd, in the Life of *Caligula*, makes mention of an *Athaneum*, or Publick School, erected here near the Temple of *Augustus*, where Orators contended for the Masterdom, by publick Disputes and Orations, before an Altar dedicated to *Augustus Cæsar*, and the Conquer'd were constrain'd to retract and blot out their Writings with their Tongue; or were cast headlong into the River: To which the Poet *Juvenal* alludes.

Pallet ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,
Aut Lugdunensem Rhetor dicturus ad aram.

The Abby of *Aisnay* was built on the Ruins of this Academy, and bears the name of *Monasterium Athænecense*.

From *Nostre Dame de Forviere* (a Church built on the Ruins of a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, by the name of *Forum Veneris*) we discover'd the whole City, and with a more than ordinary satisfaction view'd each individual part of that fair and well proportion'd Body; where we were entertain'd with the delightful prospect of a multitude of stately Churches and Palaces, as likewise with its agreeable and commodious Situation on the two aforesaid Rivers, which mutually concur to give it the pre-eminence above any other Inland City in *Europe*. In a word; it abundantly satisfy'd our Curiosity in seeing how profuse, and even prodigal, Nature has been in enriching it with her choicest Blessings. In the Vineyards, near this Hill, we saw some Footsteps of an *Amphitheatre*.

Amongst divers other Curiosities, we remark'd these which follow, *viz.* 1. The famous Clock in the Metropolitan Church of S. *John*, esteem'd next to that of *Strasbourg*. 2. The Town-House, a very superb piece of Architecture, built of square Stone, and beautify'd with divers curious Paintings; but its greatest Treasure are two antient Brass Tables, containing an Harangue the Emperour *Claudius* made in the Senate-House, when he conferr'd on the Citizens of *Lions* all the Rights and Priviledges of the People of *Rome*. 3. The Tomb *des Deux Amans*, near the Gate of *Vaise*, erected on four Pillars, which some will

will have to be the Sepulchre of *Herod* and *Herodias*; and others of a married Couple, that had made Vows of perpetual Virginity; but whatsoever the Design were, the piece is very antient. 4. The Ruins of divers Palaces of the *Roman* Emperours, and the Remains of an antient Aqueduct, near the Gate *de Trions*. 5. A Stone of a prodigious weight at the Gate of S. *Just*, so artificially and equally pois'd that a Man may move it with one Finger. 6. The great Hospital, which is one of the most sumptuous Edifices of the City.

During our stay here we went to see the Cabinet of M. *Servier*, a very ingenious Gentleman of this Town, and a good Mechanick: the Curiosities are most of his own Invention and Workmanship; amongst which, we took more special notice of a Machine that represents a kind of perpetual Motion; another to throw Bomb, by a Spring; with which he casts an Ivory Ball into a Box plac'd on the Table at any distance, without ever missing; the Model of a Portable-Bridge to pass an Army over any River with much ease, as he imagins; divers curious Watches very artificially and pleasantly contriv'd; and lastly, a Machine to carry People from one Room to another almost inperceptibly.

The City is divided into thirty seven Quarters, call'd *Penonages*, which have their respective Captains, call'd likewise *Penons*. The Civil Government is administred by four *Scabins* and a *Prevost* of the Merchants, who handles and decides all Affairs belonging to Commerce. Such as have been honour'd with the Dignity of *Scabin*, are afterwards rank'd amongst the Nobility, they and their Postery for ever, which is peculiar to this City.

This City and Province was antiently govern'd by *Counts*, but afterwards possess'd by the Pope, and united to the Crown of *France* by *Philip le Bel*. It has also undergone divers Calamities, being burnt to the Ground in the Reign of *Nero*, who contributed a Million of Gold towards its Reparation, as *Tacitus* remarks. *Aurelius Verus* and *Septimus Severus* savag'd and burnt it, putting all the Inhabitants to the Sword, because they profess'd the Christian Religion; and since it has been taken, pillag'd, and almost quite ruin'd and laid wast by the *Germans*, *Huns*, and *Sarazens*. However it was always re-built, and has in all Ages been esteem'd one of the most flourishing and important places in *Europe*.

Grande Chartreuse.

Leaving *Lions*, we hired Horses to carry us to the *Grande Chartreuse*, but after about twelve Leagues riding, were forc'd to leave them at the foot of the Mountain, which is so very high and steep, that Horses cannot ascend, at least, without much difficulty and danger; so that the People of the Country use nothing but Asses and Mules in these Mountains, which being very sure footed are fitter to be employ'd amongst such rocky dreadful Precipices. After a toilsome walk of about two Hours and half, we got (or rather climb'd up) to the Covent, which stands on the very top of the Mountain, encompassed with Rocks, Woods, and all the usual Objects of a perfect Solitude. This Monastery was begun Six hundred Years since by S. *Bruno*, who withdrawing himself from the World, came hither and instituted the Order of *Carthusians*, where the General still resides, with about an hundred Monks, who lead a very austere Life, wholly abstaining from Flesh, and being debarr'd from all conversation, even of speaking to one another,

ther, but on certain days of Recreation. Each Monk has a little Apartment to himſelf, where he may follow any Handycraft-trade, or other Occupation to divert himſelf, but at the Hours alotted for Devotion; in ſome of the Cells (for ſo they call their particular Lodgings) we found them painting; in others carving; and in ſome, at work on divers Ornaments for the Altar: in fine, every one hath ſome Employment or other to ſpend his vacant Hours in. Their Meat and Drink is brought them at the uſual times, as are likewiſe all other Neceſſaries they may ſtand in need of. If they chance to paſs by one another, their ordinary Salutation is *Memento mori*, for none but the Superiour and Procurator (to whom the management of the Houſhold-Affairs belongs) can ſpeak more without the Prior's leave, unleſs it be on days of Recreation, as I obſerv'd before.

They keep open Hoſpitality for all Comers and Goers, and we being Strangers, were extreamly well treated with a Fiſh-Dinner by the General's order, who came himſelf and entertain'd us with the Relation of the Foundation and Progreſs of their Order, their way of Living, and the like. He likewiſe walk'd with us throughout the whole Convent, which is ſpacious and well-built, but much endammag'd by a late Fire, which they are daily repairing. In the Chamber where they keep their Great Chapter, we ſaw the Pictures of all their Generals from the very beginning of the Order.

S. *Pierre.* Taking leave of our Benefactors, we travers'd the Mountains on foot towards *Savoy*, and lodg'd that Night at a Village call'd *S. Pierre*, where they kept Watch at that time to apprehend *Proteſtants* that endeavoured to make their eſcape out of the Kingdom, contrary to the King's Edict. Theſe arm'd Mountaineers began to handle us ſomewhat roughly, 'till I appeas'd them, by telling the Captain that we had the King's Paſs, as indeed we had, but durſt not produce it, fearing leaſt they might take it away and plunder us, as they had ſerv'd ſeveral Gentlemen not long before. Wherefore thinking to put them off with a *Billet of Health* we had from the Town-houſe at *Lions*, I drew a Paper out of my Pocket, and without opening it, gave it the Captain, imagining it had been that; but it prov'd by a miſtake to be a printed Bill given out by the *Engliſh* Rope-dancers whilſt we were at *Avignon*. He had no ſooner open'd it but I perceiv'd my Errour; however imagining, as it prov'd, that their Wits might be as barren and uncultivated as their Mountains, I let them hand it round from one to another, and could not but ſmile to ſee them view and admire the King's Arms at the top of the Paper, mumbling it over to themſelves to paſs for Book-learn'd, and at length to return it, telling me withal, 'twas enough to carry us thro' the whole World.

The Natives of theſe Parts are of a ſwarthy Complexion, miſerably poor, and living for the moſt part on Milk, Butter, and Cheeſe, which they have from a few Cows, Goats, and Sheep, they make a ſhift to feed amongſt the Mountains; and for which they have little other Fodder in Winter, but the leaves and tender tops of Aſh, which they cut off and dry in Summer, as we do our Hay. However, theſe poor People are as well ſatisfy'd and as light-hearted as if they enjoy'd all the Delights of an earthly Paradiſe; which ſhews that Men are happy or miſerable only by compariſon; that is, by conceiving a better or worſe State than their own: but theſe People knowing neither, as having

ing little or no Commerce with others, and conſequently imagining their own condition the beſt, live as contentedly as any Subjects in *Europe*.

Diſcourſing with one of the Village about the Natural Productions of theſe Mountains, he, amongſt other things, told me of a Bed of Oyſter ſhells he had found about half a League from that place; whereupon I engag'd him to conduct me thither the next morning. He led me thro' the Wood to a place in the ſide of an Hill that was worn almoſt perpendicular by the conſtant falling of Water from above. About 4 Foot from the Ground I ſaw one Bed, and about ſix Foot higher another, and they could hardly be diſtinguiſh'd from the Sea-ſhells, but that they were more friable, and ſomewhat yellow. The Beds were about three Foot thick, and the Shells amaſs'd together with a yellow Sand, with the firm Rock both above and beneath each Bed: they were all gibbous; and tho' I ſearch'd very narrowly, I could not find one of the flat Shells. Theſe were the firſt Beds I have ſeen of this ſort; but a Gentleman of my acquaintance, who has been divers times in *America*, tells me, that a Friend of his in *Virginia* employing Labourers to dig a Well, they paſs'd thro' divers Beds of Oyſter-ſhells ſeveral Fathom under Ground. Between each Bed of Shells there was a Layer of Earth or Gravel of ſome thickneſs. Some of the Natives being preſent, ſaid, they had layn there ever ſince the Great Water: for theſe People, at the firſt ſettling of our Plantation amongſt them, had a Tradition of an Univerſal Deluge, and believ'd that all living Creatures periſh'd in it, except ſome few that were ſav'd in a *Canoe*, which is a kind of Boat they make of the Bark of Trees. But to leave this digreſſion; I can hardly believe that theſe were originally the Shells of Fiſh, conſidering the vaſt diſtance from the Sea, and the heighth of the above-ſaid Mountain, which is one of the higheſt in *France*. Moreover, if we ſhould ſuppoſe heaps of Shells left after the Flood on dry Ground, as 'tis probable there were, how came theſe in between the Rocks? Laſtly, tho' Earthquakes may have conſiderably chang'd the primitive Poſition of the *Superficies* of the Earth, 'tis ſtrange that theſe Rocks and Beds of Shells ſhould be thrown up into ſuch regular *Strata ſuper Strata*, ſo that the Beds are of an equal thickneſs, and kept at a parallel diſtance from one another throughout the whole length of the Rock.

From hence we continued on our Journey thro' the Mountains, and at length deſcended to *Montmelian* in *Savoy*. But before we proceed further, be pleas'd to peruſe the following Remarks we made concerning *France* and the *French* in general.

The Preſent State of France; *the Temper, Manners, and Cuſtoms of the People*, &c.

FRANCE is uſually divided into ſeventeen Provinces, *viz. Picardy, Normandy, Bretagne, Anjou, Poictou, Languedoc, Gaſcony, Avergne, Limoſin, Dauphiny, Provence, Burgundy, Bourbon, Champagne, Brie, Iſle of France*, and *Beauſſe*. The length of the Kingdom, from Eaſt to Weſt, is about Three hundred Leagues; the breadth, from the *Mediterranean Sea* to *Calais*, Two hundred and

twenty; and the whole circuit near a Thousand: To which we may add the late Conquests in *Flanders*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and on the *Rhine*, which considerably enlarge its Bounds. They reckon within the Realm Four hundred great Cities, Twenty seven thousand wall'd Towns, and an infinity of Villages. It's certainly the most populous Country of its extent in *Europe*, and no less fertile and abounding in Corn, Wine, Olives, Almonds and Figs, which, together with the Hemp, Flax, and Silk, have created a very considerable Commerce, greatly facilitated by divers navigable Rivers, and Sea Ports commodiously seated for Traffick.

The Government is, at present, wholly arbitrary and unlimited, for *sic volo, sic jubeo* is the usual reasoning of State, and all Procedures of the Civil Magistrate presuppose an *ultima ratio Regum*. Cardinal *Richelieu* and *Mazarin* laid the Foundation of this absolute Soveraignty, which they saw could not be attain'd to but by impoverishing the People, and therefore left such Methods behind them as have, in process of time, produc'd such extraordinary effects, that Liberty, Property, and such like other Topicks of Mutiny and Rebellion, so zealously asserted heretofore in *France*, are quite laid aside and forgotten. They found this Course absolutely necessary; for the *French* being naturally hot, unstable and ambitious, on every light Occasion were apt to find fault with the Government, and shew their distast by very frequent Revolts. What suited not with their Humour pass'd for Oppression, and suffic'd to hurry the giddy Multitude into rash and extravagant Enterprizes, by reason whereof the publick Tranquility was very often disturb'd, and the Course of all Affairs turn'd topsy-turvy. But the Scene being now chang'd, the People seem well enough satisfy'd, at least dare not for their lives murmur; for he that has taught them to obey, has the whole power in his own hands, to keep them within the Bounds prescrib'd.

I must confess, I found no *Richelieu* or *Mazarin* at the Helm of State, nor indeed does there need such extraordinary Capacities at present, since the King himself is the main, if not sole, Politician that acts, and leaves no more to his Ministers than the bare Execution of his Orders, in which they are extream careful and sedulous, striving to out-do one another in the exact Performance of what belongs to their respective Stations. This punctual and nice Proceeding is the natural effect of the two great Props of Government, *viz.* Punishment and Recompence, which are so strictly observ'd in *France*, that as they allow of no Venial Sins in Affairs of State, so Merit and good Service never fail of their just Reward, As to the latter, I could instance in the aboveſaid Cardinal *Mazarin*, whose Ministry got him a Fortune of Thirty-six Millions of Crowns, not to mention the late Monſ. *Louvois*, and divers others that came not far short of him, considering their different Circumstances. The rigorous Discipline, as well in Civil as Military Affairs, is the only cause of the strange Success that has of late Years constantly attended this Nation. All great Officers have so many others set purposely to eye them, that 'twere morally impossible they should make a false Step, or neglect their Duty in the least *punctilio*, but they must be brought to a condign Punishment. There's hardly an inferiour Officer in the Army, petty Magistrate in a City, or Underling in a Countrey Court of Judicature, that commits the least

Fault

Fault (whether wilfully or by neglect) but the Court presently knows it, and never fails of shewing its Displeasure. Secrecy is so religiously observ'd amongst them, that the Debates in Council are never publickly known, unless they happen to be printed by Authority. The King, it must be confess'd, is a very judicious Prince, and knows it as well; so that in Affairs of greatest Importance he hears his Council, 'tis true, but keeps his Designs within his own Breast 'till things are ready to be put in Execution; so that all great Enterprizes are done with a surprize, and consequently seldom or never fail.

I am inform'd, by such Persons as pretend to know the Affairs of *France*, that this King spends more Money in Intelligence than all the *European* Princes besides, which proves extreamly Beneficial in time of War, and is the support of a Government in time of Peace. The most close practis'd Intrigues are no less known at *Versailles*, than at *Rome*, *Vienna*, or *Madrid*; for *French* Pistols act at a distance, and are never spar'd to corrupt foreign Counsellours, and such Ministers as sacrifice the Interest of their Country to the Wiles of an Enemy, to raise their own private Fortunes. They never besiege a Town but their Engineers have been privately at work in the place for a considerable time before-hand, viewing the Fortifications, taking all necessary Heighths and Distances, finding out the Magazines, the quantity of the Stores, and strength of the Garrison, sounding the Depth of the Ditches, and the like; so that they rarely fail of accomplishing their Designs; and, what is yet more material, can give a near guess at the Time, Force, and other Necessaries requisite to reduce it. To these useful Expences we may add the vast Sums and Pensions which are constantly sent out of the Kingdom, as well to keep divers foreign States and Princes in the *French* Interest, as to raise Factions and Dissentions amongst such as are allied against them: Insomuch, that they fight more effectually with their Purse than with their Sword.

The Parliaments of *France* (excluding such as are within their late Conquests) are Ten in number, *viz. Paris*, *Toulouse*, *Rouen*, *Bourdeaux*, *Rennes*, *Grenoble*, *Dijon*, *Aix*, *Pau*, and *Mets*. They represented heretofore the States-General of the Nation, but their Priviledges have been considerably retrench'd by the present King; insomuch, that at present, tho' they act in matters belonging to the Government to give them a gloss of Equity, yet they only work on Materials ready cut out to their hands, and put the King's positive Commands in Execution. All inferiour Courts admit of Appeals in all Causes to the respective Parliaments, whose definitive Sentence is irrevokable. They are compos'd of a First President, and a great number of Counsellours, all grave judicious Men, and well vers'd in the Law; besides which, the Peers of the Realm, Archbishops, Bishops, and several Abbots have the priviledge of sitting, but not voting, the Archbishop of *Paris* and Abbot of S. *German* only having a deliberative Voice amongst the Members.

The most important Affairs of the Nation are handled in the *Conseil d' Enhaut*, or Great Council; the Business of the particular Provinces in the Council of State, and that of the Revenue in the Council of the Finances. Here is likewise a Privy-Council, which the King holds at pleasure with his Ministers and principal Confidents alone. In all but the latter the Chancellour precides, and none are qualify'd to sit but

Princes of the Blood, Cardinals, Biſhops, Peers, Governours of Provinces, Miniſters and Secretaries of State, and ſuch other Perſons of Merit as the King ſhall think fit to honour with that Employment.

The Dukes and Peers were but twelve at their firſt Inſtitution, ſix of the Clergy, and ſix of the Laity; but at preſent the Number is uncertain, and the King creates when he pleaſes. The Dignity continues in the Family entail'd on the Heirs Male, if the Patent be regiſter'd in Parliament, otherwiſe it dies with the firſt Proprietor. There are likewiſe ſome ſo granted, that the Title is transferr'd to the Female Sex, in default of Male Iſſue.

As for the Land Forces, I could get no certain Account of their Number, but that they are far greater ſince the late Wars than heretofore, and thought to be about Five hundred thouſand Men; which ſeems very probable, conſidering the multitude of Garriſon-Towns all round the Frontiers, and the vaſt Bodies of Men they are forc'd to keep on foot in ſo many different parts of the Kingdom. Their Fleet conſiſts of about Ninety Ships of the Line, with divers ſmaller Frigats and Fifty Gallies. The preſent King uſes all Means imaginable to encourage Navigation and encreaſe the number of Seamen, by erecting Publick Schools for that Science in the moſt conſiderable Sea-Ports, and divers other ways unpractic'd heretofore in *France*. In time of War, the Privatiers have the Tenths given them to encourage Merchants to ſet out their Ships, and Men to enter into the Service; and ſuch as behave themſelves well on Board, are uſually preferr'd to ſome Station in a Man of War, proportionable to their Merit. Their Ships of War are not ſo high built as formerly, and the Decks of divers old ones are taken down lower, by means whereof they are not ſo much expos'd to Shot. They uſe none but Braſs Guns; and in their Sea-Fights rarely or never riſque their Men by Boarding, their chief aim being to diſable their Enemies, and ſo to ſink or burn them. To exerciſe their Gunners, when the Fleet is not at Sea, the King gives certain Prizes to be ſhot for every Week on the Water, by mounting their Guns on a Barge, and placing a Mark on another at a convenient diſtance: He that makes the beſt Shot carries the Prize, which is uſually a Hat and Feather, a Sword and Belt, or ſome ſuch like thing that is worn; and inſpires others with an Ambition of carrying the Marks of their King's Liberality. This I have ſeen practic'd at *Toulon*.

Privatiering is become ſo uſual a thing in *France* in the time of War, and withal ſo beneficial by reaſon of the commodious Situation of the Country, that Merchants employ their whole Stocks that way, which turns more to their Profit than if they riſqu'd them in any other ſort of Commerce; inſomuch, that divers Sea-Ports enrich themſelves more in two or three Years of War, than they could do in Seven or Eight Years of Peace; and likewiſe the number of Seamen is conſiderably augmented.

The Yearly Revenue of the Crown amounts at preſent, as 'tis ſaid, to about Forty Seven Millions *Sterl.* the People being generally ſo oppreſs'd with Taxes, which encreaſe every Day, that their Eſtates are worth very little more than what they pay to the King; ſo that they are, as it were, Tenants to the Crown, and at ſuch a rack Rent that they find great difficulty to get their own Bread. The Clergy are exempt from Taxes, and yet pay very conſiderably to the King: For at the

the Quadrennial Convention of one half of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of the Kingdom at St. *German en Laye*, theſe Prelates, being the King's Creatures, vote him a Preſent of ſome Millions, to be riſen on the Clergy: The thing being thus enjoyn'd them by their own Superiors by way of Gratuity, goes down well enough, ſince they think it may be done with a *Salvo* to their Immunity.

All the Officers of the Army are Gentlemen, by which means the King engages all the principal Families in his Intereſt; for the vaſt Taxes render them incapable of providing for their younger Sons, and therefore, to buoy them up, the King does it, by giving them Commiſſions; tho' not 'till they have ſerv'd ſome Years in the Army as *Cadets*, and qualify'd themſelves for the Poſt. On ſuch of them as apply themſelves to the Study of Divinity, he confers Biſhopricks and Abbacies; for Learning rarely qualifies, unleſs they are likewiſe nobly deſcended, and conſequently more capable of ſtrengthening the Court-Party. The *French* Monks had formerly Abbots of their own Order, and vaſt Revenues which were uſually ſpent in Riot, with little Benefit to the Publick: But the King has reform'd them in their way of Living, and taken off a conſiderable part of the Income for the honourable Maintenance of Gentlemen of ſlender Fortunes and good Families, whom he qualifies with the title of, *Secular Abbots*. They are oblig'd to Celibacy, but not to the Rules of the Order.

The *French* are generally Speaking very Curious, Confident, Inquiſitive, Credulous, Facetious, rather Witty than Wiſe, eternal Bablers; and, in a word, they are at all times what an *Engliſh-man* is when he's half Drunk. They are likewiſe Ceremonious and full of their Complements, eſpecially when 'tis for their Intereſt; but take heed they coſt you not too dear. Travellers, that paſs thro' *France*, had need have their Wits about them, or carry long Purſes, ſo very unreaſonable are the Demands of Innkeepers, and ſuch others as they will have to do with upon the Road; for unleſs one makes his Bargain for every thing before hand, they extort almoſt what they pleaſe. I grant, the Nobility, Gentry, and better ſort of People, who have had the Advantage of good Education, are of another ſtamp, being for the moſt part very obliging, ſober, and judicious Men. No People have a better Opinion of their King than the *French*, which is owing in a great meaſure to the Clergy; for his Reputation is blazon'd in every Pulpit, and his great Actions are a principal part of their Sermons. They are told, That the Glory of God is the ſole end of the Wars, and that, tho' the Taxes may ſeem irkſome, yet ſince they are expended in extirpateing Hereſies, and propagating the Faith, they ought to ſhew their Zeal and Forwardneſs in promoting ſuch pious Reſolutions. I was once in company with a Prieſt at *Paris*, who hearing his King's Conduct blam'd, left the Room, paſſionately uttering the words of the *Roman* Orator, *Sit ſacrilegus, ſit fur, ſit flagitiorum omnium princeps; at eſt bonus imperator:* Let him be Sacrilegious, a Thief, and Ring-leader of all Vice; he's nevertheleſs a good Prince.

France being a populous Country, and the People kept low and poor, multitudes of them ſeek their Fortunes abroad; and, indeed, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *England*, and *Holland*, are full of them, where they follow their Trades and Callings, and thro' their thrifty ſparing way of Living ſoon get Eſtates. The *Italians* are a vain-glorious

haughty ſort of People; and ſuch amongſt them as can pretend no higher, eſteem it more honourable to wear a Prince or Cardinal's Livery, than to follow Handicraſt-trades: But the *French* are glad to play the Mechanicks in *Italy*, 'till ſuch time as they have fill'd their Pockets, and then return to ſet up for Gentlemen in their own Country. The *Spaniards* are ſuperſtitiouſly Vain, thinking it derogatory to their fancied Quality to exerciſe mercenary Occupations; and the *French* are content to do them that piece of Service for their own Intereſt, but are forc'd to paſs for *Burgundians* and *Flemings*, by reaſon of the natural Antipathy the *Spaniards* have againſt this Nation. Our *Engliſh* likewiſe ſeem of late to be ſtrangely infatuated with, and fond of, what ever bears the name of *French*: My Lord's Perruque ſits not well 'till *Monſieur* has had a Hand in't; and my Lady reliſhes not her Victuals unleſs they're ſerv'd in with a *French* Sauce. The Exchange Women would have a poor Trade, had they not the knack of *Frenchifying* their Wares; and a Courtier could hardly pretend to the Quality of Huff and Beau, unleſs he'd ſpent ſome time at a *French* Academy, and entertain'd Maſters of Sciences of that Nation. But, on the contrary, in *France* they employ none willingly but their own People, that if a Man be reduc'd to Want there his Trade or Calling avails him little: for I have known divers ingenious Artiſts of our Nation, who being brought to ſome Streights at *Paris*, and not able to get Employment, were forc'd to take up Arms to get their Bread.

The King is a great Encourager of learned Men; and all ſorts of Learning have been no where more cultivated of late than in this Kingdom. He has erected divers Royal Academies or Societies of *Virtuoſi*, in ſeveral parts of his Dominions, and his Embaſſadors at Foreign Courts, make it their Buſineſs to draw over all ſuch Strangers as excel in any Art or Science, by Rewards and Salaries equivalent to their Merit. They have drain'd *Italy* of all their principal Sculptors and Painters, and have formerly had divers of their great Maſters of Muſick; but their grave Harmony ſuited not with the briſk volatile temper of the *French*.

The King has likewiſe, of late Years, mightily encourag'd and improv'd Trade, as well the Manufactures as Foreign Commerce. Their moſt advantageous Traffick is with *England*, *Spain* and *Holland*, which turns no leſs to their Profit than to the Detriment of theſe Nations: For having little need of the Product of theſe Countries, inſtead of bartering Goods for Goods, they have their returns, for the moſt part, in ready Money. With this Money they keep up their Trade in the *Levant*; for they carry little up the *Straits* but Silver and Gold, with what fine Cloth they make of our *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* Wooll. They have got all the Manufactures of their Neighbours. That of Weaving Stockings is gone thro' the whole Kingdom, and turns to a vaſt Account. They had it not long ſince from us by two *Engliſh-men*, who were ſent over by the *French* Embaſſadour, in the latter end of the Reign of *Charles* II. One of them follows the Trade ſtill at *Avignon*, and the other was *Cavalerezzo* to the late Cardinal *Howard*; for, it ſeems, they thought themſelves not ſecure in *France*, but went off as ſoon as they had taught them the Trade.

The

The fooliſh Curioſity of divers neighbouring Nations is arriv'd to ſuch a pitch, that the *French* enrich themſelves by ſuch Toys as are ſent out of the Kingdom, and fondly coveted by Strangers; tho' poſſibly they might find as good at Home, did not Fancy byaſs them from all things that are not far fetcht and dear bought. The *French*, 'tis true, are the uſual Broachers of Novelties, and happy enough in their Inventions, but are always beholding to the *Engliſh* to bring them to perfection. Their Ribands, Lace, Perfumes, Paints, and Womens Dreſſes, with an infinity of other Trifles (of which the greateſt part goes out of the Kingdom) turn to their incredible Benefit; inſomuch, that divers Perſons at *Paris*, that deal in theſe toyiſh Commodities, have been known to have got an Hundred thouſand pound *Sterl.* in leſs than Ten Years time; which is a convincing Argument of their Neighbour's Dementation, and their own Dexterity in taking them on the blind ſide, and putting an high Value on their Goods. You will eaſily believe that their Shops are well furniſh'd, ſince they ſend ſuch prodigious quantities into all parts of *Europe*; but you may probably think it ſtrange, that there are divers Merchants who deal in nothing but Poppets and Babies to pleaſe Children, having Ware-Houſes provided with Four or Five thouſand Crowns worth; yet ſuch there are, who, however vain and childiſh theſe Bawbles are, enrich themſelves by the Trade.

The *French* Tongue is a Corruption of the *Latin*, ſoft, effeminate, and better becoming a Woman than a Man; however, it has its Elegancies withal, and is grac'd with very ſweet, quaint, and ſignificant Expreſſions. The Emperour *Charles* V. who ſpoke four Languages naturally, us'd to ſay, That he ſpoke *Spaniſh* to his God, *Italian* to his Courtiers, *French* to his Ladies, and *Dutch* to his Horſe. The People are much taken with their own *Mother Tongue*, and not only publiſh the greateſt part of their Books therein, but even in explicating their Dictates in the Schools uſe as much *French* as *Latin*, tho' they are very expert in both.

They have here (and, I think, in all other Countries but *England*) a Cuſtom of imploring a Bleſſing on all ſuch as *Sneeſe* in Company, which ſome will ſay was occaſion'd by a Plague that happen'd in the time of *Gregory the Great*, and prov'd fatal to all ſuch as were ſeiz'd with *Sneeſing*: But, in reality, *Ariſtotle* (who preceded *Gregory* by more than a thouſand Year) *Sect.* 33. *Probl.* 9. ſtarts a Queſtion, and examines, Why *Sneeſing* is held ſacred? And *Pliny* tells us, that tho' *Tiberius* were naturally of a very ſullen temper, yet he was very preciſe in paying this Honour to ſuch as ſnees'd, and expected it from others. They eſteem'd *Sneeſing* ominous, tho' a doubtful Augury, and therefore I am of Opinion, that this Cuſtom of moſt of our *European* Nations is taken from an old *Pagan* one, *viz.* Of wiſhing ſuch as ſnees'd a good Omen.

The *French* King pretends to cure the *King's Evil* by his *Touch*, and derives the Gift from *Clodoveus*, the firſt Chriſtian King of that Nation; tho' *Dupleſſy*, an eminent Hiſtorian of their own, ſeems to call it in queſtion, foraſmuch as he finds the Hiſtorians, that wrote under the two firſt Families of their Kings, altogether ſilent as to that point. Beſides, 'tis obſerv'd, that he ſeldom *Touches*, which ſeems ſtrange; for were there a ſupernatural Gift, as they would have us believe, he

would be more fond of using it in a Country so much infested with that Disease, seeing nothing could give the People an higher esteem of their Prince, than seeing him so particularly favour'd by the KING of Kings. Some will have it to be Natural, and to proceed from certain *Effluvia* that are communicated; but tho' these may, possibly, in some Cases, produce some sensible effects, yet I am confident they will hardly suffice to eradicate such pertinacious Diseases (as are often hereditary, or, at least, seem to be ingrafted in the very Nature of such as they affect) how far soever the Strength of Imagination may concur. *Pyrrhus* cur'd Diseases of the *Spleen* with the *touch* of his *Great Toe*; and *Vespasian* heal'd a Blind-man by spitting in his Eyes, and one Lame by touching him with his Heel: But in them 'twas purely diabolical, for the Devil, in times of Paganism, us'd such Stratagems to foment and improve Superstition and Idolatry, that the People, seeing such Miracles done by their Princes, might be induc'd to pay them a divine Worship.

SAVOY.

Montmelian. *MONTMELIAN* is a small Town, lying in a little Plain, encompass'd with Mountains, and defended by one of the strongest Castles in *Europe*, standing on the point of a Rock by the River *Isere*, built to guard the Passage of the *Alpes*, and the best stor'd with Ammunition and Provisions of any in *Savoy*.

From hence we proceeded on to *Aiguebelle*, S. *John de Morienne*, *Modane*, and *Lanebourgh*, a small Town lying under *Mount-Cenis*, *Mount-Cenis.* about twenty-six Leagues from *Montmelian*; where we hired Mules to carry us to the top of the Mountain, which is one of the highest amongst the *Alpes*, and was antiently known by the name of *Alpes Cottiæ*. We found the Ascent very troublesome, and in several places as dangerous, by reason of the narrow passages on the brinks of divers high Precipices; tho' in reality, the danger is not altogether so great as Travellers imagine it, for the Guides are very expert, and the Mules mighty sure-footed. After about two Leagues riding we came to the top of the Mountain, and passing thro' the Plain, about two more, arriv'd at the *Grande Croix*, an Inn standing at the further end for the Conveniency of Passengers, and at the entrance into *Piedmont*. Near this House stands a little Chappel of the *Transis* (as they call it) where People that die of Cold amongst the Mountains, and such as are found buried in the Snow, are brought and buried.

The Alpes. The *Alpes* were heretofore inaccessible in most parts, 'till *Hannibal*, the warlike *Carthaginian* General, pass'd them with his Army in the *Punick War*, splitting the Rocks with Instruments, Fire, and Vinegar, (as History informs us) and making his way thro' to the Admiration of the whole World. None but *Hannibal* durst attempt to wage War with Nature it self, and attack those invincible Bulworks, that had, in all Ages, secur'd *Italy* from the Incursions of other Nations on this side. The *Alpes* are so call'd from the whiteness of their tops, which are always

ways cover'd with Snow, and paſs from the *Mediterranean* to the *Adriatick Sea*, dividing *Italy* from *Germany* and *France*. The *Romans* antiently call'd all ſuch as liv'd on the Northern-ſide of the *Alpes*, *Tranſalpini* and *Barbari*, treating them with the moſt opprobrious Language; and taking them for a barbarous unciviliz'd People; nay, the *Italians*, to this day, ſtile us *Tramontani*; and when they ſee a Man guilty of any Abſurdity whatſoever, he's preſently mark'd out for a *Tramontano*.

Bears are very frequent in the *Alpes*, and kill'd for their Skins in the following manner. The Huntſman, having found out the place where it uſually harbours amongſt the Rocks and Mountains, expects its coming out at ſuch times as it goes for Food, and when it comes within his reach ſhoots at it, ſecuring always ſome Tree for a retreat, in caſe he ſhould chance to miſs his mark, or not quite kill it on the ſpot; for the Bear, as long as it can ſtand, follows the Huntſman, and climbs up the Tree after him, where he is ready with a great knife, faſhion'd like a Bagonet, to cut off its Claws as it faſtens them on the Tree in advancing towards him, by means whereof the Beaſts falls to the ground, and the Man has time to charge and ſhoot again if occaſion require it.

On *Mount-Cenis* a certain Peaſant ſhew'd us two white Partridges, with a dark colour'd Ring on their Breaſt, and told us, that they often find white Hares alſo, and Pheaſants amongſt the Mountains, and a little Animal, call'd a *Marmot*, which ſleeps ſeven Months in the Year.

I am of Opinion, that the Coldneſs of the Region may ſomewhat contribute to the Colour of theſe Creatures; and thus we ſee that in our cold Septentrianal Parts of the World, People are of a far clearer and fairer Complexion than in warmer Climates. We ſeldom find a white Hog in a warm Country, and as rarely ſee a black one in thoſe that are colder. 'Tis likewiſe certain, that *Greenland*, and divers other places in the North. produce white Bears, Foxes, and the like. However, I am apt to think, that the white Snowy Mountains are a principal cauſe of their whiteneſs, and that the Patriarch *Jacob*'s Philoſophy holds alſo good here; for by laying ſpeckled Rods before the Eyes of his Sheep, the Ewes brought forth ſpeckled Lambs; which could be aſcrib'd to nothing elſe but certain *Idæa's* imprinted in the Act of Generation. Prophane Hiſtory likewiſe affords us many Examples of the like Nature; but, amongſt the reſt, that is very remarkable of a *Spaniſh* Lady, who ſtedfaſtly viewing the picture of an *Æthiopian* that hung in her Chamber, at the time of her Conception, was deliver'd of a black Son, and adjudg'd to be burnt at the Month's end for having lain (as 'twas ſuppos'd) with a *Sarazen* Slave; tho' the thing being further inſpected into, the Judgment was afterwards revers'd, ſhe acquitted, and the effect wholly aſcrib'd to the force of Imagination. In like manner theſe Creatures in the *Alpes*, and other Countries (ſince they are rarely found but where Cold and Snow abound) have always the white Hills or Ground cover'd with Snow in their Eyes, and thence the *Idæa's* of *White* are not only imprinted on their own Senſe, but likewiſe on the Bodies of their Young. The ſenſative Soul of Brutes ſeems to be ſo cloſely united to that of their *Fœtus*, that they ſeem to make but one, and *Idæa's* conceiv'd by the *One* are immediately radiated, as it were, thro' the whole; ſo that by an inexplicable

Motion of the Spirits and Humours an Impreſſion is made on the O*ther*, whoſe tender Fabrick eaſily gives way to the leaſt impulſe.

The Dukes of *Savoy* deſcended from the Houſe of *Saxony*, have poſſeſs'd this Country about a thouſand Years, having been ſtil'd Counts of *Savoy*, 'till the Year 1417, when the Emperour *Sigiſmond* made it a Dukedom in favour of *Amedeus* VIII. They are likewiſe titular Kings of *Cyprus*, ſince *Charlotte de Luſignan* Queen of *Cyprus*, *Jeruſalem*, and *Armenia*, being forcibly driven from her Kingdom, veſted her Pretentions in *Charles* her Nephew in the Year 1487; however, they have only the Title of, *Royal Highneſs*. The principal Cities are *Chamberg*, *Nice*, and *Villa Franca*. The Territory is, for the moſt part, mountainous and barren, but not without divers fruitful Valleys. The preſent Duke *Victor Amadeus* is a Prince of a more than ordinary Capacity, and ſeems to inherit the Valour of *Amedeus* IV. who ſo ſignally diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the defence of *Rhodes*; in memory of whom, the Knights of the *Annunciata*, inſtituted by his Grandſon, carry this *Motto* on their Collar, F. E. R. T. that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*.

The Nobility and Gentry of the Country are very courteous and obliging, leſs preciſely grave than the *Italians*, and not quite ſo light and vain as the *French*. The Common People are generally good-natur'd, ſober, and laborious; extreamly poor, but, withal, honeſt. The Roads are not here infeſted with Thieves and Beggars, as in moſt parts of *Italy*; which ſeems ſomewhat ſtrange, conſidering on one hand their great Want, and on the other, the Advantage People of deſperate Fortunes might take of thoſe Woods and Mountains, to ſecure themſelves from the Hands of Juſtice. The Scarcity of Proviſions is ſo great amongſt them, that we found ſeveral Villages on the great Road quite deſtitute of Bread, and were divers times forc'd to content our ſelves with a Glaſs of Wine and a few Cheſnuts, the uſual Food of the poor Inhabitants. 'Twas here we firſt ſaw the way of carrying Wine in Bags made of Beaſts Skins, which they are forc'd to by reaſon of the difficult Paſſages of the Mountains, which hinder them from carrying Veſſels, at leaſt without much danger.

The Fountain-Water, that ſprings from the bottom of theſe Mountains, is ſo extream Cold, that we could hardly ſwallow a ſmall Wine-Glaſs full at a time, but it ſeem'd to cut our Throats; which ſeems to ſhew it to be a Diſſolution of Snow, with which the adjacent Hills are always cover'd, Winter and Summer. To the drinking of this Snow-Water is aſcrib'd a Diſeaſe, very common in theſe parts, and call'd in *Latin*, *Bronchocele*, being large Excreſcences hanging at their Throats like Wens, and encreaſing as they grow in Age. In all the Villages where we paſs'd, we found a conſiderable part of the People thus diſfigur'd, ſome having them double, and of the bigneſs of a Child's Head.

The Poverty of this mountainous Country, obliges divers of the Natives to ſeek their Livelyhood elſewhere. In *Italy*, *France*, and *Flanders*, I may ſay in moſt parts of *Chriſtendom*, all the Chimney-Sweepers, Pedlers, and Petty-Saleſmen, or at leaſt the greateſt part of them, are *Savoyards*; who, by their good Management and ſparing way of Living, ſoon enrich themſelves by the Trade. One of them, who now keeps a Shop in *Turin*, told me, He brought 300 Guineas out of *England*, which he had got there by his *Raree-Show*.

ITALY.

DESCENDING from *Mount-Cenis* to *Novalaiſe*, we ſaw on our Left-hand a *Caſcade*, or *Cataract* of a large Brook of Water, falling from the top of the Mountain into the Valley with ſo dreadful a Noiſe, that we almoſt thought our ſelves near the *Falls* of *Nile*, and made as much haſt as poſſible to get clear of it, for fear of becoming *Catadupi*.

We went next to *Suza*, a Mile diſtant; for here they begin to reckon by Miles, which is obſerv'd throughout all *Italy*. This City is the antient *Segusium* where *Pompey* eſtabliſh'd a *Roman* Colony, but conſiderable for nothing at preſent but its Strength, being well fortify'd, defended by a Caſtle built upon a Rock, and ſhutting up the Paſſage of the *Alpes*. They ſhew'd us here a Triumphal Arch, and would have it paſs for the Trophies of *Auguſtus*; but we found it at firſt ſight to be a *Gothiſh* Work. *Suza.*

From hence we travell'd to *Turin*, about nine Miles further. It's Archiepiſcopal and Capital of *Piedmont*, well fortify'd, and ſituate on the River *Po*, in a very fruitful Plain: Few Cities in *Italy* can equal it (the bigneſs conſider'd) in Splendour and multitude of Palaces, number of Inhabitants, and plenty of all ſorts of Proviſions, which are abundantly ſupply'd, as well from the Territory it ſelf as from all the adjacent parts of *Lumbardy*. The Fortifications are all modern, but the Citadel is of greateſt Importance, being built by the Model of that at *Antwerp*, and well ſtor'd with all things neceſſary for its defence. In it is a deep Well with a ſpiral deſcent, ſo contriv'd, that a Man can go down on Horſe back, and come up another way. The Royal Palace is large, commodious, and very richly adorn'd, but particularly noted for the curious Paintings, Statues, and an extraordinary Library of Manuſcripts and Printed Books, to the number of Thirty thouſand Volumes, as we were credibly inform'd. The Manuſcripts were left by *Pyrrhus Ligorius*, the famous Antiquary. *Turin.*

Here is likewiſe an Univerſity for all Arts and Sciences, where *Eraſmus Roterodamus* is ſaid to have commenc'd Doctor of Divinity.

The Duke and Dutcheſs have ſeveral *Villa's*, or Country-Houſes, near the City, as *La Venerie Royale*, *Milleſiore*, *La Valentine*, and divers others, where beſides the ſumptuous Buildings beautify'd with a pleaſing diverſity of fine choice Pictures, and other coſtly Ornaments, we admir'd the Gardens, which are extreamly pleaſant and diverting.

Here is made in this City, and ſent into divers parts of *Europe*, a Spirituous Cordial Liquor, which they call *Roſſoli*. 'Tis made divers ways, but the following was given me by an Apothecary of the Town for the beſt and moſt uſual: Take five pints of good Brandy, one pint of Roſe-water, a pound and half of white Sugar, two ounces of Anniſeed, two drachms of Cloves, and half an ounce of Cinnamon. The Seeds and Spices being groſly beaten, infuſe them altogether in a gentle Heat for the ſpace of twelve Hours, and ſtrain it *per Manicam Hippocratis*. Let a grain of Ambergreaſe, mixt with a little Sugar-Candy finely powder'd, be added after the Filtration; or if you fancy not Perfumes, you may leave it out.

Nothing can be more Majeſtick than the Duke's Court, by reaſon of the Concourſe of all the Nobility and Gentry, not only of his own State, but of divers other Neighbouring Territories, who are drawn hither, as well by the pleaſantneſs and cheapneſs of Living, as the agreeable converſation they find here, more than in any other part of *Italy*. I muſt confeſs, I found more Splendor and Magnificence in this petty Prince's Court, than in thoſe of divers European Kings, whoſe Dominions and Revenues are Infinitely Superiour to his. Beſides, the affected *Italian* Gravity is here in ſome manner moderated by a *French* freedom, which creates an open, affable, and courteous Comportment.

Piedmont. *Piedmont* contains eight Epiſcopal Cities, and above two hundred and fifty wall'd Towns, within the compaſs of Three Hundred miles, which is its utmoſt Circuit. The Soil is ſo Naturally good and fertile, that the Inhabitants live much at their eaſe, and are very numerous; inſomuch, that the *Italians* uſe to ſay, that the Duke of *Savoy* hath one City of Three Hundred miles in Compaſs. The Dukes Ordinary Revenue amounts to about a Million and half of Crowns *per Annum*, which he draws from the Dukedom of *Savoy*, the Principality of *Piedmont*, the Marquiſate of *Saluzza* and *Aſti*, the Dutchy of *Aoaſta*, and Territories of *Nizza* and *Vercelli*. He is ſaid to have had in the Field, Thirty five Thouſand Men, and uſually keeps about eight or ten Thouſand in conſtant pay. He has a pretention upon *Geneva*, and had long ſince reduc'd it but for the *French*, who dare not diſoblige the *Swiſs-Cantons*, which are always ſo ſerviceable to that Crown. The *Salick Law* is obſerv'd in *Savoy*, by which the Female Sex has no right of Succeſſion to the Dukedom.

Leaving *Turin*, and paſſing thro' *Chivas* and S. *Germain*, after Thirty ſix miles riding we came to *Vercelli*, an indifferent ſtrong Frontier Town belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. About nine mile farther, we paſſ'd through *Novarra*, another Frontier Garriſon of the Dutchy of *Milan*; and after thirty miles more, we got to *Milan*.

Vercelli.

Novarra.

Milan. This City is not improperly Sirnam'd the *Great*, being at leaſt ten Miles in compaſs, Populous, Rich, and very well Built. It's call'd in *Latin*, *Mediolanum*, as S. *Jerom* ſays, from a wild Boar, half cover'd with wool found in the place where it now ſtands by the *Gaules*, when they laid it's Foundation in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priſcus*. It's ſeated in a Fruitful Soil, between the Rivers *Ticino* and *Ario*, and Defended by a *Citadel*, which is eſteem'd the ſtrongeſt and moſt Regular in *Europe*; and Honour'd with an Archiepiſcopal See, having had S. *Ambroſe* for its Prelate. The Magnificence, and number of Publick and Private Buildings, ſufficiently ſhew its Wealth, and rank it amongſt the Firſt and Greateſt Cites of *Italy*. For it contains above 230 Churches, 40 Convents of Men, 50 of Women, and a vaſt number of Confraternities, and Sumptuous Palaces. The great Plenty and Delicacy of all Eatable proviſions, have made it a Proverbial Saying, *ſolo in Milano ſi mangia*, 'Tis at *Milan* only that people eat well.

The *Domo*, or Metropolitan Church, is a ſtately Pile of old *Gothick* Work, and Remarkable for its Length and Breadth, in which it's hardly Inferiour to any other in *Italy*. The Vault is ſupported by 160 white Marble Pillars, each being more than three Men can clip, and valued at Ten Thouſand Crowns. In a word, the whole Church is cover'd with fine Marble, both within, and without, and Adorn'd with

with ſix Hundred Rich Statues, the leaſt of which coſt above a Thouſand Crowns; thoſe of S. *Bartholomew*, *Adam*, and *Eve*, are Incomparable Works, of the Expert Sculptor *Chr. Gibus*, and admir'd by the whole World. The Treaſure, and Ornaments, are of an Immence value; the Chappels are all Richly adorn'd, but principally that under the High Altar, where the Body of S. *Charles Barrhomeus* is kept. The Portail of the Church is not quite finiſhed.

The Church of S. *Ambroſe* is much eſteem'd, by Reaſon of that Great Doctor's Body; which is ſtill kept under the Great Altar, and his denying the Emperour *Theodoſius* Enterance into it, for having Spilt ſo much Innocent Blood at *Theſſalonica*, where ſeven Thouſand Men were Barbarouſly Maſſacred by his Order, on the account of ſome few Officers, who had been Murder'd in that City. We ſaw alſo in this Church a *Brazen Serpent*, plac'd on an High Pillar, ſaid to be the very ſame that *Moſes* Erected in the Deſert, by God Almighty's Command, and ſent hither by the aforeſaid Emperour.

The little Church of S. *Laurence*, was a Temple built and conſecrated to *Hercules* by the Ancient *Romans*, the *Rotanda* at *Rome* having ſerv'd them for a Model. It has ſixteen Stately Marble Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, which are however very conſiderably endammag'd, and bear the fatal Marks of their Antiquity.

In the Refectory of the *Dominicans* Convent, we admir'd the rare Piece of Painting, repreſenting the *Laſt Supper*, an Exquiſite Work of *Leonardo Vinci*, in which all the different paſſions are ſo Naturally expreſs'd, that (tho' ſomewhat decay'd with Age) it's juſtly eſteem'd a Miracle of that Art. 'Tis likewiſe ſaid, that this incomparable Painter having finiſh'd all but the Image of Chriſt, and being at a loſs how to expreſs that Supernatural Beauty and Excellence, conſulted *Bernardo Zenaile*, another great Maſter of his time, who told him, he labour'd in Vain, it being impoſſible to give it more Divinity than he had done to the two S. *Jemeſes*; whereupon he deſiſted, and left it unfiniſh'd, as it's ſeen at this day.

The Great *Hoſpital* is a Majeſtick Square Structure, but the Apartments within are built in Form of a Croſs, where they entertain above 4000 Sick Perſons with an Annual Revenue of 70000 Crowns, and other additional Gifts of divers Charitable Citizens. Without the City, ſtands a *Lazaretto*, or Peſt-houſe, of a vaſt extent, having as many Rooms as there be Days in the Year, which are ſo Ingeniouſly contriv'd, that all the ſick may ſee the Prieſt Celebrate at the Altar in a Chappel that ſtands in the middle of the Houſe.

The *Ambroſian Library* is one of the beſt in *Italy*, as well for Manuſcripts as Printed Books, of which it contains about Forty Thouſand Volumes. It's likewiſe adorn'd with the Portraits of divers Learned Men, Incomparably well done. The *Picture Gallery*, contains a Collection of many choice pieces of the beſt Painters, amongſt which we admir'd two Squares repreſenting a Diſpute concerning the Sacrament, Stupendious Works of the Divine *Raphael*.

The thing which moſt deſerves a Traveller's curioſity in this City, is the *Cloſet* of *Signor Munfredo Septali*, kept at preſent by his Nephew, a Canon of one of the Churches; 'Tis a vaſt Collection of Natural and Artificial Rarities. Beſides an Infinity of Rich Jewels and other rare Stones, he ſhew'd us a great number of Optick Glaſſes, Metallick

Specula, curious Clocks and Watches, and Machines, representing a kind of perpetual Motion; divers Exotick Manuscrips; divers pieces of Christal and Amber, with Insects included in them; many Antient Medals, Rings, and *Entaglie*; divers petrefied Bodies; several Figures curiously wrought in Wood, Ivory, and Wax; a piece of a Thunderbolt cut by *Septali* himself, out of a Man's Thigh that was struck with it; a Bird without feet, call'd by the Antients *Apodes*; Indian Scepters of Stone; several Rhinocero's Horns; with a world of other Curiosities, which I omit. Amongst a great number of curious Pictures, we took more special Notice of *Ludovico Septali*, a little *Boy*, two B. Virgins, an Heifer, and an *Egyptian* Woman, which are Works of the Famous Paintress *Fide Gallitia*. The large Picture of our *Lady*, with little *Jesus*, and S. *John* is by *Raphael Urbin*; that of *Galeazzo Septali*, is by *Titian*; the Pieces which represent a *grave Matron*, and a *Whore*, are Egregious Works of *Leonardo Vinci*; the Murder of *Cain* is of *Guido Rheno*, and the Anatomy of *Daniel Chrispo*. These are all Original Pieces, and need no other Encomium than their Authors great Reputation; the rest are either Originals, or Copies of the choicest and most Elaborate Works of divers great Masters.

The Commerce of *Milan*, is considerable, the Inhabitants being for the most part Goldsmiths, Armorers, Silk-weavers, and the like. The curious Works in Christal, which are likewise done here, are for their rarity distributed through all Christendom. In fine, it's a Proverbial Saying amongst them, that *Chi volesse rassetare* Italia, *rouinarebbe* Milano; whosoever would mend *Italy*, must ruin *Milan*; for by reason of the multitude of Expert Artificers, it Ingrosses the whole Commerce to it self, and supplies all the other Cities with divers Rich and Profitable Commodities.

Here is likewise an *Academy*, or Club of Wits, who go by the name of *Nascosti*, which signifies hidden or secret, the Origin whereof I could not learn, tho' perhaps it's taken from the affected Solitude of the Ancient Philosophers, which occasion'd the old Saying, *Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus.* At their publick Meetings, each Member exercises his Talent by some Harangue, or other Rhetorical Discourse, which is usually Moral, Political, or Philosophical, their main design being as well to Cultivate their own Language, as to promote the aforesaid Studies.

This City has produc'd divers Persons of Eminent Learning, as *Decius*, *Jason*, *Alciatus*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Paulus Æmilius*, *Cardanus*, and *Bonacina*; the Emperours, *Didius* and *Maximinian*; the Popes *Alexander* II. *Gregory* XIV. and *Urban* III. and *Rufus* thrice Consul of *Rome*.

The Civil Goverment is manag'd by a Senate, Composed of Sixteen Doctors, with several Prelates and Gentlemen of the Country. The most Antient and Illustrious Families are the *Viscomti*, S. *Forzi*, *Trivulci*, and *Torriani*.

Milan has been subject to the *Romans*, *Goths* and *Lombards* successively, and having revolted, was reduc'd by *Frederick* I. in the Year Eleven hundred and sixty. Not long after, the Empress being here, the Inhabitants after divers mutinous Insults, Unanimosly rose to Assert their pretended Liberty, cutting the Throats of all the Imperialists that were in Garrison, seizing the Empress, and setting her on an Ass, with her Face

Face towards the Tail, which they gave her in her hand inſtead of the Bridle; in which poſture they led her all round the City. The Emperour being juſtly incens'd at this Unparallel'd Inſolence, beſieg'd the City with a ſtrong Army, and taking it at diſcretion, pillag'd, and raz'd it all to the ground but the Churches, cauſing the Land to be plow'd and ſown with Salt, to perpetuate the Infamy of ſo foul an Action. All the Inhabitants were put to the Sword, but ſuch as would bite a Fig with their Teeth from the Fundament of the ſame Aſs, on which they had ſet the Empreſs.

The Dutchy of *Milan* has about three hundred miles in Circuit, and is at preſent annex'd to the Crown of *Spain*. The King governs here very Arbitrarily, and the People are well ſatisfy'd; tho' the *Neopolitans*, who bear the ſame Yoke, are always impatient and murmuring; and the *Sicilians* make him a precarious King, by ſtanding ſtoutly to their Priviledges; whence it's uſually ſaid, That the *Spaniards* govern *Milan* by Authority, *Naples* by Subtility, and *Sicilia* by Gentleneſs. This Principality is the beſt in *Lumbardy*, and tho' it lies low, is extream fertile, abounding with Corn, Wine, and Fruits of all ſorts, but principally with excellent Paſture. We took a great delight, as we paſſed thro' the Territory, in remarking the Induſtry of the People. The High-ways and Fields are, for the moſt part, encompaſſed with Ditches of Water, with rows of Trees planted on the Banks. The Vines are not here ſupported with ſhort Sticks, as in other parts, but ſome climb up Trees planted for that purpoſe, and others ſpread themſelves on Poles.

The principal Cities of the Dutchy are *Milan*, *Cremona*, *Pavia*, *Novarra*, *Como*, *Lodi*, and *Aleſſandria della Paglia*, ſo call'd, becauſe the Emperours were antiently crown'd there with a Crown of Straw, as they were at *Milan* with one of Iron. The King's annual Revenue is ſaid to amount to Two Millions and Four Hundred Thouſand Crowns, beſides the additional Subſidies in time of War. He can, on Occaſion, raiſe Fifty thouſand Men in this State; but the ſtanding Forces are not above Thirty thouſand, by their own Account; and I am apt to think, by what Remarks I made, that they hardly exceed half the number; for ſome Governours, to advance their own Fortunes during the time of their Reſidence, pocket up good part of the Money; ſo that the Troops are not compleat, and thoſe the worſt cloath'd and paid of any Soldiers in *Europe*, except ſuch as the ſame King entertains in his other Dominions. I look upon this Ill-management to be the ſole cauſe of the low and deſpicable Condition to which this Monarchy is at preſent reduc'd, and ſuch as cannot be redreſs'd but by an active and vigilant Prince, who ſhall make it his Buſineſs to ſee himſelf well ſerv'd.

Leaving *Milan*, we paſs'd thro' *Marignan* to *Lodi*, a Frontier-Town, ſtanding on the River *Adda*, twenty Miles diſtant. It's very ill peopled, for the *Milaneſe* having rendred themſelves Maſters of it, ſent the greateſt part of the Inhabitants into the adjoining Villages, to prevent a Revolt; nor, indeed, have they had any great encouragement to return, by reaſon of the exceſſive Contributions the Government exacts from ſuch as reſide here. Their chief Traffick conſiſts in Salt, Tongues and Cheeſe, which paſſes for *Parmazan*, of which the Count of *Sommaglia* is ſaid to have made two, each weighing Five hundred *Lodi.*

pound. The Pasturage of this Territory is exceeding good, and the Meadows are so well water'd that they usually cut their Hay four times in a Season.

Piacenza. From *Lodi* we rode to *Piacenza* (twelve Miles further) an antient Episcopal City belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, and situate on the Rivers *Po* and *Trebia*, in the most fertile and pleasant part of *Italy*. It's fortify'd with a strong Wall, Trench, and Citadel; but the Buildings have nothing extraordinary, excepting the Duke's Palace. In the great Church, the Chappels of S. *Corrado* and *Alexis* are curiously painted by *Lanfranco*, and the curious Picture of S *Martin* is by *Ludovico Caracci*.

In the Quire of the *Benedictines* Church, we admired a rare piece of the divine *Raphael Urbin*, representing the B. Virgin with Little Jesus, S. *Barbara*, and others. In the Parochial Church of S. *Nazario*, we remark'd an extraordinary Work which represents S. *Michael*, painted by *Lanfranco*.

The City is about four Miles in compass. The Fountain in the Piazza was first erected by *Cæsar Augustus*; and the *Statua Equestris* is set up in memory of *Alexander* I. Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*. The Pasture of the adjoyning Territory is esteem'd the best in *Italy*, where the Cheese is much the same with that of *Parma*. Here are likewise divers Springs of Salt water, from which they make very fine Salt.

We saw in this City a monstrous Child, the Son of one *Pietro Antonio Consiglio*, of the City of *Biscegli*a, in the Province of *Apulea*. His Face, Hands and Feet were fair and well proportion'd; but all the rest of his Body, from the Neck downwards, was of a dark Colour, with white Spots intermix'd, and in divers parts cover'd with a hard, callous, and scaly Substance, like that of divers Fish: But, what is yet more strange, this Child has so natural a desire of throwing himself into the Water, that such as have him under their Care, are very cautious of giving him the least Occasion. This Prodigy, or rather Error of Nature, is ascrib'd to the force of his Mother's Imagination, who, before and after the time of her Conception, went often to the Sea-side to take the fresh Air, where she saw divers Tortoises, and other Fish, sporting on the Water, and brought on Shore by the Fisher men, which imprinted so strong and confus'd an *Idea* in her Intellect as ran constantly in her mind, and could not be remov'd till the time of her Delivery.

Parma. From hence we travell'd to *Parma*, thirty-six Miles further, passing thro' *Burgo-San-Donino* and *Fiorenzuola*, two small wall'd Towns. *Parma* is a pretty well-built City, of the bigness of *Piacenza*, and Capital of the Dutchy, seated on a River of the same Name. It's likewise strongly fortify'd and defended by a Citadel of a pentagonal Figure. The Duke's Palace is considerable for its rich Ornaments within, and particularly for the Theatre or Play-House, and the Chamber of *Ritratti*, adorn'd with divers singular Paintings, in which *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Caracha*, *Parmegianino*, *Giulio Romano*, *Andrea del Sarto*, *Giorgone*, and some other great Masters, have given more than ordinary Proofs of their stupendious Dexterity in that noble Art. We saw an infinity of curious Paintings throughout all the Apartments, and cannot omit taking notice of the famous Picture of a *Gypsy*, call'd, *la Cingarina*, an incomparable Work of *Correggio*, and esteem'd one of the best in *Italy*.

The

The *Domo*, or Cathedral Church, is a ſtately Pile, with a fair *Cupola* ſtupendiouſly embelliſh'd by the hand of *Correggio*. In the *Capucins* Church, we ſaw the Monument of the magnanimous *Alexander Farneſius*, Duke of *Parma*, famous as well for his noble Exploits in the Fight of *Lepanto*, as the Service he rendred the *Spaniards* by his Valour and prudent Conduct in the *Low-Countries*. Here are likewiſe two beautiful Pictures repreſenting Chriſt on the Croſs, and *B. Felix* with the Child Jeſus on his Shoulders, by *Guercin da Cento*; a S. *Louis* and S. *Clare*, by *Hannibal Carathe*.

Here is likewiſe an Univerſity, and an Academy of Wits call'd *Innominati*. The moſt famous Men that have flouriſh'd here, are the Poet *Caſſius*, the antient Hiſtorian *Macrobius*, and two excellent Painters, *Parmegiano* and *Correggio*.

The Dutchy of *Parma*, commonly call'd *Parmazan*, is exceeding fertile and pleaſant: and the Cheeſe, which is ſent hence into all parts of *Europe*, ſufficiently ſhews the Goodneſs of the Paſture; as does likewiſe the great Plenty of all ſorts of Cattle, eſpecially Sheep, of which the Poet *Martial* takes notice:

Tondet & innumeros Gallica Parma greges.

The chief Cities are *Parma*, *Piacenza*, and *Burgo-San-Donino*, beſides which, it includes about one hundred and fifty wall'd Towns and great Villages. It was made a Colony of the *Romans* in the time of the Republick, and continu'd ſo under the firſt Emperours, 'till their Authority began to decay, and gave this People an opportunity of with-drawing themſelves from their Juriſdiction, by aſſerting their antient Liberty, after the Example of divers other Nations and People; and, to make good their Revolt, they took ſpecial heed to ſide with the ſtrongeſt Party. It was afterwards govern'd by Dukes, then by the *French*, and laſtly by Popes; 'till *Paul* III. created *Petrus Ludoviſius Farneſius* Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, in the Year 1545, with the Title of, *Gonfaloniero perpetuo*; however, the Emperour *Charles* V. diſputed his Right; but his Son, *Octavio Farneſe*, by means of the *French* Protection, and marrying *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, the ſaid Emperour's natural Daughter, had the Poſſeſſion confirm'd on himſelf and his Succeſſors. His Revenue is about Five hundred thouſand Crowns *per Annum*, which he draws from the Dukedoms of *Parma*, *Piacenza*, *Caſtro*, and the County of *Ronciglione*; being Feudatory to the Pope, and paying an Acknowledgment of Ten thouſand Crowns a Year.

We proceeded on fifteen Miles more to *Reggio*, antiently call'd *Regium Lepidi*, a Garriſon Town belonging to the Duke of *Modena*; but finding nothing here very conſiderable, we rode to *Modena*, fifteen Miles further, paſſing by the ſtrong Fort of *Rubiera*, where we were not permitted to enter. *Reggio.* *Rubiera.*

Modena is the Capital City of the Dukedom, ſmall in compaſs, but populous, fortified with ſtrong Walls and divers Out-Works, which, tho' Antient, and conſequently not very Regular, are capable of a good defence, and defended by a ſtrong Citadel adjoyning. The Houſes are tollerably well built, with Cloiſters on each ſide of the Streets, which make them appear narrow. The Prince's Palace is beautified with great variety of rich and curious Hangings, Painting, Gilding, *Modena.*

Sculpture, and divers other Rarities; for the *Italian* Princes take a particular pride in appearing great, ſpending a great part of their Revenues in a pompous Equipage, and making Collections of dear-bought and far-fetcht Curioſities, which are highly valued by them, and carefully preſerv'd by ſuch as ſucceed to their Eſtates.

In the Tower of the Cathedral we ſaw the famous *Bucket*, which occaſion'd a Bloody War between the *Modeneſe* and *Bologneſe*, near Seven hundred Years ſince, and is facetiouſly deſcrib'd by *Taſſoni*, in his Poem *Della Secchia*. It's kept in an Iron Caſe in the Ground-Room of the Tower. The Quarrel was occaſion'd by ſome of the *Modeneſe* Soldiers carrying off this Bucket, which belong'd to a publick Well in the City of *Bologna*.

Cardinal *Sadoletus* and *Sigonius*, two famous Hiſtorians, and *Gabriel Fallopius* the Phyſician, were Natives of this City.

I ſaw a very remarkable Inſcription at *Venice*, that was found in laying the Foundation of an Houſe in this City, and purchaſed by a *German* Gentleman: It had ſeveral *Lacunæ*; but tho' the Letters were worn out they might eaſily be ſupply'd.

IVNIO. TARPIO. TRIB. AE.....
O. DE. POPLO. MVTINENSI.....
.....RENTED.....AMENTO
LECAVET. H.S. XV. MIL. POR-
COMQVE. TROCANOM. COTA-
NIS. AD. SEPOLCROM.....RIBOS.
.....CAND.....

That is, *Junio Tarpio Tribuno Ærario de populo Mutinenſi bene merenti, Qui, Teſtamento legavit Seſtertiorum quindecem millia, & Porcum Trojanum quotannis ad Sepulchrum pauperibus erogandum.* To the Memory of *Junius Tarpius*, Treaſurer or Receiver-General of the Army, well deſerving of the People of *Modena*, who bequeath'd by Will Fifteen thouſand *Seſtertii*, and a *Trojan* Hog, to be yearly given to the Poor at his Grave.

If this Inſcription is truly antient (which I leave to Antiquaries to determin) it muſt be of great Antiquity, and precedent to the Sumptuary Laws of *Fannius*, by which the *Porcus Trojanus* (which was a Hog dreſs'd whole, with Fowl and divers other things in its Belly) was prohibited. But tho' the manner of Writing might ſeem to plead for it, yet the Stile may be a little too refin'd for that Age. 'Tis in the antient *Roman* Character, and much like that on the *Columna Roſtrata* at *Rome*.

Modena was made a Colony of the *Romans* from the very Foundation of the Empire, and ſoon after deſtroy'd by *Marcus Antonius* beſieging *Brutus* therein, which occaſion'd the famous and bloody Battle fought there between *Panſa* and *Hirtius*, two *Roman* Conſuls; by which the Senate quite loſt its Authority. It was afterwards rebuilt by the *Lombards*, and continued for ſome time a Free-State under the protection of the Empire; then it was annex'd to the Marquiſate of *Ferrara*; and laſtly, taken and poſſeſſed by *Pope Julius* II. and given by him to the Emperour *Maximilian* I. who re-engag'd it to Pope *Leo* X. for the

Sum

Sum of Forty thouſand Crowns; but *Clement* VII. being beſieg'd in *Caſtel S. Angelo* at *Rome*, by the Emperour *Charles* V. *Alfonſo D' Eſte* III. Duke of *Ferrara*, laid hold of that favourable Conjuncture to recover the Dutchy, and was actually put in poſſeſſion thereof by the ſaid Pope.

The Duke ſtiles himſelf Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, Prince of *Carpi* and *Correggio*, and Lord of *Saxolo*, *Frignano*, and the Velley of *Garfagnano*; all which bring him in an annual Revenue of Three hundred ſixty thouſand Crowns. The Dutchy is almoſt of the ſame extent with the *Parmazan*, being about ſixty-five Miles in length and forty in breadth, full of Towns and Villages, fruitful in Corn, Wine and all ſorts of good Fruit; and laſtly, abounding with good Paſture, and great ſtore of Cattle. The Duke is Feudatory to the Emperour for Four thouſand Crowns *per Annum*.

We ſet out hence for *Mantua*, and at eleven Miles end came to *Correggio*, a ſmall Town, and Caſtle of the Duke of *Modena*. After eight Miles more we paſs'd at *Novelara*; and about eight Miles further at *Guaſtalla*, which we hurried thro' by reaſon of a great report, That the Plague, or ſome peſtilential Diſeaſe, reign'd in the Town; and croſſing the *Croſtolo* and *Po*, after ten Miles riding, we came to *Burgo Forte*, ſeven Miles ſhort of *Mantua*. *Correggio.*

The antient City of *Mantua* is very advantageouſly ſeated in the middle of a Lake, made by the River *Mintio*, and ſo well fortified by Art, that it's eſteem'd Impregnable, at leſt of difficult Acceſs, there being no other entrance but by certain Cauſeways paſſing thro' the Lake, with Draw-Bridges at both ends. The City is about four Miles in compaſs, beautify'd with ſtately Buildings, and divers fair large Streets. The Duke's Palace paſſes for the moſt Superb in *Europe*, containing Five hundred and fifty Rooms; but the principal Ornaments were carried away by the Soldiers, when the City was taken and pillag'd by the Emperour *Ferdinand*. *Mantua.*

The great Church is the deſign of *Giulio Romano*; the Roof is curiouſly gilt and azur'd, and the moſt remarkable Ornaments are divers beautiful pieces of Painting, amongſt which, we remark'd Chriſt calling S. *James* and *John* to the Apoſtleſhip, a wonderful Work of the aforeſaid *Giulio*; and S. *Anthony*, by the hand of Noble *Paulo Veroneſe*. In the Church of S. *Andrew* we admir'd a Picture of Chriſt Crucified, and the finding of Chriſt's Blood (ſaid to be kept in this Church) moſt exquiſitely repreſented by *Giulio Romano*.

They reckon here Fifty thouſand Inhabitants, eighteen Pariſhes, forty Convents of both Sexes, and eight Gates. Here are likewiſe at leaſt Five thouſand *Jews*, who have their Quarter apart, and are diſtinguiſh'd by wearing a yellow Hat-band, being oblig'd to pay very conſiderable Sums of Money to the Prince yearly, to have their freedom of Commerce and other Priviledges continued.

The Duke has an Houſe a little without the City call'd *Palazzo del Te*, chiefly noted for the fine Gardens: In it we ſaw a Room arch'd at top, and call'd *Sala de Giganti*, from certain Giants repreſented on the Walls warring with the Gods; it's ſo contriv'd by means of certain conceal'd Pipes, that if one applies his Ear to one corner of the Chamber, he hears very diſtinctly what another whiſpers in the oppoſite corner, and he that ſtands in the middle, or any other part of the ſame Chambers, hears nothing at all.

The Palace of *Marmirola* ſtands about five Miles from the City, the way that leads thither being one continued Alley, border'd on each ſide with Trees planted in a right Line, and making the fineſt Walk I ever ſaw. The Palace is no leſs rich in its Ornaments, than the Gardens are pleaſant and diverting in their Walks, artificial Water-works, and the like.

Virgil, the Prince of *Latin* Poets, and *Torquato Taſſo*, of the *Italian*, were Natives of this Territory; the former was born at *Andes*, a ſmall Village near *Mantua*, now call'd *Pitola*, and the latter in the City it ſelf.

The City of *Mantua* is ſaid to have flouriſh'd long before the Foundation of *Rome*, and been the chief of twelve *Toſcan Colonies*; after which it was ſubdued by the *Gaules*, *Romans*, *Goths* and *Lombards*; but the latter being diſpoſſeſſed by *Charlemagne*, it was ſettled on the Family of *Gonzaga* by *Sigiſmond* IV. The length of the Dutchy, from Eaſt to Weſt, is about fifty-five Miles, and its greateſt breadth hardly exceeds forty. The Land is, for the moſt part, moiſt, by reaſon of the frequent Inundations of the *Po*; but nevertheleſs very fruitful in Corn and Flax, and particularly noted for excellent Paſture, which makes amends for the meanneſs of the Wine. The Revenue of *Parma* and *Montferrat*, which likewiſe belongs to this Prince, comes not at preſent to above Three hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns *per Annum*, the Impoſitions that are laid on the Mills of this City, bringing him in yearly Thirty ſix thouſand Crowns of the ſaid Sum. Thro' the Ill-management of the late Dukes, the State is mightily indebted to the *Venetians*, and other neighbouring Princes, which keeps it ſtill Indigent, and caus'd the preſent Duke to ſell *Cazal*, the Capital City of *Montferrat*, a ſtrong and important place, to the *French*, to the great diſſatisfaction of all the *Italian* Princes, who look on't as an ill Omen to ſee that Monarch advance ſo far on this ſide of the *Alpes*.

Tho' the Duke be Feudatory to the Emperour, and oblig'd to an annual Contribution, yet he ſticks not to promote his Intereſt by adhering to the ſtrongeſt Party, which has not always had the like good effects; as it happen'd in the Year 1630, when refuſing to pay his uſual Hommage, the City of *Mantua* was ſeiz'd, pillag'd, and almoſt ruin'd by the Emperour *Ferdinand* II. and part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat* transferr'd to that of *Savoy*, by Articles of Peace. The Knights of the *Blood of Chriſt* were inſtituted in the Year 1608, by *Vincent* Duke of *Mantua*, after divers Expeditions he had made againſt the *Turks* in *Hungary*.

Verona. From hence we travell'd to *Verona*, twenty-two Miles from *Mantua*. This City lies on the River *Athеſis*, near the *Lago di Gardo*, antiently call'd *Benacus*, being about ſeven Miles in compaſs, and ſaid to contain Seventy thouſand Inhabitants; tho' I am confident they come not near that number. It's handſom and well-built, defended by three ſtrong Caſtles, ſirnam'd *The Noble*, and belongs to the Republick of *Venice*. In the *Domo*, or Cathedral, which is but a mean Structure, we ſaw the Monument of Pope *Lucius* III. and a Picture of the Aſſumption of our Lady, a ſingular Work of *Titian*.

I obſerv'd that their Vocal Muſick in Churches is principally that of Eunuchs, and the *Italians* are wonderfully taken with their Voices, tho' Strangers rarely fancy them. Poor People uſually cauſe their Chil-

dren

dren to be caſtrated for that intent, drying their Teſticles, and carefully preſerving them; for otherwiſe they are incapacitated to take Prieſts Orders. They ordain none that are maim'd or imperfect; but provided they have them in their pocket, they are well enough qualified. Eunuchs are known by their Complexion, and therefore when ſuch of them as are in Orders come to ſay Maſs in a place where they are not known, they muſt produce their dried Materials (which they purpoſely carry with them in a Box before they are permitted.

The moſt conſiderable mark of the Antiquity of this City, is the *Amphitheatre*, built in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, repair'd by the Inhabitants, and being the moſt entire now ſtanding in *Europe*: It's of an oval Figure, Three hundred and eighty foot long, and Two hundred and twenty food broad; the rows of Seats are entire, and capable of Twenty four thouſand Spectators.

This City has undergone ſeveral Changes of Government, having been ſubject to the *Gaules*, *Romans*, *Huns*, *Goths*, *Germans*, and *French*; as likewiſe to Princes of the Family of *Scaliger*, *Galeace*, and *Carrara*, but came under the *Venetian* Juriſdiction in the Year 1405. It has likewiſe been thrice ſack'd and raz'd, but ſtill rebuilt and reſtor'd to its antient Splendor and Magnificence.

Verona has produc'd ſeveral Men eminent in all ſorts of Learning, as, *Plinius Secundus*, *Cornelius Nepos*, the Poet *Catullus*, *Fracaſtorius*, *Onuphrius Panvinus*, *Paulus Æmilius*, and the incomparable Painter *Paulo Veroneſe*. Three *Roman* Emperours, *viz. Veſpaſian*, *Titus*, and *Domitian*, were alſo born in this place. Here is at preſent an Academy of *Virtuoſi*, call'd, *Philarmonici*.

We viſited *Signor Maſcardo*'s Cabinet, being a Collection of divers Rarities both Antient and Modern. Beſides ſeveral Natural Curioſities, he ſhew'd us a great variety of antient Medals, Sacrificatory Veſſels and Inſtruments, Lamps, Urns, and divers curious pieces of Painting of *Paulo Veroneſe*, and other great Maſters.

Vicenza.

From *Verona* we rode to *Vicenza*, thirty Miles further. The pleaſantneſs and plenty of the Country ſo moderated the fatigue of our Journey, that we fancied it but a ſtep, and griev'd to find our Delights ſo abruptly terminated by the ſight of the City; tho' indeed on our approach, we found ſufficient matter to exerciſe our Curioſity. This City lies on the River *Bacchillio*, and tho' it be of no great extent or ſtrength, it's well-built and populous, containing Forty thouſand Inhabitants. The moſt remarkable amongſt the publick Buildings, are, the Town-Houſe and Theatre of the Academiſts, call'd *Olympici*, built by the famous Architect *Palladius*, and deſign'd for Comedies, as alſo to Complement all Princes and Embaſſadours with Congratulatory Orations. At one end of the Town we ſaw a Triumphal Arch, erected by the ſame *Palladius*. In the Refectory of the Convent of *Madonna di Monte*, we admir'd a Picture repreſenting our Saviour at a Feaſt, a wonderful Work of *Paulo Veroneſe*.

This City is the beſt ſtock'd with Nobility and Gentry of any of its Rank in *Italy*; for they reckon Two hundred Noble Families that uſually reſide here, and are not only a great Ornament to the Town, but bring a conſiderable Benefit to the Inhabitants in general. Their chief Commerce lies in Silks, and the People are, for the moſt part, employ'd in keeping Silk-Worms, and the Manufactures thereunto belonging.

The Natives have divers Priviledges granted them by the Republick, on account of the voluntary Surrender they made of their City and Territory, after having pass'd thro' as many, and almost the same, Changes of Government with *Verona*.

Padua. From hence we proceeded on to *Padua*, eighteen Miles further, travelling still thro' a most fruitful and pleasant Country. *Padua* is about eight Miles in compass, and seated on the River *Brent* in a very plentiful Soil, whence it's proverbially said, *Bologna la grassa, ma Padoua la passa*; and the Emperour *Constantine Paleologus* us'd to say, That if he had not been fully satisfied by the Testimony of antient Fathers, that the *Terrestrial Paradise* was in some part of the East, he should have thought it to have been in this Territory. The City is esteem'd the antientest in *Italy*, and said to have been built by *Antenor*, which Opinion is, as I suppose, grounded on the following Passage of the Poet *Virgil*, who having describ'd *Antenor*'s leaving *Troy*, and sailing to *Italy*, says;

Æn. 1. *Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi, sedesq; locavit*
Teucrorum, & genti nomen dedit, armaq; fixit.

Another Argument is taken from an antient Marble Tomb, which stands near the Church of S. *Laurence*, said to be *Antenor*'s, with this Epitaph in *Latin* Verse, such as it is.

Inclitus Antenor patriam vox nisa quietem,
Transtulit huc Henetum Dardanidumq; fugas.
Expluit Euganeos, Patavinam condidit urbem,
Quem tenet hic humili marmore casa domus.

The City is well built, encompass'd with two Walls, and well Fortified, but thinly Inhabited; which is occasion'd by the frequent Tumults and Quarrels of the Scholars, who usually walk the Streets arm'd in the Night-time, and even seek Occasions of doing Mischief; insomuch, that the Inhabitants withdraw daily, and the Town is almost depopulated. This pernitious Liberty extends it self yet further; for the Natives, who are not Members of the University, are extreamly Revengeful, and nothing is more ordinary than to see Murders and Assassinations committed daily on very light Provocations; all which is encourag'd by the Easiness of the Government, and the Benefit which thence accrues to it by Confiscations of Estates and Goods.

At the Town-House we saw the Urn and Statue of *Titus Livius*, the Prince of *Roman* Historians, with this antient Inscription;

V. E.
T. LIVIVS.
LIVIAE. T.F.
QVARTAE. L.
HALIS
CONCORDIALIS
PATAVI
SIBI ET SUIS
OMNIBVS.

We

We likewiſe read the following *Latin* Verſes:

Oſſa tuumq; caput, cives tibi, maxime Livi,
Prompto animo hic omnes compoſuere tui.
Tu famam æternam Romæ patriæq; dediſti,
Huic oriens, illi fortia facta canens.
At tibi dat patria hæc, & ſi majora liceret,
Hoc totus ſtares aureus ipſe loco.

The Town-Houſe is very remarkable, the great Hall being Two hundred fifty ſix foot long, and eighty-ſix foot broad. In it are painted divers Aſtrological Figures, ſaid to be prophetical Myſteries of *Petrus Apponus*, a famous Phyſician and Philoſopher, whom *Cardanus* would have paſs for a Necromancer. We alſo ſaw the Effigies and Inſcriptions to the Honour of divers eminent Perſons that were Natives of this City.

The Church of S. *Anthony* is a majeſtick Structure, and ſtupendiouſly beautified with all ſorts of rich Ornaments. In one of the Chappels the Life of that Saint is admirably well repreſented in fine Marble; in another, we ſaw the Tomb of the famous *Gattamela*; in the Quire, we obſerv'd the curious Monument of *Alexander Contareno*, General of the *Venetians*; and in the Cloyſter of the ſtately Convent adjoyning, a Marble ſet up in memory of the Earl of *Arundel*, Lord Marſhal of *England*, on which is inſcrib'd, *Interiora Thomæ Howardi Comitis Arondeliæ: The Bowels of* Thomas Howard *Earl of* Arundel.

The Church of S. *Juſtina* is the Deſign of *Palladio*, and inferiour to few in *Italy* in the excellency of Architecture, being ſupported by four rows of large Pillars, and all paved with Marble. The High-Altar is very rich, adorn'd with *Moſaick* Work, and an elegant picture of the Aſcenſion, by *Paulo Veroneſe*. The Seats in the Quire are curiouſly wrought with divers Hiſtories of the Old and New *Teſtament*, and over the Abbot's Seat is the famous Picture of the Martyrdom of S. *Juſtina*, by the aforeſaid *Paulo Veroneſe*. They likewiſe ſhew'd us here the Tombs of S. *Luke* the Evangeliſt, and S. *Matthias*. The Convent, which is an Abby of *Benedictines*, is not inferiour to the Church in Beauty, being built on the Ruins of the antient Temple of *Concord*, and eſteem'd one of the faireſt in *Italy*.

The picture of a *Dead Chriſt*, in the Church of S. *Maria in Varzo*, is an admirable Work of *Baſſano*.

The Univerſity was founded by *Charlemagne*. The publick Schools are an handſome ſquare Structure, environ'd with *Portico's*, ſupported by large Pillars; on the Front whereof are the two following Inſcriptions:

Gymnaſium omnium Diſciplinarum, Princ. Paſch. Citonia, Præſidibus Joanne Superantio & Frederico Sanuto, Reformatoribus Joan. F. Priolo, Proc. Zacharia Contarino, Leonardo Donato, inſtauratum Ann. 1591.

The other is an Exhortation to Students.

> *Sic ingredere, ut teipſo quotidie Doctior; Sic egredere, ut indies patriæ, Chriſtianæq; Reip. utilior evadas. Ita demum Gymnaſium ſe feliciter ornatum exiſtimabit. Joan. Cornelius Prætor & Anton. Priolus Præfectus, &c.*

The *Anatomy-Theatre* is ſo well contriv'd, that a thouſand Perſons may conveniently ſit and ſee a Diſſection without incommoding one another. The Prefect of the *Phyſick Garden* has an annual Stipend from the Republick to keep it in repair, and inſtruct Students in the knowledge of Vegitables; *Proſper Alpinus* and *Veſlingius* were Prefects of this Garden. This Univerſity, which was heretofore eſteem'd a ſecond *Athens*, and famous for the frequency of Scholars who came hither to ſtudy from the remoteſt parts of *Europe*, is at preſent much decay'd thro' the Bigottry of the Profeſſors, who are ſo ſtrangely wedded to the Old Learning of the Schools, that nothing goes down with them but *Ariſtotle* and *Galen*, and all Modern Diſcoveries and Attempts towards the Advancement of Arts and Sciences, paſs with them for uſeleſs Novelties and meer Whimſies. We convers'd with ſome of the Profeſſors of Phyſick, who were ſo abſur'd as to impugn the Circulation of the Blood, which one would have thought no Man of Common-Senſe, how lightly ſoever vers'd in Anatomy, ſhould have been weak enough to deny. The moſt eminent amongſt the Profeſſors at preſent, are, *Patinus*, a skilful Antiquary; *Stephanus de Angelis*, and *Geminianus Montanarus*, Mathematicians: The latter approves of the *Copernican Syſteme*, and own'd, when we went to pay him our Reſpects, that divers *Phænomena* in Aſtronomy could not be ſolv'd, at leaſt with ſo much eaſe and exactneſs, by any other yet extant. 'Tis the Church which obliges them to keep up the antient Learning, and to oppoſe the modern; but this only reaches publick Profeſſors; others are at Liberty, tho' cenſur'd, if they chance to ſtep out of the common Road.

This City is particularly fam'd for the Birth of *Titus Livius* the Hiſtorian, *Arontius Stella* and *Valerius Flaccus*, Excellent Poets, *Paulus* and *Apponius*, Lawyers, Cardinal *Zabarella*, and *Titian* an Imcomparable Painter. Here are at preſent two Societies of *Vertuoſi*, *viz.* the *Ricoverati* and *Inflammati*.

Padua, with its Territory of One hundred and eighty Miles in Circuit, was of ſo conſiderable importance in the time of the *Roman* Republick, that the *Senate* was often ſupply'd thence with Men and Money on all Urgent Occaſions; and on that account the Citizens of *Padua* had their Suffrages in the Election of Magiſtrates for the City of *Rome*. After the *Roman* Empire began to decline, it was firſt ruin'd by *Attila*, then by the *Lombards*, and laſtly burnt by *Barbaroſſa*. Under the Emperour *Otho* I. it was made a Common-wealth, and Govern'd by their own Magiſtrates 'till the *Carrareſi* and *Baſſani* Uſurp'd the Goverment, who were after ſome time Diſpoſſeſſ'd by the Tyrant *Ezzelin*. Not long after the *Carrareſi* got it again, and continued Maſters 'till the Year 1402, when it was either ſeiz'd by, or voluntarily given up to, the *Venetians*.

From

From *Padua* we went by Boat down the River *Brent*, and were entertain'd with the agreeable proſpect of divers ſtately Palaces and pleaſant Gardens, which lie on both ſides of the River, and belong to the Noble *Venetians*, where they uſually paſs away the heats of the Summer Months. From the Mouth of the River we paſs'd into the *Adriatick* Sea, and at five Miles end arriv'd at *Venice*.

Venice.

The City *Venice* ſtands in the Sea, at leaſt five Miles from any firm Land, and is built upon Seventy ſmall Iſlands which are joyn'd by a multitude of Bridges. the Channels which ſeperate them are very commodious for paſſing by Boat to all parts of the City, to which purpoſe here are twelve or fourteen Thouſand *Gondola's*, or ſmall Boats, continually plying on the water to carry People and Goods from one place to another, there being neither Coach, Cart, nor ſo much as an Horſe uſed, or ſeen, in the whole City. The Town is about eight Miles in compaſs, and fortified by its Situation in the middle of divers Flats and Shallows which render it Inacceſſable, and abundantly ſupply the defect of Walls and Ramparts, of which it had never any; whence its Emblematically repreſented by a Pearl floating in its open Shell on the top of the Waves, with this Motto, *mediâ inſuperabilis undâ*. On that ſide which looks toward the *Gulf* 'tis defended againſt the Impetuoſity of the Sea by a great Bank of Earth near fifty Miles long, and five Miles diſtant from the City, call'd *Lido*, which has but two Inlets capable of Large Veſſels, viz. *Malomocco* and *Lio*, which are defended by ſtrong Forts, and requiring an expert Pilot to bring in Ships of any conſiderable Burthen. 'Tho the City be built upon Piles, like *Amſterdam*, yet the Houſes are as tall and mageſtick as if their Foundation was laid upon a Rock; the Palaces and Convents are as numerous and ſtately as in the moſt Superb City of *Italy*, and ſhew that its not unfitly ſtil'd *Venetia la ricca*, *Venice* the Rich. In a word, it may be juſtly rank'd amongſt the Wonders of Chriſtendom, and I cannot paint it in more lively colours than the Poet *Sannazarius* has done in the following *Epigram*, who is ſaid to have been recompens'd by the *Senate*, with an Hundred *Piſtols* for each Verſe; a worthy Example of Generoſity; and were Merit always thus encourag'd 'twould hinder a great many good Talents from being buried, and for ever loſt to the publick: 'Tis ſeen on the *Rialto* in theſe words.

Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem, & toti ponere jura mari:
Nunc mihi Tarpeas quantumvis, Jubiter, arces,
Objice, & illa tui mœnia Martis, att.
Si Pelago Tibrim præfers, urbem aſpice utramq;
Illam homines dices, hanc poſuiſſe Deos.

Amongſt the publick Buildings, the Church of S. *Mark* is the moſt conſiderable, being Beautified with great variety of rich Ornaments, and ſupported by thirty ſix Marble Pillars, each of three foot Diameter. The Roof and Pavement are curiouſly wrought with Moſaick Work, by *Succhati* and *Riccio*; repreſenting divers Prophecies of *Abbot Joachim*; and the High Altar is a very ſumptuous piece, behind which they ſhew'd ſeveral antient *Greek Portraits*, enrich'd with Jewels of a great value. We ſaw likewiſe here a Red Stone on which Pope *Alexander* III. trod

on the Emperour *Frederick Barbaroſſa*'s Neck, on which is engraven theſe words; *Super Aſpidem & Baſiliſcum ambulabis.* In the Chappel of S. *John* is another Stone, on which, they ſay, that Saint was Beheaded. Five Doors of this Church are of Braſs, and over the greateſt ſtand the four Horſes of *Corinthian Braſs*, the Work of the Famous Greek Sculptor *Lyſippus*, and preſented to the Emperour *Nero* by *Tyridates* King of *Armenia*; the *Venetians* brought them from *Conſtantinople*, when they made themſelves Maſters of that City. This Church ſerves only for a Chappel to the *Doge's* Palace, and yet is much richer, and far more frequented than the Patriarchal Church it ſelf. It's Architecture is indeed, Ancient, and of the *Greek* faſhion, but excellent in it's Kind, and moſt ſumptuouſly adorn'd, beyond our expectataion.

From the Church we were led to the *Treaſury*, and as we entred, we ſaw over the door S. *Dominick* and S. *Francis*, ſaid to have been repreſented by *Abbot Joachim* long before they were born. The Immenſe Riches which are here kept, are, indeed, ſuprizing, amongſt which we particularly noted divers *Crowns* of Gold, thick ſet with Precious Stones; *Armour* of beaten Gold, enrich'd with Jewels of great value; The *Ducal Crown* cover'd with large Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Saphyrs, and the like; The great *Carbuncle* which the *Doge* wears in his Crown on great Feſtivals, valued at Two hundred thouſand Crowns; Candleſticks, Croſſes, and ſeveral Veſſels of Gold and Silver adorn'd with precious Stones; Veſſels of entire Emeralds, Granats, Agat, and Chriſtal of an Ineſtimable value; Four *Carbuncles*, the leaſt weighing ſix Ounces; a Saphyr of ten Ounces; a S. *Jerom* in curious Moſaick Work; a Mitre with a great *Carbuncle* at the top, which belong'd to *Conſtantine*; two Unicorns Horns, one of a reddiſh colour, and the other white; cover'd with *Greek* and *Armenian* Characters; The Goſpel of S. *Mark*, ſaid to have been written by his own hand; an Antient *Miſſal* adorn'd with precious Stones, and ſaid to have been brought from S. *Sophia*'s Church at *Conſtantinople*; with divers other Curioſities, which, for brevities ſake, I omit.

From the Treaſury we went to the Tower of the Church, which has no Stairs, but a Spiral Aſcent to the very top, where there ſtands an Angel of eight foot in heighth, gilt with Gold, and turning with the Wind like a Weather-Cock. From hence we had a moſt delectable proſpect, not only of this Beautiful City and the Adjacent Iſlands, but likewiſe of part of *Lumbardy*, the Mountains of *Iſiria*, and *Carniola*, and divers Rivers that diſcharge themſelves into the *Gulf*. The Clock is a very extraordinary Work, repreſenting the three Wiſe Men following the Star to *Bethlehem*, who paſſing before the new born Saviour of the World, and worſhiping him, return by another way. In a word, this Church is altogether amazing; for tho' the Architecture be for the moſt part old *Gothiſh* Work, it's ſo Stupendiouſly adorn'd with Sculpture, Gilding, Paintings, and other Sumptuous Ornaments of the principal Maſters of theſe latter Ages, that nothing can exceed it. The Republick has very plentifully contributed towards its Embelliſhment, and is continually making ſome addition, that in a ſhort time it will be the Richeſt Church in Chriſtendom, if it be not ſo already.

From the Church we went to the Duke's *Palace*, which if the three other ſides were equal in Beauty to the Front, would be the moſt Majeſtick Edifice in *Europe*. It has been four or five ſeveral times burnt

to

to the ground, but ſtill rebuilt, and is at preſent cover'd with Braſs, and Beautified with a multitude of Marble Pillars, Statues, Paintings, and other Rich Ornaments. In the firſt Room we ſaw an elegant Work of the Great *Titian*, repreſenting *Faith* on the Clouds, with S. *Mark*, and an arm'd *Doge* Kneeling, the Roof being incomparably well painted by *Tintoret*. In the Chamber of the *College* we remark'd *Jupiter darting Thunder-bolts*, painted on the Roof by *Paulo Veroneſe*, and divers admirable Pieces of *Tintoret*. Over the Chappel door behind the *College* we obſerv'd *Chriſt* riſen from the dead, a rare Work of *Tintoret*; and within *Chriſt* at *Emaus*, a Maſter-piece of *Titian*. In another Chamber we ſaw a Deſcription of all the Cities the *Venetians* poſſeſs on the *Terra firma*, and eleven fair Statues of Emperors. The Chamber of the *Great Council* is One hundred and fifty foot long, and ſeventy three foot broad, where the Senators deliberate on the moſt Important Affairs of State; in it *Tintoret* and *Paulo Veroneſe* have exerciſ'd their extraordinary Talents to the Aſtoniſhment of all Spectators. The principal Pieces are the Battles and Victories of the *Venetians*; the taking *Conſtantinople*; their Wars with the State of *Genoa*; the Portraits of the Princes of this Republick; the Hiſtory of Pope *Alexander* III. and *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; the repreſentation of *Paradiſe*, being a wonderful Work of *Tintoret*, and eſteem'd the beſt Picture in *Venice*. In the Chamber of Arms or *di Conſiglio de Dieci* are kept Arms of all ſorts for 1500 Men for the ſecurity of the *Doge* and *Senate*, in caſe there ſhould be a Mutiny in the City. We likewiſe ſaw here a kind of Braſs Box or Coffer, call'd the *Devil's Organs*, containing divers Piſtol-Barrels, ſo diſpos'd, that being charg'd they Kill him that opens the Box, and all the ſtanders by; a Pocket-Book with a Piſtol included, which diſcharges on him that opens it (both theſe having been inventions of the *Italians* to revenge themſelves of their Enemies); a Braſs-Machine to light a great quantity of Matches on a ſuddain; the Armour of divers great Generals, who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves at the Siege of *Jeruſalem*; the Helmet of *Attila* King of the *Huns*; the Sword and *Armour* of *Scanderbeg*, *Gattamela*, *Henry* IV. of *France*, and of a Child of ten Years old found dead in a Battle againſt the *Turks*; ſeveral *Halbards*, *Swords*, and *Daggers*, with Piſtol and Gun-Barrels included; divers *Swords* cover'd with precious Stones; a great *Ship-Lanthorn* of Rock Chriſtal, valued at One hundred thouſand Crowns; an antient *Lamp* ſaid to have been found in *Antenor's* Tomb at *Padua* burning with Incumbuſtible Oyl. The Painting in *Chiaro-Scuro*, the Square of *Juno*, and the Naked Figures painted in an Oval are the Works of *Paulo Veroneſe*; and the Portrait of S. *Juſtina* is by the excellent pencil of *Titian*. We ſaw likewiſe here a *Standard* made of an *Horſe's Tail*, ſuch as the *Turks* uſe; *Adam* and *Eve* carv'd in Wood by *Albert Durer*; divers fair Statues; and, in fine, an incredible number of ſuch like Curioſities, that 'twould require a whole Volume to deſcribe them all at large, and far exceed the bounds of my intended Brevity.

We went next to the *Piazza* of St. *Mark*, which is encompaſs'd with ſtately uniform Buildings, beautified with Marble *Portico's*, *Baſs-reliefs*, and other curious Works. In the middle of the place are erected three Maſts of Ships to diſplay the Standards of the Republick on all ſolemn Feſtivals; and at the end next the Sea ſtand two great Marble Pillars of one

entire piece; on one of which is the Statue of *S. Theodore*, and on the other S. *Mark*'s Lion, repreſenting the Patrons of the City. Theſe Pillars were brought from *Conſtantinople*, and erected by the famous Architect *Beratterius*, who ask'd no other recompence of the Senate for his pains, but that *Mountebanks* might have liberty to ſell their Trumpery under them, and that *Dice* and *Cards-playing* might be priviledg'd there, tho' forbidden in all other parts of the City; which being accordingly granted, all the cheats and raſcallity of the people have ever ſince claim'd, and us'd that freedom; inſomuch, that the ground, ſeveral paces from the Pillars, is cover'd with pieces of *Cards*, as thick as it uſually is elſewhere with leaves in *Autumn*. This place ſerves likewiſe for an Exchange, where the Merchants meet daily; and where the Senators keep their *Broglio* or Conference twice a day before they go to the Palace, debating ſeveral affairs of State in the *Portico's*, at the upper end of the *Piazza*, all other perſons being oblig'd to keep at a diſtance during that time. We alſo obſerv'd here four Marble Statues, which are ſaid to repreſent as many Merchants, who trading on one common Stock had gain'd very conſiderably, and at length poyſon'd one another for the ſake of the Wealth, each of them coveting the whole, and ſtriving to rid himſelf of his Partners.

The great *Library* ſtands near the Palace. In the firſt Room we ſaw divers *Statutes*, *Heads*, and *Baſs relief*, repreſenting the Sacrifices of the Antients; the *Library* is very ſpacious, and remarkable for a conſiderable Collection of *Greek Manuſcripts*, and ſeveral Elegant Pieces of Painting of *Titian*, *Tintoret*, *Paulo*, and Old *Palma*.

The Arſenal is about two Miles in compaſs, and at a diſtance looks more like a City than one publick Building. Here are near two thouſand Men continually at work on Braſs, Iron, Wood, Cordage, Canvas, Gun-powder, and whatſoever elſe is neceſſary for fitting out a Fleet, or ſetting on foot a Land-Army. The Stores are ſtill Immenſe, notwithſtanding what has been lately taken thence to furniſh their Troops in the *Morea*, and elſewhere; that it may juſtly be eſteem'd the greateſt Magazine in *Europe*. In three or four Rooms we ſaw Arms for Fifty thouſand Men, and Sixty Gallies, which are very carefully look'd to, and kept in good order. Amongſt divers Curioſities we took ſpecial notice of theſe following, *viz.* 1. The Armour of *Scanderbeg*, the Duke of *Bergamo*, and *Sebaſtian Zani*. 2. Divers *Standards* taken from the Turks in the Battle of *Lepanto*, and elſewhere. 3. Some antient *Baliſta* us'd in Seiges before the invention of Guns. 4. The Armour and Arms of *Bajamonte Tiepoli* and his Complices. 5. An antient Croſs-bow to ſhoot Iron Arrows of a yard long. 6. The Lanthorn of *Don John* of *Auſtria's* Ship at the Battle of *Lepanto*. 7. A large Cannon-bullet with four Irons, like Bagonets, which are ſhut up into it when it's put into the Gun, and open again of themſelves aſſoon as it's diſcharg'd, and cut all they meet; on which account they are of great uſe in Sea-fights to ſpoil the rigging and diſable Ships. 8. Antient *Armour* of Leather, which is proof againſt a Sword. 9. *Armour* antiently us'd to defend Horſes in battle. 10. A Cannon made of Leather. 11. and laſtly, divers ſorts of antient *Pikes*, *Halbards*, and other warlike Inſtruments and Weapons not now in uſe. Here is likewiſe kept the *Bucentoro* on which the *Doge* eſpouſeth the Sea on Aſcenſion day. It's a

Galley

Galley all Gilt without and within, and adorn'd with ſeveral *Pillars*, *Statues*, and *Baſs-reliefs* curiouſly wrought. The Ceremony is as followeth: The *Doge* being plac'd on a Tribunal in the Poop of the Galley, with the Pope's *Nuncio* and *Patriarch* of *Venice*, and the Senators on the Seats, which run thro' the whole length of the Veſſel, they are row'd out a League into the Sea, accompanied with a multitude of other Boats fill'd with People of all Ranks, the Noiſe of Cannon on all ſides of the City, and divers ſorts of Muſick playing all the way: When they come to the uſual place, the *Doge*, caſting a Gold-Ring over board, ſaith, *Deſponſamus te, mare, in ſignum perpetui Dominii*; I eſpouſe thee, Oh! Sea, in token of perpetual Dominion. This being done, they return to S. *Nicola in Lido*, and, having heard Maſs, go back to the Palace from whence they ſet out. This Solemnity was inſtituted by Pope *Alexander* III who flying to *Venice*, during the Troubles of *Italy*, and meeting Duke *Zani* returning in Triumph from a glorious Victory he had gain'd at Sea againſt *Otho*, *Frederick Barbaroſſa*'s Son, took a Ring from his Finger and gave it the ſaid Duke as a Mark of his Gratitude, inveſting him and his Succeſſors with the Dominion of the Sea, and inſtituting this Ceremony in memory of ſo ſignal an Action.

In the Church of S. *John* and *Paul*, we ſaw a fine Altar, and the ſtately Monument of *Leonardo Lauredano*. On our Left hand, as we entred, we admir'd a Picture of S. *Peter* the Martyr, a fair piece of *Titian*; and in the Chappel of the *Roſary* another Square, repreſenting the Crucifixion of our Saviour, by *Tintoret*. The Chappel of S. *Hyacinth* is one of the moſt beautiful in *Italy*, where we ſaw the Life of that Saint exquiſitely painted by *Baſſano* and *Palma*, with a Square ſhewing the Martyrdom of S. *John* and *Paul*, which is a Maſterpiece of *Titian*. The Convent adjoyning is amazing, as well for the Beauty of its Architecture, as the Majeſty and Commodiouſneſs of the Apartments. In the Piazza before this Church ſtands the *Statua Equeſtris*, in gilt Braſs, of *Bartholomeo Coglione*, erected by Order of the Senate, in memory of the Service he had done the Republick.

In the Jeſuites Church we obſerv'd the Sepulchre of S. *Barbara*, and divers curious pieces of Painting, of which the faireſt are, the Aſſumption and Decollation of S. *John* Baptiſt, by *Palma*; the Nativity, by *Tintoret*; and the Martyrdom of S. *Laurence*, by *Titian*.

At S. *Salvatore* we ſaw the Monuments of divers Dukes of *Venice*, with a Picture of the Tranſfiguration, and another of the Annunciation, elegant pieces of the great *Titian*.

In the Church of S. *Anne* ſtands the Superb Monument of Duke *Grimano*, of a marvellous Workmanſhip, being adorn'd with curious Statues, Pillars, and Baſs-reliefs of Marble and Braſs, with a very lively Repreſentation of all the memorable Actions of that great Man.

Madonna di Salute is a Church built by the Senate in the Plague time, and conſiderable for its modern Architecture and rich Ornaments, the Roof being all painted by *Titian*.

In the Church of S. *Apoſtoli*, at the right ſide of the great Altar, is a ſingular Work of *Paulo Veroneſe*, repreſenting the *Manna* in the Deſart; and at another Altar is a Picture of *Judith*, by old *Palma*.

At the *Conventuali* they ſhew'd us the two famous Works of *Titian*, *viz.* the Conception and Aſſumption of the Virgin.

The Church and School of S. *Roch* are particularly eſteem'd for curious Paintings. The Square of S. *Martin* in the Church, and four Evangeliſts in the great Chappel, are by *Pordenone*; our Saviour carrying his Croſs, is of *Titian*; and his Curing the Sick, is of *Tintoret*. The School of S. *Roch* is fill'd with many of *Tintoret*'s Works, but the moſt charming piece is that of the Crucifixion of our Saviour, which is the Maſter-piece of that Author.

In S. *Luke*'s Church we remark'd the Tomb of *Pietro Aretino*, a *Tuſcan* Poet, famous for his Satyrical Rhimes, and courted in his Life-time by the greateſt Princes in *Europe*. His Talent lay in a pleaſant kind of Drollery, and moſt crown'd Heads were the Subject of his facetious Conceits. He was eſteem'd an Atheiſt, and ſaid to have gloried in having ſpoken Ill of all but God, whom he ſpar'd, not out of Fear or Affection, but meerly becauſe he knew him not. The following Epitaph is of the ſame Stamp, and ſaid to have been compos'd by himſelf.

Qui giace l' Aretino poeta Toſco
Chi diſſe mal d' Ognuno fuor che di Dio,
Scuſandoſi col dir' jo n'ol conoſco.

Another renders it in *Latin* thus;

Hic jacet ille Canis qui peſſimus ivit in omnes,
Uno dempto, quem non noverat ille, Deo.

The Bridge of *Rialto*, over the great Channel, is one of the greateſt Curioſities in *Venice*, being built upon Six thouſand Piles, and ſaid to have coſt the Senate Two hundred and fifty thouſand Crowns. It's but one Arch of Marble, about forty paces long, and divided into three Streets by two rows of Houſes, with three Aſcents on each ſide, anſwering to the Streets, the middle ones being of ſixty-ſix Steps, and thoſe on each ſide of One hundred forty five.

We ſaw divers ſtately Palaces of Noble *Venetians*, and in the Court of that of *Signor Erizzoe*, amongſt many antient Inſcriptions, we obſerved two in *Greek* Capitals. The firſt is an Epigram on the Poet *Anacreon*'s Statue, in theſe words:

ΘΑΣΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑ ΤΟΥΤΟΝ Ω ΞΕΝΕ,
ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΕ ΚΑΙ ΛΕΓ ΕΠΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΟΙΚΟΝ ΕΛΘΗΣ
ΑΝΑΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΙΚΟΝ ΕΙΔΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΕΩ
ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣΘΕΙΤΙ ΠΕΡΙΣΣΕΟΝ ΩΔΟΠΟΙΩΝ
ΠΡΟΣΘΕΙΣ ΔΕΧΩΤΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΝΕΟΙΣ ΛΔΕΤΟ
ΕΡΕΙΣ ΑΤΡΕΚΕΩΣ ΟΛΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΑ

That is, *View this Statue, O Stranger, and when thou art got home, ſay, I have ſeen* Anacreon's *Portrait at* Troy; *a Man who held the firſt Rank amongſt Poets; to which if thou addeſt his familiar converſing with Youth, thou'lt deſcribe the whole Man.* You may find this Inſcription amongſt the Epigrams of *Theocritus Syracuſius*.

The ſecond is the Epitaph of *Diogenes* the *Cynick*, with his Dog repreſented on the Stone. It runs thus:

ΕΙΠΕ ΚΤΩΝ ΤΙΝΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΕΦΕΣΤΩΣ ΣΗΜΑ
ΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΝΟΣ ΑΛΛΑ ΤΙΣ ΗΝ ΟΥΤΟΣ
ΑΝΗΡ Ο ΚΤΩΝ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΓΕΝΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ
ΣΙΝΩΠΕΥΣ ΟΣ ΠΙΘΟΝ ΟΙΚΕΙ ΚΑΙ
ΜΑΛΑ ΝΥΝ ΔΕ ΘΑΝΩΝ ΑΣΤΕΡΑΣ ΟΙΚΟΝ ΕΧΕΙ

This is a Dialogue between a Stranger and the Dog, in theſe terms. Str. *Tell me, Dog, whoſe Tomb thou keep'ſt?* D. The *Dog's*. Str. *But what was that Man, O Dog?* D. Diogenes Str. *Of what Country?* D. Of *Sinope*; 'tis he who dwelt in an Hogſhead, and now lives amongſt the Stars.

Having view'd what was moſt remarkable in the City, we went by Water to *Murano*, a ſmall Iſland about a Mile off, and ſo fill'd with Palaces, Churches, Convents, and other ſtately Buildings, that it's ſtil'd *Another Venice*. The *Dominican* Convent is one of the principal Ornaments of the place; and the Glaſs-Houſes are no leſs remarkable, from whence all the fineſt Drinking Glaſſes and Looking-Glaſſes are ſent into all parts of *Europe*, in ſuch prodigious quantities, that ('tis ſaid) they ſend hence three or four hundred thouſand Crowns worth every Year.

We went likewiſe to *la Giudecca*, another Iſland lying about half a Mile from *Venice*; and ſo call'd from the *Jews* who formerly inhabited it. It's about two Miles in circuit, and fill'd with great Houſes and Gardens; where the Noble *Venetians* ſpend part of the Summer, and go every now and then to recreate themſelves. In it ſtands the Church of *Redentore*, ſerv'd by *Capucins*; but built by the Senate after the City had been grievouſly afflicted with the Plague, as appears by the Inſcription over the Door: *Chriſto Redemptori, Civitate gravi peſtilentiâ liberatâ, Senatus ex voto.* The Architecture is exceeding ſtately and uniform; and the Chappels within are adorn'd with plenty of Marble and divers curious Paintings, amongſt which we principally remark'd

the *Aſcention of our Saviour*, the *Jews ſcourging him at a Pillar*, his *Nativity*, and the *Aſſumption of the B. Virgin*; four ſingular Works of *Baſſano*. Here is alſo a *Virgin with Chriſt*, by great *Titian*.

We likewiſe viſited the Iſle of S. *Giorgio Maggiore*, ſo call'd from a Church dedicated to that Saint, and belonging to the *Benedictin Monks*. The Convent is one of the moſt ſtately in all *Italy*, which, with the Church (a noble Deſign of the famous Architect *Palladius*) and Gardens, takes up the whole Iſland. The Braſs and Marble Statues, Pillars, Paintings, and other rich Ornaments of this Church, are the ſtupendious Performances of the moſt expert Artificers, and juſtly rank'd amongſt the choiceſt Pieces of modern Work in *Chriſtendom*. In the Chappel of S. *Pantaleon*, we ſaw an Altar-Pillar with a fair Crucifix form'd by the Veins of the Marble; and an Altar-Stone, on which are imprinted divers Figures of Birds, a Death's Head, and a Boar's Head, all natural, and as lively repreſented as if they had been done by Art. The beautiful Picture of the *Nativity of our Saviour*, is of *Baſſano*. The *Martyrdom of S.* Stephen, the *Reſurrection*, *Laſt Supper*, the *Manna in the Deſart*, the *Crowning of the B. Virgin*, and the *taking Chriſt from the Croſs*, are exquiſite Pieces of *Tintoret*. The Steps which aſcend to the Convent are beautified with the Statues of *Prudence*, *Juſtice*, and a *Woman* with a Man and a Lion under her Feet. The Rooms are ſpacious and ſplendid, eſpecially the Dormitory, Library, Apothecaries Shop, and Refectory; in the latter of which we admired the no leſs wonderful than famous Picture of the *Marriage of* Cana *in* Galilee, an incomparable Work of *Paulo Veroneſe*, of which the People uſe to ſay, *That whoever comes to* Venice *and ſees it not, has ſeen nothing; and he who ſees it and admires it not, has left his Senſes behind him.*

Tho' the Trade of this City be much decay'd of late, by reaſon of their long Wars and expenſive Expeditions againſt the *Turk*; yet, notwithſtanding, the Riches of the place in general are immenſe, and thoſe of particular Perſons ſo very great, that twelve Citizens contributed five Millions of Crowns towards the late *Turkiſh* Wars, to be enregiſtred amongſt the Nobility. The chief Commodities of *Venice* are Glaſſes, Soap, Silks, Paper, Point, Treacle, and Turpentine. The beſt Treacle is ſaid to be made here, from whence it takes its denomination of *Venice Treacle*; and, indeed, the Ingredients, eſpecially the Vegitables, are much better in theſe hot Countries than elſewhere, as we obſerv'd in Sallet Herbs, which we found far more guſtful and delicious in *Italy* than on our ſide of the *Alpes*. Moreover, 'tis evident, that in the Northern Parts of the World, the moiſtneſs and coldneſs of the Air ſo dilutes and weakens the active Principles of all Natural Bodies, that 'tis impoſſible they ſhould be ſo efficacious as in hotter Climates, where the more powerful Beams of the Sun do not only diſſipate the ſuperfluous Humidity, but actuate and exalt the vigorous Parts to the higheſt degree of Purity and Subtility.

Here's an Academy of *Virtuoſi*, call'd *Incogniti*.

Of the Republick of Venice *in general.*

THE Republick of *Venice* is of near Thirteen Hundred Years ſtanding, and the only Independent State in *Italy*, the reſt being Feudatory either to the Emperour or Pope. The City

was

was built by the Inhabitants of *Aquileia* and *Padua*, who with divers other poor People fled hither in the Year 420, to ſecure themſelves againſt the inhumane Cruelty of the *Huns*, who at that time had deſtroy'd, and even depopulated the greateſt part of the Country. At their firſt ſettling here, they built ſmall Huts on the Sands to ſhelter themſelves, and follow'd the Trade of Fiſhing; but multiplying by degrees, and beginning to ſettle a ſmall Commerce with their Neighbours of the *Terra firma*, they built themſelves Houſes, and qualify'd the moſt judicious and valorous amongſt them with the Title and Authority of *Conſuls* and *Tribuns*, for the better Government of their new-erected Colony. In proceſs of time, finding ſome inconvenience or defect in that Form, they elected a Duke or Head of the Senate, which fundamental Conſtitution has continu'd to this very Day, without any conſiderable change, notwithſtanding the Cloſe-practices of divers Princes, and other ambitious Perſons, who have often endeavour'd its Subverſion. Their Arms have been ſo very ſucceſsful, that they have not only ſtood out againſt the whole force of the *Ottoman* Empire, and divers other powerful Princes, but likewiſe enlarg'd their Dominions in almoſt all Ages ſince they begun their Government, to the great Prejudice of their Neighbours.

The Government is purely Ariſtocratical, and adminiſtred by a *Doge* or Duke, and five Members, *viz.* the Great Council, the Council of Ten, the Senate, the Signory, and the College; who make and abrogate Laws, deliberate on Matters of Peace, War, Alliances, and in fine, on all the moſt important Affairs of State; which they perform with ſo much Caution and Prudence, that they have got the Reputation of being a Body Politick, the beſt eſtabliſh'd in their Conſtitutions, and qualified for great and weighty Affairs, of any in the whole Univerſe.

The Great Council is the principal Member, and, indeed, the *primum mobile* of the Government, from whence all the others derive their Authority. It's compoſed of all the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the City, who have compleated Five and Twenty Years of Age, the number of whom is ſeldom leſs than Two Thouſand Five Hundred; and theſe are not admitted but upon Proof by Oath, of their Age, Quality, and Legitimacy, which capacitates them to ſit and act as Counſellors. In this Council, which is uſually held every Sunday, the *Doge* and principal Magiſtrates and Officers of the Republick are elected.

The Council of Ten was eſtabliſh'd in the Year 1310, to chaſtiſe the Seditious, and ſuppreſs Sectaries; but at preſent their Authority is much augmented, and they have the Command of ſeveral Gallies, the Care of the Artillery, and Inſpection of the Land and Naval Forces, from whom there is no appeal.

The Council of *Pregadi*, or *Senate*, is made up of One hundred and twenty Perſons, amongſt whom the *Doge* has but one Vote. In it are debated the moſt important Affairs of State, as thoſe of Peace, War, foreign Treaties, Alliances, levying Money, eſtabliſhing Laws, and the like. They have likewiſe the Election of ſeveral Officers.

The Signory is compoſed of the Duke and ſix Counſellors, who give Audience to Embaſſadors, grant divers Priviledges, and have their place in all the other Councils, ſo that nothing can be done without them.

The College conſiſts of ſix *Savi Grandi*, five *Savi di Terra firma*, five *Savi di Mare*, three Heads of the *Quaranta Criminali*, and the *Signory*,

who have the Management of Embaſſies and foreign Correſpondences, granting Commiſſions; and the Inſpection into, and determining of all Sea and Land Affairs: But all Buſineſs receives not here a definitive Sentence, but divers Matters are ſent to be handled by other Magiſtrates, to whom they belong.

The Duke or (as they corruptly call him) *Doge*, is the Sovereign Magiſtrate, elected by the Senate for Life; but, in reality, the Dignity is meerly titular, for he can do nothing without the conſent of the Counſellors, tho' all publick Acts and Decrees are ſet out in his name, and all the Money bears his Inſcription. Beſides, the Republick always ſuſpects him; and to hinder any Attempt he might make on the Government, to render himſelf abſolute, they have lain ſo many Reſtraints on him, that, in truth, he's rather a Priſoner of State than a free Prince. He is not permitted to go out of the Palace but on Solemn Days, when he's accompany'd by the Senators; at other times, he muſt have a particular Licenſe from the Senate for ſo doing. He cannot entertain Strangers in his Family without leave, nor ſo much as read the Letters of foreign Princes, which are addreſſed to him, but in the preſence of the College. He is uſually elected out of the Procurators of S. *Mark*, which is a Dignity to which the chief amongſt the Nobility aſpire; they are commonly Men of a ſolid Judgment, and ſuch as have ſerv'd the State in ſeveral Embaſſies, and other publick Employments, their Buſineſs being to take care of the Church, Treaſure, and Revenues of St. *Mark*.

'Tis true, *Moriſini*, the preſent *Doge*, has ſerv'd the State ſo long and ſo faithfully, that they have no reaſon to ſuſpect him; and on that account they leave divers things to his prudent Conduct, which they durſt not intruſt their former *Doges* withal. He has headed the Army as well ſince as before his Election; for though *Cornaro* has reaſon to be skill'd in Military Affairs, they think him not ſo well qualified for that Poſt. His long Experience has gain'd him a great Reputation, having commanded at the Siege of *Candia*, reduc'd the *Morea*, and ſignalized himſelf in divers great Enterprizes.

The Elections of all Magiſtrates are made by *Balloting* or drawing *Lots*, which is a very impartial way, but withal tedious, and therefore I refer the Reader to ſuch as inſiſt on it more at large. But be pleaſed to note, that the Doge has two Votes in the Senate, and but one elſewhere.

The *Venetians* poſſeſs fourteen Provinces in *Italy*, with a conſiderable part of *Dalmatia*, the Iſles of *Zant*, *Corfu*, and *Cephalonia* in the *Gulf*, and their late Conqueſts in the *Morea*. The ordinary Revenue of the Republick amounts to about a Million and half *Sterl. per Annum*, beſides ſuch extraordinary Supplies as they levy on all urgent Occaſions. Their ſtanding Forces are about One hundred thouſand Men; but they could ſet a far greater Army on foot, if occaſion required it. The Service of this State was formerly of great Repute, and Strangers flock'd thither as to a School, where the profeſſion of Arms was taught in its greateſt Perfection; but at preſent the Soldiers are ill paid, and being once liſted, are kept Slaves all their Life-time, eſpecially ſuch as are ſent into *Dalmatia*, or the *Venetian* Iſlands in the *Gulf*. Their Maritime Force lies in about forty Gallies; but they have had, and could equip at preſent, a far greater number, if they needed them.

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The *Venetians* have always been very induſtrious in promoting the Intereſt of their Common-wealth, by keeping a fair Correſpondence with the Emperour; but their chief Endeavours are to manage the Court of *Rome*, as well to wave off the Pope's Pretentions to the Territory of *Rovigo*, as to feel the Effects of his Paternal Benevolence in their moſt preſſing Neceſſities, as they have often done by divers Sums of Money he has ſent them ſince the beginning of the preſent War with the *Turks*. All Clergy-men, tho' Noble, are excluded from the Senate, and all State-Employments, for fear they ſhould act underhand with the Pope by diſcovering the Intrigues and Secrets of the Government. They rarely ſend an Embaſſadour to that Court, but one who has ſerv'd them in divers other Foreign Nations, and is conſequently more capable of dealing with thoſe ſubtle and ſagacious Clergy-men. And to let you ſee how careful the Republicans are in keeping a good Underſtanding with the Pope and his Miniſters, I will here inſert a Paſſage that happen'd not long ſince, and makes very much to my purpoſe. General *Moriſini*, at preſent *Doge* of *Venice*, returning from the *Morea*, and making ſome ſtay at *Corfu*, thought himſelf ſlighted, or not receiv'd with the Reſpect due to his Character, by the Arch-biſhop of the place; who, preferring the Eccleſiaſtical Dignity before the Secular, refus'd to give him place. The General, incens'd at this imperious Conduct of the Prelate, repreſented the Affront as given to the Senate, and not to himſelf; Whereupon, the Arch-biſhop was baniſh'd and all his Goods confiſcated. He went ſtraight to *Rome*, and in Recompence of his Loſſes got a Cardinal's Cap, and divers other marks of the Pope's Gratitude, for having aſſerted the Dignity and Priviledges of the Church. The *Venetians* maturely weighing the Danger that might accrue to them from this Promotion, and conſidering that one ill-affected Member might diſcompoſe the whole Body, order'd their Embaſſadours at *Rome* to make their Apology, and engag'd divers *Italian* Princes to reconcile the new Cardinal to their Intereſt, which was at length effected by the Reſtitution of what they had taken from him, and an open Acknowledgment of the Injuſtice.

Divers Attempts have been made to bring this Government to a Monarchy, but all prov'd unſucceſsful thro' the extream Care and Vigilancy of ſuch as ſit at the Helm of State. The laſt and moſt dangerous Conſpiracy was that of *Bajamonte Tiepoli*, a rich ambitious Noble-man, which was ſo cunningly contriv'd and admirably manag'd in all its Circumſtances, that had it ſucceeded (as 'twas ten to one but it had) it would have paſſed for a piece of the moſt refin'd Politicks that antient or modern Hiſtory gives us an Account of. To accompliſh his Deſigns, he feign'd a Quarrel between himſelf and a certain *Roman* Gentleman, who, as he ſaid, deſign'd to come to *Venice* with divers of his Friends to aſſaſſinate him. This he imparts to all his Confidents, engaging them in his Quarrel, and deſiring them to be in readineſs with their Arms to run to his ſuccour when they ſhould be advertiſed, or hear any one cry out *Tiepoli*, *Tiepoli*, *Tiepoli*, in the open Streets. Having thus engaged thoſe of his Acquaintance, he began to draw in others by the ſame Sham, going about from Shop to Shop, and buying things he had no need of to inſinuate himſelf into their acquaintance, and make them Parties in his pretended Quarrel.

To ſome he made large Preſents, and to others he gave a monthly Pay, obliging them all to Secrecy, which was ſo inviolably kept, that one Neighbour knew not of another's Engagement, but every one thought himſelf the only Man that was to aſſiſt *Tiepoli*. After this manner he drew in Five or Six thouſand Perſons in eight or nine Years, during which time he was at work; and to remind them of their promiſe, viſited them all round twice or thrice a Year, always alledging freſh Motives he had of ſuſpecting his Enemies ſpeedy arrival, and ſupplying ſuch as had no Arms with Money to buy for themſelves and their Servants. His deſign was to maſſacre the *Doge* and *Signory*, to free the People from Taxes and take the Government into his own Hands; and to that end, on a certain Day when the Magiſtrates were to go in publick Proceſſion thro' the City, he placed twenty of his principal Complices at the corners of divers great Streets, ordering them to cry, *Tiepoli, Tiepoli, Tiepoli*, as ſoon as the Proceſſion had left the Palace; but theſe Gentlemen, impatient of delay, began their Out-cry a little too ſoon, and the Tumult, which aroſe thereupon, kept the Nobility from ſetting forth; for the Word was no ſooner given but thouſands of People came flocking from all parts arm'd, as they thought, to help *Tiepoli*, gazing on one another, and aſtoniſh'd to ſee ſuch multitudes appear on a ſuddain. They were all led to a publick place, where the Arch-Conſpirator mounted on a Scaffold, entertain'd them with an eloquent Harangue, inveighing againſt the tyrannical Oppreſſion of the Government, and adviſing them to make uſe of that favourable Conjuncture to aſſert their Liberty: Whereupon, the whole Croud, with loud Acclamations, unanimouſly approved of his Propoſals, and follow'd him to the Palace to begin the Tragedy. By this time the *Doge* had got the Senators and divers honeſt Citizens together, who arm'd with Courage as well as Weapons, ſallied out upon the Rabble, and the Fight was ſo obſtinately purſued on both ſides, that for a long time 'twas hard to ſay on which part the odds lay, 'till at length the Mutineers began to give back, being vigorouſly repulſed by the Loyal Party. But as *Tiepoli* was rallying his ſcatter'd Troops, a poor Woman allarm'd with the Noiſe, running to her Chamber's-window to ſee what paſſed in the Street, and haſtily opening the Caſement accidentally threw down a Flower-pot, which lighting on *Tiepoli*'s Head beat out his Brains and carried him to the Ground; ſo that his Followers, partly diſcouraged by their Loſs of Ground, and partly by the Death of their Ring-leader, fled off in Confuſion, every one ſhifting for himſelf as well as he could; tho' divers were taken and Executed on the place. Some few Days after, the Senate ſent for the Woman, who being queſtioned about the manner of *Tiepoli*'s Death, and imagining the Act Criminal, very innocently told them, She was much griev'd that ſhe'd kill'd a Man, and very ſorry for the loſs of her Flower-pot; but that ſhe thought her ſelf excuſable becauſe ſhe did it not deſignedly. The Senators, admiring her ſimplicity, told her, She had done well, and bid her ask what Reward ſhe pleas'd. The poor Woman told them, She was a Widow, having divers ſmall Children to maintain by her own Labour, and if they thought fit, to allow her twenty Crowns a Year to pay her Houſe-Rent, ſhe ſhould think herſelf happy, and be oblig'd to pray for their Proſperity. A ſmall Recompence indeed, for ſo deſerving (tho' caſual) an Action, but ſuch as

appear'd

appear'd great to her, who desired not much, and may serve to instruct us, That 'tis not the bare plentifulness of a private Fortune, but an entire satisfaction and content of mind, that suffices to make one happy. In fine, a considerable Pension was settled on her and her Posterity, and her Family was made Noble for the great Service she had rendred the State. It was likewise decreed, that *Tiepoli* should be degraded, his Palace raz'd, and the publick Shambles built in the place; a just Recompence for one who design'd the Butchering of his Soveraign Representative and Fellow-Citizens.

No Government in *Europe* (I might say in the whole Universe) is more careful and forward in promoting the Interest of the Subject than this of *Venice*; insomuch, that People live more at their ease in these Territories, than in any other Principality or State in *Italy*. A married Man seldom arrives to the Dignity of *Doge*, as well to avoid the Expence the State would be at in Crowning the Dutchess, and the Inconveniencies that might arise from the uxorious Weakness of some Men, who are apt to exchange Secrets of Importance for a fair Word or amorous Glance, as to keep the Republick from being devoured, or, at least, weaken'd in favour of their Off-Spring. The Nobility is divided into four *Classes*, *viz.* 1. The twelve antient Families. 2. Such as were enregister'd in the Year 1289. 3. Those that bought their Nobility, which is at any time purchas'd at the rate of One hundred thousand Crowns. 4. Such as have been created for their Service and Merit. The Noble-men wear a long black Gown, and a Cap of the same colour border'd with Fringe. Their Air and Meen are grave and majestick, and their Lives very regular, at least, to all appearance; for the Government looks so closely into the Actions of each individual Person, that the least blemish would prove their Ruin; nay, if any one of them should but perform the least Act of Generosity, but what redounds to the Benefit of the State, or be a little more profuse in House-keeping than ordinary, he never fails of a publick Censure, and rarely of a severe Punishment; for the Senate presently marks him out for one that endeavours to become popular, and consequently esteems him obnoxious to the Government. In divers parts of S. *Mark*'s Palace, we saw holes in the Walls purposely made for People to leave Billets of Accusation against such as have been guilty of any sort of Crime or Misdemeanour. Over one we read, *Denontie secrete de bravi e vagabondi*; another, *Di baratti e permuti di ballote*; a third, *De banditi e relegati transgressori*; a fourth, *De scovace*; and a fifth, *Sopra le usure e usurpationi de beni publici.* The young Noble men are initiated in Employments of less importance, and then preferred to greater, according to their desert; but always the Man rather dignifies the Post, than the Post the Man.

The Ecclesiastical Government is manag'd by a *Patriarch*, who stiles himself, *Divinâ miseratione Venetiarum Patriarcha, Dalmatiæ Primas, Candiæ & Corcyræ Metropolita*, as if he were not dependent on the Pope, for all other Prelates add, *Sanctæ sedis Apostolicæ gratiâ.*

The *Venetians* are generally judicious, grave, unbiass'd in the Execution of Justice, strict in their Discipline, and very capable of arriving to the perfection of Arts and Sciences. But amongst all these good Qualities we remark'd divers vitious Habits, for no People are more addicted to Avarice, Ambition, Revenge, and all sorts of Licentiousness.

neſs. The Women are of a witty and agreeable Converſation, tho' they are in a great meaſure debarr'd of that Freedom, which is laudable enough in our parts of the World. They are, for the moſt part, well-ſhap'd and beautiful; and where Nature has been defective, they are not to ſeek of all the uſual Suppliments of Art; for Dreſſing, Patching, Painting, and all the other Myſteries of this Sex, are no where more ſtudied than in this place. Courtezans and Harlots are very numerous, and their diſſolute way of living is but too publick, as well at *Venice* as in all other parts of *Italy*, to the great Scandal of the Nation, and reproach of the Magiſtrates, who tolerate, or, at leaſt, connive at it. The Nobility and Gentry are extream cautious into what Company they come, nor are the Grandees permitted to converſe, and much leſs to hold any private Correſpondence, with Strangers; for the Senate is ſo very jealous of the publick Liberties being infring'd, that a very light Accuſation ſuffices, eſpecially if the Perſons are rich; for their Eſtates and Goods are confiſcated even on the leaſt Suſpicion.

I have more than once admired the Eloquence of their Advocates and Judges in Courts of Judicature, which gains them a great deal of Reſpect amongſt the People. I have likewiſe been preſent at the Election of Magiſtrates in the Great Council, and been an Eye-Witneſs of the Grandeur and Majeſty of this flouriſhing Republick, which come nothing ſhort of the auguſt Character the whole World moſt juſtly gives it. I ſhall conclude with the following Verſes of the above mention'd *Sannazarius*.

Quis rurſus Venetæ miracula proferet urbis,
Una inſtar magni quæ ſimul orbis habet?
Una Italum regina, altæ pulcherrima Romæ
Æmula, quæ terris, quæ dominaris aquis.
Tu tibi vel Reges Cives facis, ô deus, ô lux
Auſoniæ, per quam libera turba ſumus!
Per quam barbaries nobis non imperat, & ſol
Exoriens noſtro clarius orbe micat.

Malamoco. Having ſpent ſix Weeks at *Venice*, we went to *Malamoco*, a ſmall Iſland, five Miles diſtant, and lying amongſt the *Lagune*. The Dukes reſided here 'till the Inundation, which happen'd in the Year 1101, at *Chioggia.* which time the Epiſcopal See was likewiſe transferr'd to *Chioggia*, another Iſland ten Miles further, where the Inhabitants are employ'd in Gardening and making Salt, which brings in a very conſiderable Profit *Loreo.* to the Republick. From *Chioggia* we went by Boat to *Loreo*, a ſmall Town ſituate on the *Po*, fifteen Miles diſtant, and from thence rode to *Ferrara*, thirty-five Miles further, meeting with no place of conſiderable Note.

Ferrara. *Ferrara* is the Capital City of a ſmall Province of the ſame Name, belonging at preſent to the Pope; being about four Miles in circuit, and ſituate in a Plain near four Miles from the true *Po*. The Buildings are neat and handſom, but the Town is very thinly inhabited, and the whole Country almoſt deſolate ſince it came under the Papal Juriſdiction. It's defended by a ſtrong Citadel of five regular Baſtions, well ſtor'd with Artillery, Ammunitions, Powder-Mills, and all ſorts of neceſſary Proviſions; and in one Room we ſaw Arms for Twenty thouſand

thouſand Foot and Five hundred Horſe. In it we likewiſe ſaw the Statue of its Founder *Clement* VIII. erected on a Pedeſtal, with this Inſcription.

Ne recedente Pado Ferrariæ fortitudo
recederet, Martem Neptuno
ſubſtituit.

The Palace of the antient Dukes, where the Legate now lives, is all Brick-Work, flank'd with divers Towers, in one of which is a Stair-caſe with gently enclining Plains, where a Man may mount on Horſe-back to the ſixth Story. It has likewiſe a good Library, adorn'd with divers curious Braſs and Marble *Statues*, rare *Pictures*, and a great Collection of *Inſcriptions*, *Medals*, *Seals*, and *Entaglie* of great Antiquity.

In the *Piazza*, before the great Church, ſtands the Statue of a Pope, and two Princes of the Family of *Deſte*, one on Horſe-back, and the other ſitting; and all Malefactors that can get within twenty foot of theſe Statues, cannot be taken off by force.

In the Church of S. *Benedict*, we ſaw a Monument erected in memory of the famous *Italian* Poet *Areoſto*, the Author of *Orlando Furioſo*, and in the Cloyſter we read this Inſcription:

Hic Areoſtus eſt ſitus, qui Comico
Aream theatri ſparſit urbanas ſale,
Satyraq; mores ſtrinxit acer improbos.
Heroa culto qui furantem carmine
Ducumq; curas cecinit, & prælia,
Cui trina conſtant, quæ fuere vatibus
Graiis, Latinis, vixq; Hetruſcis ſingula.

In the *Dominicans* Church, amongſt divers ſtately Monuments, we remark'd that of *Nicolaus Leonicenus*, with the following Inſcription in praiſe of that great Man:

D. M.

Nicolao Leoniceno, qui ſibi Ferrariam patriam eſſe maluit, ubi annos 60 Italos & provinciales magnâ celebritate Græcè & Latinè inſtituit continuâ ſerie apud principes Eſtenſes magno in honore habitus: unus omnium magis pectore quam linguâ Philoſophiam profeſſus, rerum naturæ abditiſſimarum experientiſſimus; qui primus Herbariam penè deſitam, & Sylvam rei Medicæ injuriâ temporum negligenter habitam in diſquiſitionem magnâ ope mortalium revocavit, in barbaros conditores Stylum pertinaciter perſtrinxit, & ſtudio veritatis, cum omni antiquitate acerrimè depugnavit, annos natus ſex & nonaginta cum jam æternis monumentis in artem

immortalitatis ſibi gradum feciſſet, homo eſſe deſit. Alfonſus Eſtenſis Dux tertius, & S. P. Q. Fer. bene meriti poſuere ſexto Idus Junii M. D. XXIV. *Bonaventura Poſtophilo grato ipſius diſcipulo procurante.*

The *Carmes* Church is conſiderable for Paintings, and the Tomb of *Manardus* the Phyſician. In their Library they ſhew'd us ſome Manuſcripts of Friar *Bacon* and *Thomas Waldenſis*, two learned Men of our Nation; but things of no value.

Here is an Academy of Wits, call'd, *Elevati*.

The Dutchy of *Ferrara* was, for a long time, govern'd by Princes of the Family of *Deſte*, 'till *Alfonſo* II. dying without Iſſue, it was ſeiz'd by Pope *Clement* VIII. in the Year 1597. But this Revolution has prov'd very prejudicial to the People in general, who are ſo wonderfully burthen'd with Taxes, that great part of the Country is almoſt depopulated, and will in a ſhort time become deſert, if the Oppreſſion continue; for the Natives daily with-draw with their Effects to other neighbouring Provinces, to live more at their eaſe,

At *Ferrara* we embark'd on the River *Po* for *Bologna*, entering the Channel at *Malalbergo*, and having paſſed divers *Soſtigni* or Sluces, ar-
Bologna. riv'd there at thirty Miles end. *Bologna* or *Bononia*, is one of the antienteſt and faireſt Cities in *Italy*, about ſeven Miles in compaſs, and lying on the *Emilian Way*. The Buildings are ſtately, and Streets large, with *Portico's* on each ſide, that People may walk all the Town over without being ſcorch'd by the exceſſive Heats of the Sun in Summer, or incommoded by Rain in Winter. It's likewiſe Archiepiſcopal, fill'd with Nobility and Gentry, and ſeated in ſo plentiful a Country, that it's juſtly ſtil'd, *Bologna la graſſa*. The Inhabitants are about Eighty thouſand in number, rich, but withal mutinous and ſtubborn Aſſertors of their Priviledges.

The Convent and Church of the *Dominicans* are the moſt magnificent of that Order, where we ſaw the Superb Monument of S. *Dominick*, their Founder, of fine Alabaſter, beautified with *Baſs-reliefs*, repreſenting his whole Life; but the moſt ſurpriſing Curioſity was the Wood-Work in the Quire, with divers Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. They likewiſe ſhew'd us an *Hebrew* Bible (or part of one) of great Antiquity, and ſaid to have been written by the Prophet *Eſdras*. The Picture of S. *Dominick* over his Tomb, is a rare Work of *Guido Rheni*, as is likewiſe that of the Innocents over the Pulpit; S. *Raymond*, S. *Hyacinth*, and the pieces in S. *Andrew's* Chappel, are by the admirable penſil of *Carache*. One of the principal Ornaments of this Church, is the Tomb and Statue of *Henry* King of *Sardinia* and Son of the Emperour *Henry* II. who being ſent to aſſiſt the *Modeneſe* in the above-mentioned War about a Bucket, and taken Priſoner by the *Bologneſe*, was detain'd here for the ſpace of twenty-two Years, tho' his Father offer'd a Chain of Gold, long enough to go round the Walls of the City for his Ranſom. His Propoſals were all ſlighted, and the Prince died at length under his Confinement, as appears by the Epitaph, which is as followeth:

Viator,

Viator. quiſquis es, ſiſte gradum, & quod Scriptum eſt perlege: Ubi perlegeris, penſita. Hoc is, cujus cauſâ Scriptum eſt, fieri rogat. Orto inter Bononienſes & Mutinenſes bello, Cæſar Henricus II. *Rom. Imp. filium Henricum Sardiniæ & Corſicæ Inſularum Regem Mutinenſibus ſuppetias ferre jubet; qui inito apud D. Ambroſii pontem certamine à Bononienſibus capitur; nullâq; re ut dimittatur impetrat: Cùm pater minis, deinde precibus & pretio deprecatoribus aleretur, cùm tantum auri pro redimendo filio polliceretur, quantum ad mœnia Bononiæ circulo aureo cingenda ſufficeret. Sic captivus* XXII. *annos, Menſes* IX. *Dies* XVI. *tenetur, alituṛq; regio more, publicâ Bononienſium impenſâ. Sic defunctus munificentiſſimè funeratus, ſic tumulatur. Præterea ſimulacrum hoc in perpetuum & hoſti & captivo Monumentum S. P. Q. Bononienſis poſuit anno ſalutis* 1272. 2. *Id. Martii, Hoc volebam ut ſcires: Abi ac vale. Poſitum ære publico Joan. Franciſco Aldrovando Dictatore.*

In the Church of S. *Clare* we ſaw the Body of S. *Catharine de Vigri*, which remains entire and uncorrupt ſince the Year 1463. She ſits in a Chair, cloath'd in a Nun's Habit, with a Crown of Gold on her head, a Crucifix in her Right hand, and a Book of her own compoſing in her Left: Her Face and Hands appear'd to us not much alter'd or diſcolour'd, but we only ſaw her thro' an Iron-grate. The People of the Convent and Town told us, That her Hair and Nails grow ſtill, and are very often cut, to ſatisfy the World in that particular.

At the Church of S. *Proculus*, belonging to the *Benedictine* Monks, we remark'd the following Diſtich:

Si procul a Proculo Proculi campana fuiſſet,
Tum procul à Proculo Proculus ipſe foret.

This is ſaid to have been the Epitaph of a young Man of the ſame Name, who apply'd himſelf to the Study of Law as oft as he heard the Bell of this Church, and by his too great Aſſiduity caſt himſelf into ſome Diſtemper which coſt him his Life. Others ſay, that it alludes to his being kill'd by the Bell of this Church.

The great Church of S. *Petronius* has nothing remarkable but the Tomb of *Gratian*, the famous Lawyer, and a beautiful Picture of S. *Roch*, by *Parmegiano*: to which we may add the *Meridional Line* of *Signor Caſſini*, in a Circle of Braſs, on the Pavement, drawn with ſuch exactneſs that it's eſteem'd a marvellous Work. At S. *Salvatore* amongſt divers curious Paintings we admired an Aſſumption, by *Caracci*; and our Saviour at the end of the Quire, by *Guido Rheni*. At S. *Giovanni del Monte*, we view'd the wonderful Picture of S. *Sicily*, a Maſterpiece of the Divine *Raphael*, and eſteem'd one of the greateſt Treaſures of the City. The Church of the *Mendicanti* excels all the reſt for fine Paintings, the principal and moſt beautiful pieces being the Calling S. *Matthew* to the Apoſtleſhip, by *Han. Carache*; a Dead Chriſt,

and *Job* re-eſtabliſh'd in the poſſeſſion of his Riches, by *Guido Rheni*.

After the Churches we viſited the *Legate*'s Palace, conſiderable for its ſumptuous Apartments and rich Ornaments, but principally for the Cabinet of *Ulyſſes Aldrovandus*, the modern Glory of *Bologna*, and Prodigy of his time. It contains a multitude of Natural and Artificial Curioſities, with Two or Three hundred great Manuſcripts of his own writing, fifteen of which are fill'd with Figures of Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, and Plants, all illuſtrated with their proper Colours; which, together with the vaſt Volumes of his that are extant in print, do not only ſhew the incomparable Genius of that univerſal Man, but are likewiſe as many durable Monuments of an indefatigable Induſtry; and one would think he had liv'd at leaſt four or five Centuries, and done nothing but write all his Life-time, tho' his Writings teſtify his great Reading, profound Science, and immenſe Progreſs in all antient and modern Learning.

We went a little out of Town to ſee S. *Michael in Boſco*, a Monaſtery ſituate on an high Hill, from whence we had a pleaſant proſpect of the City, which ſeems to repreſent a Ship, (or rather Galley) the Tower *Degli Aſinelli* making the Maſt; and from hence we could likewiſe diſcover the whole adjacent Plain, the *Appenin* Mountains, the tops of the *Alpes* cover'd with Snow, and ſeeming to hang in the Air like Clouds at a great diſtance, and laſtly; the Cities of *Mantua*, *Ferrara*, *Mirandola*, *Imola*, with divers other large Towns and Villages. In the Oval Court of the Convent we remark'd divers curious Paintings of *Guido Rheni* and other great Maſters; and in the Refectory, divers exquiſite Works of *Vezari*; the Picture of *Clement* VII. is by a good hand. The Church, tho' little, is richly adorn'd, eſpecially the Quire, where the Monks Seats are beautified with the aboveſaid Wood-work, ſo artificially enlaid that it ſeems to be fine Painting, in which the Artificer has exactly follow'd the Rules of *Perſpective*, for the Figures appear'd in a different Form and Poſition as we chang'd the place from whence we view'd them. The Veſtry is enrich'd with an infinity of coſtly Veſtments, curious Pictures, and a Braſs Statue of S. *Michael*, of an immenſe value.

The Univerſity was founded by the Emperour *Theodoſius*, in the Year 425, and has been augmented by *Charlemagne*, and *Lothar* King of *France*. It's chiefly reputed for Law, and according to the Teſtimony of the learned *Azo*, whom they ſtile, *The Light of* Bologna, *and Oracle of Canon and Civil Law* (in whoſe time the number of Students amounted to Ten thouſand) *legalium Studiorum Monarchiam ſemper tenuit Bononia*. The great *Bartolus* commenc'd Doctor, and taught publickly in this Univerſity; and here likewiſe *Accurſius* compos'd the *Gloſſa*, Pope *Gregory* IX. and *Boniface* VIII. their *Decretalia*; and laſtly, *John* XXIII. the *Clementinæ*. The College, or publick School, call'd, *Lo Studio*, is a majeſtick Structure, with a ſtately *Portico* ſupported with a great number of Marble Pillars, the Rooms and Galleries within being adorn'd with divers fair Paintings and Statues, of which the moſt remarkable are thoſe of *Æſculapius*, *Apollo*, and the late famous Phyſician and Chyrurgeon *Gabriel Tagliacozzo*, who is ſaid to have had the Secret of ſupplying Noſes, Lips, Ears, and other mutilated Members; to which purpoſe he has publiſh'd his *Chirurgia Curtorum*, where he tells us a Story of a certain Gentleman that loſt his Noſe

Noſe in a Rancounter, and had it ſupply'd by him with a piece of Fleſh cut from another Man's Back-ſide, and ſo artificially ſhap'd and join'd that any one would have taken it for natural; but that the Fellow, from whom it was taken, happening to die ſome time after, the Gentleman's Noſe rotted off by ſympathy; whence the Author of *Hudibras*,

Learned Taliacotius *from*
The brauny part of Porter's Bum
Cut ſupplimental Noſes, which
Would laſt as long as parent breech;
But when the date of Nock *went out,*
Off dropt the ſympathetick Snout.

The Towers of *Garisenda* and *Gli Asinelli* were built by two Families of the City, ſtriving to out-do each other; the former inclines ſo much to one ſide (like that of *Piſa*) that one would think it ready to fall, tho' it ſeems to have been purpoſely ſo built; the latter, on which Aſtronomers uſually take their Obſervations, has Four hundred forty ſeven Steps from bottom to top.

On a review of the *Dominicans* Church and Convent, we remark'd ſome things we had let ſlip in our firſt viſit, *viz.* At the entrance of the Cloyſter, the Monument of *Joannes Maginus* with this Inſcription, by which it appears that he foretold his own death.

D. O. M.

Jo. Antonio Magino Patavino, qui è patria ad ſupremam Mathematicarum ſedem in Academiam Bononienſem advocatus, cùm multis annis voce & ſcriptis, quibus fulgebat, Doctrinæ radiis univerſum penè orbem illuſtraſſet, tandem infeſtis Aſtrorum Solis ad corpus Martis, quos ſibi præmoverat, obtutibus concedens, maximum ſui poſteris reliquit deſiderium.

Vix. Ann. XXXXXXI. *Menſ.* VII. *D.* XXVIII. *Horam* I. *Obiit Ann.* 1617. *tert. Idus Febr. Sole currente prope Diametrum Martis, & circa exagonum Saturni. Jo. Ant. Ruſſenus Philoſ. pub. Profeſſor & Mathematicarum Scientiarum ſtudioſus ne tanti viri famam tempus edax abſumeret, hoc præceptori ſuo grati animi monumentum ære proprio P. C. Anno Domini* M. DC. XVIII.

Amongſt the Treaſure of this Church we ſaw a great Silver Lamp, the moſt curiouſly wrought of any of that kind in *Italy*.

We walk'd out to the *Villa* of *Signor Volta*, to ſee an Emignatical Inſcription, which has puzzled ſome of the greateſt Wits of this Age. 'Tis the Epitaph of one *Ælia Lalia Criſpis*, who was neither Man, 'Woman, nor Hermaphrodite, Old nor Young, Chaſt nor a Whore, 'but all theſe together: Who neither died by Hunger, Sword, nor 'Poyſon; but by them all: Who is not in Heaven, on Earth, nor in 'the Water; but every where. The Inſcription was made by *Lucius Agatho Priſcus*, who was neither her Husband, Gallant, nor Friend;

' but all theſe at once: Who neither grieving, rejoycing, nor weep-
' ing, knows, and knows not, for whom he erected this neither Mo-
' nument, Pyramid, nor Sepulchre; but all theſe together. This is
' a Sepulchre without a Body; this is a Body without a Sepulchre;
' but the Body and Sepulchre are the ſame to her. 'Tis as followeth:

AM. PP. D.

Ælia Lælia Chriſpis nec vir, nec mulier, nec androgyna, nec puella, nec juvenis, nec anus, nec caſta, nec meretrix, nec pudica, ſed omnia: Sublata neq; fame, neq; ferro, neq; veneno, ſed omnibus: Nec cælo, nec aquis, nec terris, ſed ubiq; jacet: Lucius Agatho Priſcus nec maritus, nec amator, nec neceſſarius, neq; mœrens, neq; gaudens, neq; flens, hanc nec Molem, nec Pyramidem, nec Sepulchrum, ſed omnia, ſcit & neſcit cui poſuerit. Hoc eſt Sepulchrum intus cadaver non habens. Hoc eſt cadaver extra Sepulchrum non habens. Sed cadaver idem eſt, & Sepulchrum ſibi.

Divers late Authors have writ on this Subject, ſome expounding it for the *Materia Prima*, ſome for *Love*, others for *Rain-water*, the *Philoſopher's Stone*, *Mercury*, and the like; but I confeſs, I am not Mythologiſt enough to pick out the myſtery.

The *Virtuoſi* of *Bologna* ſtile themſelves *Otioſi*; but how Ironically this Title is to be underſtood, we may gather from the Fame and Merit of four late worthy Members of that Academy, *viz.* the Marqueſs of *Malvezzi*, Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, and *Leander Albertus*, Hiſtorians of no mean Reputation; and *Jo. Baptiſta Manzini*, an ingenious Philologiſt.

During our ſtay here we ſaw a Mountebank on the great Piazza, who amongſt divers ſorts of Trumpery had a deep red Powder, a ſmall quantity whereof being mixt with a pint of Fountain-water, gave it the Colour and Conſiſtence of *Bourdeaux* Claret; and the Water thus colour'd being pour'd into a Glaſs rinc'd with a lettle Lemmon-Juice, turn'd to a clear and tranſparent yellow, much like Canary. This paſs'd for a piece of Magick amongſt the vulgar People, but we found it to be nothing but Brazil-wood finely powder'd.

We could not leave *Bologna* without viſiting the ingenious Dr. *Malpighi*, a Man of known Worth and Erudition, famous thro' all *Europe* for thoſe laſting Teſtimonies of his indefatigable Induſtry in cultivating Natural Sciences, he has already expos'd to publick view. We could not but admire his free and agreeable Converſation, but more eſpecially his readineſs of Mind, ſolidity of Judgment, and innate propenſity to things out of the old beaten Road of the Schools, which is very rare in *Italians*. I am told he is ſince dead.

They drive a great Trade here in Silks, Velvets, Hemp, Flax, and little Dogs. The whole Country is very fruitful in all ſorts of Grain; but their Olives and White-wine are in greateſt vogue, and ſought after

through

throughout all *Italy*. They likewiſe make a ſort of Sauſages, call'd, *Mortadelli di Bologna*, and ſent into all parts of *Europe*. They chop their Hogs Fleſh indifferent ſmall, and having well ſeaſon'd it with common Salt, Pepper, Cloves, and a little Salt-petre, they fill the large Guts of Bullocks, Sheep, or Hogs, and when they have lain about two days in Brine, they boyl them, taking care that they are rather under than over boyl'd; then they hang them up in the Chimney 'till they are dry; they keep them an Year or two.

Bologna was antiently one of the twelve principal Cities of the *Tuſcans*, who were driven hence by the *Gaules*, and the *Gaules* by the *Romans*, who made it a Colony in the Year 190. It was afterwards ſubject to the *Lombards* and Exarchs of *Ravenna*, who govern'd in *Italy* under the Emperours of *Conſtantinople*, who being diſpoſſeſs'd by *Pepin* and *Charlamagne*, the City and Territory was ſettled on the Pope. It has likewiſe had divers other Maſters, as, the Kings of *France*, the *Pepoli*, *Viſcomti*, *Bentivoglie*, and others; and after divers Diſorders and ſeditious Tumults amongſt themſelves, they voluntarily ſurrendred the Town and Country to the Pope; on which account they retain divers ſingular Priviledges, keeping their Embaſſadour at *Rome*, as if they were an independent State. All Affairs, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil, are manag'd by a *Legate à latere*; tho' not in ſo abſolute a manner as at *Ferrara* and elſewhere, for the Reaſons aforeſaid: However, divers late Popes have a little retrench'd their Liberties by the Artifice of their Vicegerents. The Walls of the Town are weak and inconſiderable, nor would the Inhabitants ever ſuffer a Fort or Citadel to be built near it, but have demoliſh'd ſeveral that were begun by Princes that have govern'd the State.

Leaving *Bologna* we rode to *Imola*, thirteen Miles diſtant, paſſing thro' a very pleaſant and plentiful Country, where the Ways are planted on both ſides with Mulberry-Trees, ſupporting the Vines which wind themſelves round their Trunks and Branches, the Leaves whereof are the uſual Food of Silk-worms. The Fields are likewiſe encompaſs'd with rows of the ſame Trees; ſo that every piece of Land produceth Corn, Wine, and Nouriſhment for that profitable Inſect, which keeps up the principal Manufacture of *Italy*. All the Roads where we paſſed were full of Pilgrims, of whom the greateſt part are a ſort of incorrigable Vagabonds, who, under pretence of viſiting Holy Places, ſpend their whole Lives in begging up and down the Country, and impoſing upon the Charity of well-meaning People. Habitual Idleneſs is ſo ingrafted in them that they had rather expoſe themſelves to Hunger, Thirſt, Cold, Heat, and all the Miſeries of an half-ſtarving Courſe of Life (and that in a Nation where Charity is much out of faſhion) than keep at Home at their reſpective Trades and Callings. Their uſual Journey is from *Rome* to *Loretta*; from thence to *Compoſtella* in *Spain*; and ſo back to *Rome* again; and this round they take yearly as long as they live, or, at leaſt, 'till they grow old and decrepit, and then are forc'd to mump in the Streets of Towns and at Church-doors. *Coſmo de Medicis* cauſed them all to be ſeiz'd throughout his whole Dominions; and by that means got Slaves enough in one Day to fill all his Gallies.

Imola. *Imola*, call'd in *Latin*, *Forum Cornelii*, from *Cornelius Sylla* its Founder, is a pretty little Archiepiſcopal City, which was brought under the Juriſdiction of the Church by *Caſar Borgia*. At the Election of Pope *Innocent* X. one of the Cardinals got the fat Archbiſhoprick of *Imola* to give his Vote, which occaſion'd the Paſquinade *immolatus eſt*.

Faenza. Finding nothing very conſiderable here, we proceeded on to *Faenza* or *Faventia*, a ſmall Papal City ten Miles from *Imola*, and famous for little but its Earthen-ware. At one end of the Town, we ſaw an Hoſpital for poor Children expos'd in the Streets, with this Inſcription over the Door.

Quos parentum impietas, paupertas, pudorve repulit, pietas hujus loci nothos recipit.

From hence we paſſed along the River *Montone* to *Ravenna*, twenty Miles further.

Ravenna. *Ravenna* lies in a low fenny Country, between the Rivers *Montone* and *Bedeſis*, being conſiderable for its Antiquity, and honour'd with an Archbiſhop's See. The Buildings are mean and low, the Inhabitants few and poor, and the Commerce inconſiderable, and ſtrangely decay'd ſince it came under the Pope. The principal mark of its Antiquity is an antient Gate of Marble Work, with this Inſcription.

TI. CLAVDIVS. DRVSI. CAESAR.
AVG. GERMANICVS PONT. MAX.
TR. POT. COSS. II. DES. III. IMP.
III. PP. DEDIT.

The *Domo* has four rows of ſtately Marble Pillars, the *Effigies* of divers antient Prelates in *Moſaick* Work, and an incomparable Picture repreſenting the Manna in the Deſart, which is a beautiful Work of *Guido Rheni*, and ſeen in the Chappel of the Family of *Aldobrandini*. The Church of S. *Apollinaris* is ſupported by two rows of curious Marble Pillars brought from *Conſtantinople* by *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*. That of S. *Vitalis* is a ſtately Fabrick, built by *Juſtinian* the Emperour, where we ſaw a Picture of the Martyrdom of that Saint, by the hand of *Barocci*.

A little without the Town we obſerv'd an antient *Rotonda*, or round Church, the Roof whereof is of one entire concave Stone, with an hole in the middle to let in the Light. 'Tis hard to imagine how a Stone of that magnitude and weight (the Concavity being thirty-five foot in diameter) could have been rais'd to ſuch an height; but this is not the only wonderful performance of the antient Architects of this Nation. A ſtately Monument of *Corinthian* Braſs was heretofore erected on the top of this Church, in memory of *Theodorick*, and beaten down by the *French*, the remainder whereof ſtands at preſent in the Wall of the Convent of *Succolanti*, with the following Inſcription:

Vas hóc Porphyriacum oſ. Theodorici Gottor. Imp. cineres in Rotundæ apice recondens, huc Petro Donato Caſio Narnien. præſule favente tranſlatum ad perennem memoriam Sapientes Reip. Rav. PP. C. MDLXIII.

A-

Amongſt other Curioſities of this City, we obſerv'd an Arch erected to the memory of *Dante*, the famous *Italian* Poet, with theſe Verſes, the firſt being compoſed by *Bernard Bembus*, Father of the eminent Cardinal of that Name, and the latter by *Dante* himſelf, which ſhew to have been a much worſe *Latin* Poet than *Italian*.

I.

Exiguâ tumuli, Dantes, *hic ſorte jacebas,*
Squallenti nulli cognite pene ſitu ;
At nunc marmoreo ſubnixus conderis Arcu,
Omnibus & cultu ſplendidiore nites.
Nimirum Bembus *muſis incenſus Etruſcis,*
Hoc tibi, quem imprimis hæ coluere, dedit.

II.

Jura Monarchiæ, Superos, Phlegetonta, Lacuſq;
Luſtrando cecini, voluerunt fata quoúſq; :
Sed quia pars ceſſit melioribus hoſpita caſtris,
Auctoremq; ſuum petiit fælicior aſtris,
Hic claudor Dantes, *patriis extorris ab oris,*
Quem genuit parvi Florentia mater amoris.

Ravenna is ſaid to have been built by the *Theſſalians*, and afterwards enlarg'd by the *Sabins* and *Umbrians*. It was an *Exarchy* of the *Grecian* Emperours for the ſpace of Seventy Years, and their Dominion reach'd from *Rimini* to *Pavia* in length, and from *Vicenza* to the *Appenin* Mountains in breadth, being govern'd by an *Exarch*, of whom *Longinus* was the firſt, ſent by *Juſtin* the Emperour in the Year 569. The *Exarchy* being ſeiz'd by *Pepin* and *Charlemagne* was annex'd to the States of the Church, but has ſince been ſubject to the *Venetians*, and recover'd by Pope *Julius* II.

From hence we travell'd to *Rimini*, ſixteen Miles ſhort of which we paſſed the River *Rubicon*, call'd at preſent *Piſatello*, where *Julius Cæſar* paſſed with his Army againſt the Order of the *Senate*, crying out, *Jacta eſt alea :* I have decreed it; declaring at the ſame time open War againſt the People of *Rome*, ſeizing their City, and commencing his unlimited Juriſdiction, which ſoon after extended it ſelf to a conſiderable part of the World. By the River ſide, near the Bridge, we found the antient Decree of the *Senate* inſcrib'd on a Stone, and expreſly prohibiting all Officers and Soldiers to paſs on pain of being eſteem'd Enemies to their Country, and treated accordingly.

IVSSV MANDATVVE P. R. COS. IMP.
MILES TIRO COMMILITO MANIPVLARISVE TVRMÆVE LEGIONARIÆ ARMATÆ QVISQVIS ES HIC SISTITO VEXILLVM SINITO NEC CITRA HVNC AMNEM RVBICONEM SIGNA ARMA DVCTVM COMMEATVM EXERCITVMVE TRADVCITO SI QVIS HVIVSCE IVSSIONIS ERGO ADVERSVS IERIT FECERIT-

VE ADIVDICATVS ESTO HOSTIS P. R.
AC SI CONTRA PATRIAM ARMA TV-
LERIT SACROSQVE PENATES A PENE-
TRALIBVS ASPORTAVERIT.
SANCTIO PLEBISCITI SENATVSQVE
CONSVLTI VLTRA HOS FINES ARMA
PROFERRE LICEAT NEMINI.

S. P. Q. R.

Rimini. *Rimini* is the antient *Ariminum*, ſituate on the Frontiers of *Gallia Togata*, or *Ciſalpina*. It's a pretty neat Town, Epiſcopal, and ſeated on the River *Marecchia*. The principal things we ſaw here were, 1. The Ruins of an *Amphitheatre*. 2. A fair Stone Bridge, which joyns the City and Suburbs, and withal the *Flaminian* and *Emilian* Way, built by *Auguſtus Cæſar*, or rather by *Tiberius* in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, as appears by the antient Inſcription. 3. The Remains of a Triumphal Arch at the Gate of S. *Bartholomew*, antiently erected to the Honour of *Auguſtus*. 4. A great Stone ſet up in the *Piazza*, on which *Julius Cæſar* ſtood when he made a Speech to his Soldiers, encouraging them to attack *Rome*, after he had paſſed the *Rubicon*; the Inſcriptions run thus.

C. Cæſar Dict. Rubicone ſuperato civil. bell. commilit. hic in foro Ar. ad locut.

Suggeſtum hunc vetuſtate collapſum Coſſ. Ariminenſium Novembris & Decembris MDV. reſtit.

5. The Tomb of *Themiſtius* the famous *Greek* Philoſopher, who was Pretor of *Conſtantinople* in the time of *Julian* the Apoſtate; it's ſeen in the Church of S. *Francis*. 6. An elegant Picture of S. *Jerom*, by *Guercin da Cento*, in the Church of S. *Girolomo*.

The Harbour, ſo famous in former Ages, is at this time almoſt fill'd with Sand, and only capable of ſmall Barks. Its antient Marble Ornaments were employ'd in building S. *Francis*'s Church, by *Pandulpho Malateſti* Prince of *Rimini*.

From *Rimini* we rode to *Peſaro*, twenty-five Miles diſtant, paſſing *Catholica.* thro' *Catholica*, a great Bourg, ſo call'd from divers Catholick Biſhops, who, refuſing to joyn with the *Arrians* in the Council of *Rimini* held in the fourth Century, made their retreat to this place, as we learns from an Inſcription at the Church of S. *Apollinaire*.

Peſaro. *Peſaro* is a populous well-built little City, in the Dutchy of *Urbin*, fortified and defended by a good Caſtle. The Harbour is almoſt quite block'd up and choak'd with Sand, like that of *Rimini*, and others that lie on this ſide of the *Gulf*, and conſequently is of little uſe. Soon after the Birth of our Saviour, the *Romans* eſtabliſh'd a Colony in this City, ſince which it has been twice ruin'd; firſt by an Earthquake, that happen'd not long after *Marcus Antonius* had ſent the *Romans* to inhabit it; and then again by *Totila* King of the *Goths*, which latter Deſolation was repair'd by *Beliſarius*.

The

The Dutchy of *Urbin* was govern'd by Dukes of the Family of *Rovere*, who were Feudatory to the Pope for Two thouſand two hundred and forty Crowns *per Annum*; but *Guido Ubaldo* dying without Iſſue Male, it was reunited to the Eccleſiaſtical States in the Year 1631. The whole Territory is not above ſixty Miles in length and thirty-five in breadth; however, there are in it eight Epiſcopal Cities, Three hundred and fifty wall'd Towns, and three Sea Ports, which bring in an Annual Revenue of One hundred thouſand Crowns.

And here I cannot forget how we were peſter'd with Bugs or Cimices, a ſmall reddiſh Worm which breeds about the Bedſteads, and afflicts People in the Night ten times worſe than Fleas. We were ſufficiently plagu'd with them on the Road, againſt which nothing prov'd more effectual than a brisk Bottle or two after Supper, which is the principal part of *Melander*'s Charm againſt the Fleas, *Tom.* 1. *Joco-Ser.*

Ne te nocturni pulices pecudeſve fatigent
Hunc Exorciſmum, candide lector, habe:
Manſtula, Correbo, Budigoſma, Tarantula, Calpe,
Thymmata, Dinari, Golba, Caduca, Trepon.
Hos novies, lectum ſcanſurus, concine verſus,
Treſq; meri calices ebibe quaq; vice.

From *Peſaro* we travell'd to *Fano*, a Biſhop's See in the *Marca d' Ancona*, antiently call'd *Fanum Fortunæ*, from a famous Temple dedicated to *Fortune* by the *Romans*, who made it a Colony in the Reign of *Auguſtus*. It's encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall, Ditches, Baſtions, and ſuch other Works as are requiſite to ſecure the Inhabitants againſt the Incurſions of *Turkiſh* Pirates, who very frequently infeſt theſe parts. The principal Curioſities we remark'd were, 1. The Ruins of a Triumphal Arch of *Auguſtus*, which ſeems to have been the faireſt in *Italy*. 2. The antient Temple of *Fortune*, which is at preſent the *Auguſtine* Fryars Church. 3. The Braſs Statue of *Fortune*, which antiently ſtood and was worſhip'd in the aforeſaid Temple, and is ſtill kept at the Palace. 4. The Church of the *Oratorians*, beautified with a charming variety of curious Pictures; amongſt which we admired the Annunciation, and *Peter* receiving the Keys, incomparable pieces of *Guido Rheni*. *Fano.*

This City is alſo celebrated for handſom Women, whence it's proverbially ſaid, *in Fano il piu bel ſangue d' Italia.* The Harbour is of little Conſequence, and only for ſmall Veſſels.

The River *Argila* paſſes near the Town; and the *Metauro*, which is not far diſtant, is famous for the Defeat of *Totila*, King of the *Goths*, by *Narſes* an Eunuch, General of the Emperour *Juſtinian*'s Army; as likewiſe for a memorable Victory gain'd againſt *Aſdrubal*, *Hannibal*'s Brother, by *M. Livius*, and *C. Claudianus Nero*, Roman Conſuls, which, in a manner extinguiſh'd the *Carthaginian* Glory. It ſo much chang'd the Scene of Affairs, that *Hannibal*, perceiving the effects of the *Roman* Bravery, and ſeeing his Brother's Head brought into his Camp, began to deſpair of any further Succeſs, and apprehend the fatal Change of *Fortune*, which follow'd ſoon after, to the entire Deſtruction of that flouriſhing Common-wealth.

Sinigaglia. From *Fano* we proceeded ſtill along the Sea-Coaſt to *Sinigaglia*, ten Miles diſtant. This City, tho' ſmall in compaſs, is epiſcopal, populous, handſom, and well fortified; and the Harbour is commodious, but capable only of ſmall Barks and Boats, which come up to the very Gates to diſcharge their Goods. In the Church of S. *Peter* we ſaw divers admirable pieces of Painting, and took ſpecial notice of the famous Picture of a dead Chriſt, and the Annunciation in the Chappel of the Sacrament, two Maſter-pieces of *Guido Rheni*.

Caſa Bruciata. From hence we rode to *Ancona*, twenty-ſix Miles further, keeping all along the Sea Shore, and paſſing thro' *Caſa Bruciata*, ſo call'd for having been burnt ſome Years ſince by a *Turkiſh* Pirate, who likewiſe carried all the Inhabitants into Slavery.

Ancona is epiſcopal, a populous handſom City, and the chief of the *Marca d' Ancona*. It ſtands on the ſide of an Hill, ſo that the Building gradually aſcending from the Sea to the top of the Eminence, the Inhabitants have a very pleaſant Proſpect of the *Gulf*, from almoſt all the Houſes of the Town. It's ſaid to have been built by the People of *Syracuſa*, who being driven from their Country by the Tyranny of *Dionyſius*, ſettled in this place, and call'd it *Ancona*, from the Harbour which turns in form of an Elbow, call'd ἀγκών in *Greek*, which was the Language of the *Sicilians* in thoſe days; and hence it's ſtil'd, *Ancon Dorica*, by the Poet *Juvenal*, Sat. 4.

Incidit Hadriaci ſpatium mirabile Rhombi,
Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica ſuſtinet Ancon.

The City is well wall'd and trench'd, having two Forts very advantagiouſly ſeated, as well to ſecure the Harbour as to bridle the Inhabitants, who are naturally hot and mutinous,

The Cathedral, dedicated to S. *Cyriacus*, is remarkable for its Marble Front, and other rich Ornaments within, being built on the Ruins of the antient Temple of *Venus*, of which mention is made in the aforeſaid Verſes.

The Harbour, ſo famous of Old, is at preſent (tho' not quite neglected) much decay'd as well as the Commerce of the place. On one ſide of the Mole, we ſaw the Triumphal Arch erected by Order of the Senate to *Trajanus*, for having rendred the Acceſs of Veſſels to the Port ſecure and ſafe, as appears by the Inſcription:

IMP. CAES. DIVI. NERVAE. F. NERVAE.
TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GERMANIC.
DACICO. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. XVIIII.
IMP. IX. COS. VI. P.P. PROVIDENTISSIMO.
PRINCIPI. SENATVS. P. Q. R. QVOD. ACCESSVM.
ITALIAE. HOC ETIAM. ADDITO. EX. PECVNIA.
SVA. PORTV. TVTIOREM. NAVIGANTIBVS
REDDIDERIT.

PLOTINÆ. AVG. CONIVGI. AVG.
DIVAE. MARTIANAE. SORORI. AVG.

The Exchange is a ſtately Structure, adorn'd with curious Statues and Paintings of the greateſt Maſters; where we likewiſe ſaw the *Statua Equeſtris* of *Trajanus*, which antiently ſtood on the top of his Triumphal

Triumphal Arch. In the Churches of the *Dominicans* and *Zuccolanti*, they ſhew'd us ſeveral elegant Pictures of *Titian*. The Theatre or Play houſe, is alſo worth ſeeing.

We went next to *Loretto*, (fifteen Miles further) a fine Epiſcopal City in the *Marca*, Situate on an Hill, and taking its name from a Grove of Laurel, antiently famous for a Temple dedicated to *Juno* in that place. Divers Popes have expended vaſt ſums of Money on it, as well to facilitate the way hither, as to encourage people to come; to render the place healthful and agreeable, and to defend the Inhabitants from the Incurſions of *Turks*, and other Pirates, who, allur'd by the immenſe Treaſure of the Church have made divers fruitleſs Attempts on the City: All which has been effected by opening a Paſſage thro' an adjoining Mountain, draining the Fens, cutting down the Woods, freeing the Citizens from Taxes; and laſtly, by fortifying and rendering it capable of making a good defence. *Loretto.*

The number of Pilgrims which come hither daily is incredible; for we ſaw them enter in Crouds, conſiſting of People of all Sexes, Ages, and Conditions, who come from the remoteſt parts of Chriſtendom, out of Devotion to the *Virgin Mary*, and reſpect to the *Caſa ſancta*, or Holy Houſe (as the call it) in which, they pretend, She liv'd, and brought up the Saviour of the World at *Nazareth*. It's ſaid to have been miraculouſly brought over the Sea by Angels from *Judea* hither, where it now ſtands in the middle of the Epiſcopal Church. The Hiſtory of its Tranſlation is ſeen here in ſeveral Languages, and I ſhall here inſert that which is in *Engliſh*, to ſatisfie the Curioſity of my Readers, who are free to judge of it as they think fit.

The Church of Loretto *was a Chamber of the Bleſſed Virgin, near* Jeruſalem, *in which ſhe was born and bred, and ſaluted by the Angel, and therein conceiv'd and brought up her Son Jeſus to the Age of Twelve Years. This Chamber, after the Aſcenſion of our Saviour, was by the Apoſtles conſecrated into a Church, in Honour of the B. Lady; and S.* Luke *made a Picture to her, likewiſe extant, therein to be ſeen to this very Day. It was frequented by great Devotion by the People of the Country where it ſtood whilſt they were Catholicks: But when, leaving the Faith of Chriſt, they follow'd the Sect of* Mahomet, *the Angels took it and carried it into* Sclavonia, *and plac'd it by a Town call'd* Flumen, *where, not being had in due Reverence, they again tranſported it over the Sea to a Wood, in the Territory of* Recanati, *belonging to a Noble Woman call'd* Loretta, *from whence it took the name of our Lady of* Loretto; *and thence again they carried it, by reaſon of the many Robberies committed, to a Mountain of two Brothers in the ſaid Territory; and from thence finally, in reſpect of their Diſagreement about the Gifts and Offerings, to the common High-Way not far diſtant, where it now remains without Foundations, famous for many Signs, Graces, and Miracles; whereat the Inhabitants of* Recanati, *who often came to ſee it, much wondering, environ'd it with a ſtrong and thick Wall: Yet could no Man tell whence it came originally, 'till in the Year* 1296, *the Bleſſed Virgin appeared in Sleep to an holy devout Man, to whom ſhe revealed it, and he divulged it to others of Authority in this Province, who determining forthwith to try the truth of the Viſion, reſolved to chooſe ſixteen Men of Credit, who, to that effect, ſhould go altogether into the City of* Nazareth, *as they did, carrying with them the Meaſures of this Church, and comparing therewith the Foundations Remnant, they found*

them wholly agreeable; and in a Wall thereby engraven, That it ſtood there, and had left the place. Which done, they preſently, returning back, publiſh'd the Premiſſes to be true; and from that time forward it hath been certainly known, that this Church was the Chamber of the Virgin Mary; *to which Chriſtians began then, and have ever ſince, had great Devotion, for that in it ſhe hath daily done, and doth, many and many Miracles. One* Paul de Sylva, *an Hermit of great Sanctity, who lived in a Cottage nigh unto this Church, whither daily he went to* Mattins, *ſaid, That for ten Years ſpace, on the eighth of* September, *two Hours before Day, he ſaw a Light deſcend from Heaven upon it, which (he ſaid) was the Bleſſed Virgin, who there ſhew'd her ſelf on the Feaſt of her Nativity. In confirmation of all which, two vertuous Men of the City of* Recanati, *divers times declared unto the Prefect of* Terreman, *and Governour of the forementioned Church, as followeth: That one call'd* Paul Renalduci *avouched, that his Grandfather ſaw when the Angels brought it over the Sea, placed it in the forementioned Wood, and had often viſited it there. The other call'd* Francis Prior, *in like ſort affirmed, That his Grandfather's Grandfather, being One hundred and twenty Years old, had alſo much frequented it in the ſame place; and for further proof that it had been there, he reported, that his Grandfather's Grandfather had a Houſe nigh unto it wherein he dwelt; and that in his time it was carried by the Angels from thence to the Mountain of the two Brothers, where they placed it as aboveſaid.*

Of this Chamber there remains no more but the ſide Walls, made of a reddiſh Stone, which, they ſay, is no where found but near *Nazareth*, and is one of their principal Arguments for the verity of the Tranſlation; the Roof has been remov'd to give Light within, and a Door made on each ſide for the conveniency of entring. It ſtands directly under the *Cupola* of the great Church, being encompaſs'd with a Sumptuous Marble Work, with divers *Baſs-reliefs*, Pillars, Statues, and the like, repreſenting the Prophets under the old Law, and the Sibyls amongſt the Pagans, that prophecied of the Birth and Paſſion of our Saviour. The Chamber is about forty foot long, and twenty broad, but ſomewhat higher than broad: From within we view'd the Walls, which the Marble Caſe hindred us from doing without; and what ever they pretend, it ſeem'd to us to be built with Brick of half a foot ſquare, or, at leaſt, with ſomething ſo like it, that 'tis hard to diſcern the difference. The Altar is of pure beaten Silver, and, indeed, the whole inſide of the Room ſeems to be nothing elſe: They ſhew'd us a Cupboard in the Wall, wherein are kept ſeveral Earthen Veſſels, which, they ſay, were tranſported with the Houſe, and ſuch as the B. Virgin us'd; as alſo a Window, thro' which they fancy, nay poſitively aver, the Angel *Gabriel* to have entred at the Annunciation; as if an immaterial Subſtance had ſuch dimenſions as needed an open paſſage. We ſaw behind the Altar the wooden Image, ſaid to have been made by S. *Luke*, repreſenting the Virgin *Mary*, with the Infant *Jeſus* in her Arms; ſo profuſely adorn'd with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, and other coſtly Jewels, that it ſeem'd to be one entire maſs of Precious Stones.

We went next to the Treaſury, which is a Gallery of forty paces long, and about fifteen broad, with Cupboards on both ſides, in which the ineſtimable Riches of this Church are kept, being Preſents and votive Donations of divers Emperours, Kings, Popes, and other Perſons of all ranks.

ranks. They ſhew'd us a great number of Crowns, Statues, Chains Candleſticks, Lamps, and divers other Veſſels and Curioſities of Gold and Silver, of which the greateſt part are thick ſet with the choiſeſt Jewels; an infinity of Precious Stones of all ſorts, and of the largeſt ſize; whole Services of Altar-ſtuff of Gold, Silver, Agat, Amber, Lapis Lazuli, Chriſtal and Coral; Prieſts Veſtments, ſo cover'd with large Pearls that we could hardly diſcern the Ground on which they are ſet; divers Cities, repreſented in *Relievo*, on large Silver Plates; Pictures of the Virgin *Mary* on Jewels, and one moſt curiouſly wrought with *Indian* Feathers, which change their Colours, as you view them, from different Stations. In a word, the rich Ornaments of this place are beyond all value, and ſo very numerous that 'tis almoſt impoſſible to deſcribe them all at large; however, one may with Juſtice aver, That no one Church in the whole World can equal it in this reſpect.

The Church is a Deſign of *Bramante*, and conſiderable as well for its Architecture and curious Works in *Stucco*, as divers exquiſite Paintings of the principal Maſters of that Art. In the Chappel of the Annunciation, we admir'd a ſingular Work of *Zuccharo*; repreſenting that Myſtrery, with the Viſitation and Marriage of the Virgin of no leſs repute. In the Chappel of S. *John Baptiſt*, we obſerv'd an incomparable Picture of that Saint Baptizing our Saviour. Before the great Door of the Church, ſtands the Braſs Statue of *Sixtus* V. amidſt the four *Cardinal Vertues*, with divers *Baſs-reliefs* very curiouſly wrought.

The Cellars belonging to the Houſe are very ſpacious, and need they had, to contain the prodigious quantity of Wine which is daily given out to all Pilgrims and Strangers of what Degree ſoever; as likewiſe to the Canons of the Church, and ſeveral Communities of the City. This inexhauſtable Fountain is open to all Comers and Goers, the number of whom is incredible, at all times of the Year, but principally in *Spring* and *Autumn*, here having been preſent at one time, above Two hundred thouſand Pilgrims, who came, out of Devotion, from all parts of *Europe*.

From the Cellar we were led to the Apothecaries Shop, which is well provided with all ſorts of Drugs for the uſe of Pilgrims. The Pots are admirably well painted by *Raphael Urbin*; on thoſe on one ſide of the Shop are repreſented divers Hiſtories taken from Holy Writ; and on thoſe which are appoſite to them, ſeveral Fables and Fancies of his own.

The Palace where the Biſhop, Governour, and Penetentiaries, of all Nations, reſide, is large and commodious, where there are likewiſe Apartments always ready for the reception of Cardinals, Princes, and ſuch other Perſons of Quality as ſhall happen to come hither out of Devotion. In the Piazza ſtands a ſtately Octangular Fountain of Braſs, about thirty foot high, a Work of the two *Giacometti*, and erected at the charge of Cardinal *Antonio Maria*: It conſiſts of three Stories, one above another, from the uppmoſt of which four Eagles throw the Water down into the ſecond, from whence it's again ſent by four Dragons into the third, and laſtly into the lowermoſt Baſin by four *Tritons*, or Sea-Gods, mounted on Dolphins backs.

The Inhabitants of the Town are, for the greateſt part, employ'd in making Beads, Croſſes, Medals, and ſeem to be poor, notwithſtanding the great Concourſe of People; for theſe Pilgrims have but little

Money to ſpend, and beſides, are partly entertain'd by the Charity of the Houſe.

Recanati. From *Loretto* we walk'd to *Recanati*, three Miles diſtant. This is the ancient *Helvia Ricina*, ſaid to have been built by the Emperour *Helvius Pertinax*; it's ſituate on the top of an Hill, being very long, but withal narrow, whence they uſually give it the Epithet of *Longo*. In the Cathedral we ſaw the Monument of *Gregory* XII. who renounc'd to, or was depos'd from, the Popedom at the Council of *Conſtance*. This City is likewiſe famous for handſom Women; but my Genius tending not much that way, I wanted curioſity enough to make a nice Obſervation.

This is the principal City of the *Marca* for the Sovereign Courts of Juſtice, and ſecond to none but *Ancona* on all other Accounts.

Macerata. Our next Stage was *Macerata*, ten Miles further, a large, populous, Epiſcopal City, ſeated on an Hill, where we obſerv'd nothing very remarkable (tho' it be an Univerſity) but a curious Picture of *Paradiſe* in the *Capucins* Church, a divine Work of *Borocci*. Proceeding on ten *Tolentino.* Miles, we came to *Tolentino*, a fine little Epiſcopal Town, having been an antient Colony of the *Romans*. The principal thing we remark'd here was the Church of S. *Nicolas*.

But, before we leave this Territory, be pleas'd to note, That the *Marca* of *Ancona* is the antient *Picenum*, famous, in Hiſtory, for having ſupply'd the *Romans* with 360000 Men on a certain Expedition. It has the River *Tronto* on the Eaſt, the *Appenins* on the South, the *Adriatick* Sea on the North, and *Romania* on the Weſt; being extreamly fruitful, and containing ten or twelve good Cities, with a great number of Wall'd Towns and Villages. When the *Roman* Empire began to decline, this Province was diſmembred by the *Lombards*, and afterwards govern'd as a Free-State; 'till *Clement* VIII. brought it under the Juriſdiction of the Church.

Leaving *Tolentino*, we travell'd above forty Miles thro' the *Appenin* Mountains to *Foligni*. The chief Places and things we remark'd in this troubleſome Journey were, 1. The high tops of Mountains, on all ſides, cover'd with Snow, Winter and Summer. 2. The *Caſcade* at *Sorravalle*. 3. A Lake of Water about three Miles in compaſs, on the top of the Mountains near the Village of *Monteſiorito*. 4. An Echo from a Rock, diſtinctly repeating this Verſe, *Monſtrum horrendum ingens cui lumen ademptum*, at the diſtance of Five hundred paces. As we approach'd nearer, we loſt one Word after another, 'till we heard but the laſt Syllable of the Verſe; and coming within fifteen paces of the Rock, we wholly loſt the Echo: for by reaſon of the ſmall diſtance, the reflected Sound preſently returns, and augments the Voice, 'tis true, but cannot be diſtinguiſh'd from it. 5. A little River, falling from a huge Precipice into the Valley, where it drives ſeveral Paper-Mills near *Foligni*. 6. The Deſcent from the *Appenins* to *Foligni*, cut out of the ſide of the Mountain.

Foligni. *Foligni* is a populous and handſom little City, ſituate in a Plain in *Umbria*, and famous for nothing but Sweet-Meats, and a wonderful Picture of the Virgin *Mary* in the Skies, by *Raphael Urbin*, kept in a Nun's Church of the City.

From

From hence we made a digreſſion of ſix Miles (tho' the badneſs of the way made it ſeem much more) to *Aſſiſium*, remarkable for three Churches built over one another, and dedicated to S. *Francis*. The undermoſt, where the Body of that Saint is kept, has been ſhut up ever ſince the time of Pope *Nicolas* IV. who, as they ſay, ſaw the Body, which ſtill continues uncorrupt, and died preſently after; on which Account no one has been permitted to enter ſince. In the middle Church, which is the faireſt, they ſhew'd us an Ivory Horn, and two Rods, given S. *Francis* by a King of *Babylon*, with this Inſcription: *Cum iſta Campana Sanctus Franciſcus populum ad prædicationem convocabat, & cum iſtis bacalis percutiendo ſilentium imponebat.* Having ſeen what was worth our while here we return'd to *Foligni*, and ſetting out for *Spoleto*, twelve Miles diſtant, paſs'd through a large, pleaſant, and plentiful Valley, encompaſs'd with a circle of high Mountains, in form of an *Amphitheatre*, which afforded us a very agreeable Proſpect. *Aſſiſium.*

Spoleto is the Capital City of *Umbria*, which is thence call'd *The Dutchy of Spoleto.* It's Epiſcopal, large in extent, and well built, having antiently been the Reſidence of the Princes of *Lumbardy*, and divers of the *Gothiſh* Kings. The old Palace of *Theodorick* is ſtill ſtanding, and other marks of its Antiquity are ſeen in the Ruins of ſeveral antient *Roman* Buildings. The Caſtle, which ſtands in the place of the *Amphitheatre*, is joyn'd to the Town by a fair Stone-Bridge. This City flouriſh'd to that degree in the Conſul's time, that it withſtood the whole *Carthaginian* Force, and oblig'd *Hannibal* to retire in the middle of all his Victories. *Spoleto.*

A certain Apothecary of the City, ſhew'd me a young Dog that had his *Splene* cut out, near half a year before, by himſelf and a Phyſician of the ſame place, and told me, that they had tried it on ſeveral old Dogs, but they all died. He obſerv'd, that it grew far more lively and active than before, and withall very fat, but was ſtrangely ſubject to piſſing and vomiting, which induced him to believe, that the Blood acquires a conſiſtence in the *Splene*, either by it's Stagnation, or ſome Acid Ferment which it receives there; for the often piſſing and agility of Body, ſeem to ſhew a more than ordinary diſſolution of the Maſs of Blood.

Umbria is ſaid to take its Denomination from the Shadow of the *Appenin* Mountains, which over-top it, and was heretofore of a far greater extent than 'tis at preſent. One part of it is hilly and barren, but the Plains are ſome of the beſt in *Italy*, and celebrated, by antient Poets, for their fertility. The River *Clitumnus* was antiently famous for a faculty, it's ſaid to have had, of making all Cattle white that drank of the Water; inſomuch, that the *Romans* kept the largeſt and whiteſt of the Bulls for the Sacrifices that were offer'd at the *Capitol*, when any Conqueror rode in Triumph; imagining them more agreeable to the Gods, and proper Victims for Victories, by reaſon of their whiteneſs, which they eſteem'd ominous, whence the Poet *Virgil*, l. 2. *Georg.*

Hinc albi, Clitumne, Greges, & maxima taurus
Victima, ſæpè tuo profuſi flumine Sacro
Romanos ad templa Deûm duxere triumphos.

This Dutchy belongs to the Pope, and the principal Cities are *Spoleto*, *Aſſiſi*, *Terni*, *Narni*, *Foligni*, *Nocera*, *Cerato*, and *Montefulcone*.

Leaving *Spoleto*, we travell'd over Mountains, and on the brinks of divers dreadful Precipices, 'till we came within four Miles of *Terni*, where we deſcended into a pleaſant and fruitful Plain, which brought us to the City after fourteen Miles. *Terni.* This Town is Epiſcopal, indifferently well built, and ſituate in the moſt fruitful part of *Umbria*, where the Land is naturally good, and water'd with ſuch abundance of Brooks and Fountains, that they uſually cut the Graſs three or four times a Year. This City is famous for the Birth of *Cornelius Tacitus*, but much decay'd and fallen from its antient Splendour, as appears by the vaſt heaps of Ruins it ſtill contains within its circuit.

In divers parts of *Umbria* they have Quarries of the Stone, which the Greeks call πῶρος, and *Latins*, *Tofus*, of a pure white colour, and very hard, but neer (if not quite) as light as the *Pumice*-Stone.

Narni. Our next Stage was *Narni*, eight Miles off, an Epiſcopal City likewiſe, ſtanding on an Eminence near the River *Nar*, from which it takes its name. We found nothing here worth noting, but ſeveral high Arches near the place, which are ſuppos'd to be the Ruins of an antient *Aqueduct*; tho' ſome will have it to be the Reſts of a Bridge, built by *Auguſtus* to joyn two appoſite Hills, of which *Martial* makes mention, l. 8. *Epigr.*

Sed jam parce mihi, nec abutere Narnia Quinto
Perpetuo liceat ſic tibi ponte frui.

On the banks of the River *Nera*, neer *Narni*, is found a ſtrange kind of Earth, which in moiſt rainy Weather crumbles into Duſt, and in dry Weather become moiſt and turns into Mire.

From thence we rode to *Rome*, forty-ſix Miles diſtant, paſſing thro' *Otricoli*, an antient Colony of the *Romans*, *Borgheto*, *Citta Caſtellana*, *Argnano*, *Caſtelnuovo Prima Porta*, and divers other Villages of no great note, which we buſied our ſelves not much about, but kept on to *Rome*, and entred at the *Porta del Populo*.

ROME.

ROME, heretofore the Head of a flouriſhing Empire, and Miſtreſs of a conſiderable part of the World, notwithſtanding the different Forms of Goverment which have been introduc'd by divers Monarchs, the Calamities it has ſuffer'd by the incurſions of barbarous Nations, and in fine, the Injuries of Time, devouring all things, it ſtill retains ſuch marks of its Primitive Magnificence as render it the ſole prodigy of our preſent Age. Several Princes have heretofore attempted to change its antient Name, but to no purpoſe; for the new appellations always ſuck and died with their impoſers, and *Rome* had likewiſe this peculiar to it ſelf, that tho' it were divers times almoſt quite burnt, ſack'd, and laid in Ruins, yet Phœnix-like, it conſtantly ſprung up again from its Aſhes, repair'd all its Loſſes, and has preſerv'd

its

its Name unalterable from the very Foundation. All Latin Authors ſtile it antinomaſtically *Urbs*, and a long ſeries of paſt Ages have honour'd it with the Epithet of *Sancta* or *Holy*, as well for the multitude of Temples it antiently erected to Pagan Gods, as for the vaſt number of Churches which have been here dedicated to the Chriſtian Worſhip, and principally for the Glorious ſufferings of ſo many Thouſands of holy Martyrs during the Perſecution of the Primitive Church. This City, which was formerly thirty (ſome ſay fifty) Miles in compaſs, is at preſent brought within the circuit of thirteen, and good part of the incloſure is taken up with waſt Grounds, Gardens, Vinyards, and Ruins of antient *Rome*. It lies on the River *Tiber*, which ſpringing from the *Appenins*, and receiving divers Fountains and Rivulets in its way, divides *Rome* into two parts. Its Water is very turbid, and of a whitiſh colour, which gave it the name of *Albula*; but when it has ſtood ſome time in Ciſterns, it depoſes a thick ſediment, becomes very wholſom, and keeps a long while good, which they attribute to the mixture of the *Tiverone*, a ſmall River, the Water whereof is impregnated with a Sulphurious Salt, and falls into the *Tiber* near *Rome*. The Inundations of this River have often been very prejudicial to the Inhabitants, and uſually happen thro' a long continuance of moiſt Weather which diſſolve the Snow on the Mountains. I am not ignorant that divers Authors aſſign another cauſe, and would have us believe that ſtrong South East Winds, by ſtopping the Courſe of the River at *Oſtia*, where it falls into the Sea, cauſe the Water to ſwell back and overflow the City and adjacent Plains: But whoſoevr ſhall conſider the ſwiftneſs of the ſtream between *Rome* and *Oſtia*, will eaſily perceive that no Wind can have force enough to bring the Water to a level ſo high as this City. The windings of the *Tiber* form a ſmall Iſland, call'd *Iſola Tiburtina*, joyn'd to the City by two Bridges, and ſaid to have been made by a great quantity of Corn, which the Senate caus'd to be thrown into the River (at a time when the Water was low) becauſe it belong'd to *Tarquinius Superbus*, whom they had ſhamefully dethron'd as a Tyrant and Enemy to the Publick.

I do not here pretend to give a full Relation of all the particulars I remark'd in this place; that were an enterpriſe which would require much more time than I can ſpare, and the matter is ſo extream copious that I ſhould find great difficulty to digeſt it into any method. In a word, *Rome* affords a Traveller ſuch variety of ſurprizing objects, that he might employ ſome years in running them over, and ſtill find ſome new ſubject of admiration. The Antiquary, Architect, Sculptor, and Painter, may here exerciſe their genius more advantagiouſly than in any other part of the whole World, by veiwing thoſe immortal performances of the greateſt Artiſts of former Ages, who have rendred their names Venerable to all poſterity. The Majeſty of the publick and private Buildings ſtill retain much of the antient *Roman* Splendour, and I may juſtly ſay with the Poet,

Qui miſerandâ videt veteris veſtigia Romæ
Ille poteſt meritò dicere, Roma fuit.
At qui celſa novæ ſpectat Pallatia Romæ,
Hic meritò poterit dicere, Roma vigit.

My intention in this place is to give a brief account of the moſt conſiderable Curioſities I took notice of, referring you for the reſt to ſuch as treat this ſubject more at large. I ſhall bring them under the following heads, *viz. Mountains, Amphitheatres* and *Theatres, Heathen Temples, Triumphal Arches, Columns, Baths, Aqueducts, Catacombs, Obelysks, Sepulchres, Circus's, Bridges, Churches, Palaces, Piazza's, Colleges, Hoſpitals,* and *Villa's.*

The Seven Hills whereon antient *Rome* ſtood, and which gave it the name of *Urbs ſeptemgemina* and *Urbs ſeptem collium,* are ſtill within its precincts, tho' ſome of them are almoſt quite uninhabited, and cover'd with Ruins.

1. *Mons Capitolinus,* call'd at preſent, *il Campidoglio,* from the *Capitol* which ſtands on it, was antiently famous for ſixty ſtately *Heathen Temples,* the chief of which was dedicated to *Jupiter Opt. Max.* where the Conquerors entred after their publick Triumphs to thank their Gods for their Victories.

2. *Mons Palatinus* is about a Mile in compaſs, being at preſent fill'd with Gardens, Ruins, and a multitude of Subterranean Vaults. We obſerv'd ſome footſteps of the Superb Palaces of *Auguſtus, Catilina, Hortenſius,* and *Cicero.*

3. *Mons Aventinus* bears the name of S. *Sabina,* from a Church dedicated to that Saint, and is alſo almoſt uninhabited.

4. *Mons Celius* extends it ſelf from S. *John* and *Paul,* the *Engliſh Dominicans* Convent, to S. *John Lateran's* Church, including S. *Croce in Giruſalemme,* and an infinity of antient Ruins.

5. *Mons Eſquilinus* is where S. *Maria Maggiore* now ſtands, and was antiently famous for the Houſes of *Propertius, Virgil,* and the Gardens of *Mecanas,* ſo much celebrated by *Horace.*

6. *Mons Viminalis* contains the Churches of S. *Prudentiana* and *Lorenzo* in *Paliſperma,* with divers Ruins, amongſt which we ſaw ſome Reſts of the Palace of *Craſſus.*

7. *Mons Quirinalis,* now call'd *Montecavallo,* was formerly remarkable for the Houſes of *Catullus, Saluſtius,* and *Aquilius*; and is at preſent the place where the Popes uſually reſide one half of the year.

We obſerv'd four other Hills which are at preſent included within the Walls of *Rome,* viz. *Monte Pincio* or *della Trinità, Monte Janiculo* or *Petromontorio, Monte Vaticano* or *de San Pietro,* and *Monte Teſtaccio.*

Monte Teſtaccio is near the Gate of S. *Paul,* being nothing elſe but a great heap of fragments of Earthen Pots, which ſome Authors believe to have been the pieces of Veſſels in which the Nations, tributary to the Roman Empire, brought their annual Contributions: but the more probable opinion is, that all the Potters of the City antiently inhabited that part, and by an Edict of the Senate were order'd to throw all their broken Ware in one common heap to prevent the ſtopping up and choaking the River *Tiber.* The height and extent of the Hill would, I confeſs, render it ſomewhat improbable, did we not call to mind the great uſe that was antiently made of theſe Veſſels in this great and populous City; for not only their Domeſtick Utenſils, but likewiſe their Urns, Idols, and Church-Ornaments, were for the greateſt part made of Earth, as divers antient Authors teſtify. At the foot of the Hill the Nobility and Gentry keep their Wine in Summer time in little houſes, built againſt

gainſt the ſide of the Hill, which ſerves for the back-wall; which tho' expos'd to the Sun, receive ſuch a freſh Air conſtantly breathing from within, that the Wine is as cold as if it had been kept in Ice. This is attributed to the poroſity of the Earth which leaves an open paſſage to the conden's'd Air that conſtantly tranſpires impregnated with Nitrous Exhalations, and produces the aforeſaid effect.

The *Amphitheatre* of *Titus*, famous heretofore as well for the Beauty of its Architecture, as the Martyrdom of many Thouſand Chriſtians of the Primitive Church, who were here expos'd to the fury of wild Beaſts to divert their inhuman and barbarous Perſecutors. It's now call'd *il Coloſeo*, being round without, and oval within, and ſaid to have been capable of Eighty five thouſand Spectators, who could all ſit and ſee the Sports that were exhibited in the pit. The Poet *Martial* gives it the preference to the Seven Wonders of the World, and ſays,

Omnis Cæſareo cedat labor Amphitheatro;
Unum pro tantis fama loquatur opus.

The *Archades* or Stalls where the wild Beaſts were kept are ſtill entire; but the Walls and inner works have been conſiderably endammag'd of late years, and the Stones carried off to build divers Palaces in the City. Divers Authors inform us, That in building this prodigious Fabrick, Twelve thouſand Chriſtan Captives were employ'd for eleven Years ſpace, and that after they had finiſh'd their Work, ſuch as ſurviv'd ſuffer'd Martyrdom in the ſame place. We ſaw here a Chappel dedicated to *S. Ignatius*, Diſciple of *S. John Evangeliſt*, and third Patriarch of *Antioch*, erected where his Body was caſt after he had ſuffer'd in the Amphitheatre.

Near the Church of *S. Croce* in *Giuruſalemme* the Roſts of the *Amphitheatre* of *Statilius Taurus*, and at Prince *Sevelli's* Palace ſome Ruins of *Marcellus's Theatre*.

As no place in the World has more remaining Marks of Pagan Superſtition than *Rome*, ſo ſcarcely any City was ever better ſtock'd with Temples dedicated to their falſe Worſhip. Under their Kings, Conſuls, and Emperours, all Domeſtick and ſtrange Gods had Temples built here for their worſhip; inſomuch, that *Varro* gives us an account of Thirty thouſand fabulous Deities that were worſhip'd by the people of *Rome* alone. They always conceal'd the Name of the *Tutelar* God of their City, that their Enemies might not draw it over to their ſide; it being cuſtomary, in thoſe Days, that when an Army beſieg'd a Town, the Prieſts were ſet at work to draw off the God under whoſe Patronage it. *Macrobius* delivers the form in theſe words: *Si Deus, ſi Dea eſt, cui populus Civitaſq; Carthaginenſis eſt in tutela, teq; maxime ille, qui Urbis hujus populiq; tutelam recepiſti, precor, venerorq; veniamq; a vobis peto, ut vos populum Civitatemq; Carthaginenſem deſeratis: Loca, Templa, Sacra, urbemq; eorum relinquatis, abſq; his abeatis: Eiq; populo civitatiq; metum, formidinem, oblivionem injiciatis, proditiq; Romani ad me meoſq; veniatis: Noſtraq; vobis Loca, Templa, Sacra, urbs acceptior probatiorq; ſit: Mihi quoq; populoq; Romano militibuſq; meis præpoſiti ſitis, ut ſciamus intelligamuſq; Si ita feceritis, voveo vobis Templa, ludoſq; facturum.* i. e. If there be any God, or Goddeſs, that protects the People and

City of *Carthage*, I pray and beſeech thee principally who doſt protect this City and People, and beg you that you would leave the People and City of *Carthage*: That you would quit their Places, Temples, Sacrifices and City, and go from them: That you would ſtrike the People and City with fear, terrour, and oblivion, and, delivering them up, would come to *Rome* to me and mine: That our Places, Temples, Sacrifices, and City, may be more acceptable and eſteem'd by you: That we may know and underſtand that you are ſet over me, the People of *Rome*, and my Soldiers. If you do this, I premiſe to erect Temples and inſtitute Games to your Honour.

The chief Temples we took notice of were, 1. The Pantheon, which was (as the *Greek* word imports) the Temple of all the Gods, erected by *M. Agrippa*, in form of a *Cupola*. It's about One hundred forty foot high, and of the ſame Breadth, without Pillars or any thing to ſupport it, but the Walls. It recieves all its Light (for Windows it has none) thro' a large Hole in the vaulted Roof. The antient Idolaters look'd on't an ill Omen when the Smoak of the Sacrifice, which they offer'd in the middle of this Temple, aſcended not right to the Hole; tho' in effect, a blaſt of Wind muſt inevitably hinder it, which their blind Zeal took no notice of. The Roof was heretofore cover'd with plates of Silver, and afterwards with *Corinthian* Braſs; which latter was by *Urban* VIII. of the Family of *Barbarini*, caſt into Pillars for the great Altar in S. *Peter*'s Church, and Lead ſubſtituted in its place; which occaſion'd the following *Paſquinade*, *Quod non fecere Barbari, fecere Barbarini.* The Earth is ſo grown up about the Walls, that whereas they formerly aſcended to it by ſeveral Steps, they now deſcend by eleven into the Floor. The *Portico* is a ſtately piece of Architecture, ſuſtain'd by thirteen Marble Pillars, each being of one entire Stone, thirty-three foot in height and ſix foot in diameter, which, together with the Corniſhes, are of ſo exquiſite a Workmanſhip, that they paſs for a Model of the *Corinthian* Order. The Inſcription on the *Architrave*, in large *Roman* Capitals, runs thus.

M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. TERTIVM. FECIT.

And another in a leſſer Character underneath inform'd us, That it was repair'd and beautified by *Septimius Severus* and *Marcus Aur. Antoninus*. This Temple was conſecrated to the Chriſtian Service, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin and all the Saints, by Pope *Boniface* IV. and it's at preſent a Collegial Church. In it we ſaw the Monument of *Raphael Urbin*, the Prince of Painters, with an Inſcription, and the following Diſtich:

Hic ſitus eſt Raphael, timuit quo ſoſpite vinci
Rerum magna parens, & moriente mori.

To which anſwers another, which we obſerved on a Monument erected to the memory of *Thaddeo Zuccharo*, another admirable Painter, thus:

Magna quod in magno timuit Raphaele, peræq;
Thadæo in magno pertimuit, genetrix.

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We likewiſe ſaw in the Wall a Marble with an Inſcription, and the Effigies of Dr. *Gibbs* our Country-man, and late Poet Laureat to the Emperour. He compoſed the Inſcription himſelf in his Life-time, with the following Diſtich, which is likewiſe found on the Front of ſome of his Poems, and father'd on *Athanaſius Kircher*, who ſeeing it, ſaid, The Doctor had done more than Nature or Art could ever do, in making him a Poet; for his *Genius* never tended that way.

Tot pro Gibbeſio certabunt regna, quot urbes;
Vates Mæonidem aſſervere ſuum.

2. The Temple of Peace in *Campo Vaccino*, was, according to *Suetonius*, begun by *Claudius*, and finiſh'd by *Veſpaſian*, in which were preſerved the rich Spoils taken from *Solomon*'s Temple at the Sacking of *Jeruſalem*, 'till it was pillaged by *Alaric* King of the *Goths*. Of this Superb Edifice, which was the largeſt and faireſt in *Rome* of its kind, there remains nothing at preſent but the Ruins of ſeveral high Arches and vaſt thick Walls, the reſt having been burnt down under the Reign of *Commodus* by Fire that broke out with an Earthquake; tho' it's vulgarly and erroneouſly believ'd to have fallen at the Birth of our Saviour. The great Marble Column which ſtands by S. *Maria Maggiore*, and is the largeſt and faireſt of one entire piece in *Europe*, was one of the eight that antiently ſupported this Temple.

3. The Temple of *Janus*, near S. *Georgio*, is an entire ſquare Building with four Fronts, and more like a Triumphal Arch than a Temple. On each of the four Fronts we obſerv'd twelve *Niches* for as many Statues, repreſenting the Months of the Year, whereof *Janus* was held to be God.

4. The Temple of *Fortune*, or (as ſome will have it) of *Chaſtity*, was given by *Pius* IV. to the *Armenians*, and is at preſent dedicated to S. *Maria Egyttiaca*. It's an entire piece of Antiquity, encompaſs'd with Pillars of the *Ionick* Order mixt with the *Corinthian* and *Dorick*, which ſerve for a Model to all Architects.

5. The Temple of the Ridiculous God is a round and entire Structure, ſtanding in the *Circus* of *Caracalla* without the Walls of *Rome*. It was occaſion'd by *Hannibal*'s raiſing his Siege from before the City on the account of a Viſion, which deterr'd him from the Enterprize, notwithſtanding he had entirely routed *Paulus Æmilius*, and *Terentius Varro*, not long before, with the loſs of Forty thouſand Men on the *Roman* ſide. This ſuddain and unexpected Retreat was follow'd by the univerſal Mockery and Laughter of the Inhabitants, who, in memory of ſo ridiculous a Paſſage, erected this Temple and created a new God.

6. The Temple of *Jupiter Stator*, in the *Foro Romano*, was built under the Conſuls at the Requeſt of the People, and in compliance with a Vow made by *Romulus*, who fancying ſome ſuch kind of God to have ſtopt his Soldiers when they were running off in diſorder, in a Battle againſt the *Sabins*, promiſed to build a Temple to his Honour, which was call'd *Stator*, *à Stando*, from the *Roman* Army's ſtanding its Ground. There remains nothing of it at preſent but three ſtreight Pillars of Marble.

7. The Temple of *Concord* ſtood on the aſcent from the *Forum Romanum* to the *Capitol*, of which we ſaw eight Pillars of the Porch, with part of the Corniſh, on the Architrave whereof we obſerved this Inſcription:

INCENDIO CONSVMPTVM SENATVS
POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS RESTITVIT.

8. The Temple of *Antoninus* and *Fauſtina* ſtood in the *Forum Romanum*, good part of the Walls and Pillars of the Porch being ſtill ſtanding, with this Inſcription:

DIVO ANTONINO ET
DIVAE FAVSTINAE EX S. C.

9. The Temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux* ſtands near the former, being converted to a Church dedicated to S. *Coſme* and *Damian*. Behind the Altar we obſerv'd an antient piece of *Moſaick* Work, with divers Hieroglyphicks on a vaulted Roof.

10. The Temple of *Saturn* was where S. *Adrian*'s Church now ſtands, the Frontiſpiece whereof is part of the antient Temple. In it the *Romans* kept the *Tabulæ Elephantinæ*, which contain'd the Names of the thirty-five Tribes of the City.

11. That of *Jupiter Tonans* was erected near the *Capitol* by *Auguſtus*, for having been preſerved from a Flaſh of Lightning, which falling on his Litter, and killing his Servant, touch'd not his Perſon. We ſaw only three Pillars of it, of the *Dorick* Order, half cover'd with Earth, near the aboveſaid Temple of *Concord*.

12. That of *Romulus* and *Remus*, built in the place where they were bred up by a Bear, is now a Church dedicated to S. *Theodore*.

13. That of the *Sun* is ſtill entire, built in form of a *Cupola*, and now dedicated to S. *Stephano alle Carozze*.

14. The Temple of *Bacchus*, now the Church of S. *Conſtantia*, is likewiſe a round Structure, ſupported by twenty four Marble Pillars, and beautify'd in divers parts with antient *Moſaick* Work. In it we ſaw *Bacchus*'s Tomb (as they call it) being curiouſly wrought with divers Figures of Boys, Grapes, Birds, and the like. 'Tis reported that *Paul* II. cauſed this Monument to be remov'd, deſigning to keep it in the *Vatican* for his own Tomb; but dying ſuddainly whilſt it was tranſporting, it was ſent back by his Succeſſor.

15. That of *Hercules* is at preſent the Church of S. *Alexis*.

16. That of *Faunus*, is now the Church of S. *Stephano Rotondo* on *Mount Celius*.

Theſe are the moſt conſiderable Marks of *Paganiſm* of this kind we took notice of, the reſt being either quite ruin'd, and the Stones carried off, or not eaſy to be diſtinguiſh'd amongſt the other Ruins.

Rome, in its flouriſhing State, was adorn'd with thirty-ſix Triumphal Arches erected in Honour of ſuch as had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in their Country's Service. The Conquerour was drawn in a Triumphal Chariot thro' the City, in the greateſt Pomp imaginable, accompanied by a multitude of People leading the captive Princes bound and fetter'd, burning Incenſe all the way, and carrying divers Trophies, Repreſentation

preſentations of Forts and Cities, and other Marks of his Conqueſts, with all the publick Teſtimonies of an univerſal Joy. After this Ceremony, the Senate erected theſe Monuments to their memory, as well to transfer their glorious Names to Poſterity, as to encourage others to follow their Example. Of all the aboveſaid Arches we found only five now ſtanding.

1. The Triumphal Arch of *Septimius Severus*, at the foot of the *Capitol*, is of Marble, and ſtill entire, tho' ſomewhat ſunk, or rather cover'd with Earth that is grown up about it. On both ſides are repreſented, in *Baſs-relief*, the Victories of this Emperour. On the Vault, under which we paſſed, we obſerv'd a multitude of round Flowers, ſo variouſly ſhap'd that there are not two of the ſame make. It was erected to the Honour of *Severus*, in memory of his *Parthian* Conqueſts; but he refuſing to ride in Triumph, out of meer concern for the Civil Diſcord and Tumults at Home, feign'd himſelf Sick of the Gout, and ſent his Son in his room. The Inſcription is in theſe words:

IMP. CAES. LVCIO SEPTIMIO M. FIL. SEVERO. PIO. PERTINACI. AVG. PATRI PATRIAE. PARTHICO. ARABICO. ET PARTHICO. ADIABENICO. PONTIFICI MAXIMO. TRIBVNIC. POTEST. XI. COS. III. PROCOS. ET IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO. L. FIL. ANTONINO. AVG. PIO. FELICI. TRIBVNIC. POTEST. VI. COS. PROCOS. P.P. OPTIMIS FORTVNATISSIMISQVE PRINCIPIBVS. OB REMP. RESTITVTAM. IMPERIVMQVE POPVLI ROMANI PROPAGATAM. INSIGNIBVS VIRTVTIBVS EORVM. DOMI FORISQVE. S. P. Q. R.

2. *Conſtantine*'s Arch is of Marble, and ſtands near the *Amphitheatre* of *Nero*. This magnificent Structure was erected by Order of the Senate in one Day's time, whilſt the Armies of *Conſtantine* and the Tyrant *Maxentius* were engaged at *Ponte Molle*, with deſign to inſcribe it in his Name that ſhould come off victorious; the former defeating the latter, and remaining without any Competitor, they dedicated it to his Honour, beautifying it with divers curious Statues, Trophies, and *Baſs-reliefs* relating to the moſt ſignal Actions of his Life. The Statues are without Heads and Arms, having been defaced in the Night time by a great Duke of *Tuſcany*'s Order, who admiring the Workmanſhip, and being refuſed leave of tranſporting them, got People to maim them as much as poſſible. It's inſcribed thus:

IMPERATORI CAESARI FLAVIO CONSTANTINO. MAXIMO. AVGVSTO. QVOD INSTINCTV DIVINITATIS. MENTIS MAGNITVDINE. CVM EXERCITV SVO. TAM DE TYRANNO. QVAM DE OMNI EIVS FACTIONE. IVSTIS REMP. VLTVS EST ARMIS. ARCVM TRIVMPHIS INSIGNEM DICAVIT S. P. Q. R.

LIBERATORI VRBIS. FVNDATORI QVIETIS.

3. That in the *Via Sacra* was erected in Honour of *Veſpaſian* and his Son *Titus*, immediately after their ſacking *Jeruſalem*. It's likewiſe of Marble, on which are repreſented *Veſpaſian* riding in triumph, with divers Spoils he brought from *Solomon*'s Temple, *viz.* the *Table of Shew-bread*, the *Seven golden Candleſticks*, the *Tables of the Commandments*, and divers Veſſels uſed by the *Jews* in their Sacrifices. The Inſcription is thus:

SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS
DIVO TITO DIVI VESPASIANI F.
VESPASIANO AVGVSTO.

4. The Arch of S. *Vito* is of *Tiburtine* Stone, and was erected to the Emperour *Galienus*, as appears by the Inſcription:

GALIENO. CLEMENTISSIMO. PRINCIPI.
CVIVS INVICTA VIRTVS. SOLA PIETATE SVPERATA EST. ET SALONINAE SANCTISSIMAE. AVG. M. AVRELIVS VICTOR DEDICATISSIMVS NVMINI MAIESTATIQVE EORVM.

5. That near S *Georgio in Velabro* was built by the Goldſmiths and Graſiers of the City, to the Honour of *Septimus Severus*, and the Inſcription differs little from that on his other Arch.

The *Thermæ* or *Baths* of the antient *Romans*, were reckon'd amongſt the moſt majeſtick Buildings of the City, being rather built for Pomp and Oſtentation, than for any publick or private Uſe. We obſerved the Ruins of three, *viz.*

1. *Antonin's Bath*, which lie at the foot of *Mount Aventin*, and ſeem by their Reſts to have ſurpaſſed all the others in bigneſs. We were amaz'd to ſee the vaſt heaps of Ruins, which ſeem'd rather to be of ſome great Town than one ſingle Fabrick. The remaining Walls are prodigiouſly thick and high, dividing the whole into four great Courts, by which one may ſtill diſcern the Deſign of the Work. We likewiſe obſerv'd divers Channels or Paſſages in the Walls, by which the Water was convey'd into the *Baths*. This is the preſent miſerable State of one of the principal Ornaments of antient *Rome*, which is ſaid to have had One thouſand ſix hundred Marble Seats, with divers of Silver, beautified with the moſt coſtly Riches of the Eaſt, for the Commodity of ſuch as come to bathe.

2. Thoſe of *Dioclesian*, the Ruins whereof are ſeen at S. *Maria de Angelis*, are ſaid to have been built by Forty thouſand Chriſtian Slaves in the ſpace of fourteen Years. The *Carthuſians* Church is partly compoſed of the remainder of this *Bath*, of which here are ſeen eight ſtately Marble Pillars, with their Corniſhes of Compoſite Work, curiouſly wrought, and ſerving for a Model of that Order to all Architects.

3. Thoſe of *Conſtantine*, built before his Converſion to the Chriſtian Faith, ſtanding at the foot of *Monteçavallo*, are the moſt entire, tho' there's hardly one third part remaining.

We

We saw likewise some obscure Footsteps of those of *Nero* near S. *Eustachio*; of *Paulus Æmilius*, near S. *Dominico*; and lastly, of *Agrippa*, now call'd *Ciambella*.

Of Columns we remark'd five, *viz.* 1. The *Columna Trajana*, which is most considerable, being One hundred and forty foot high, and erected on a Pedestal of twelve. It's composed of twenty-four entire pieces of white Marble, hollow within, and set one upon another, each piece containing eight Steps, with little Windows to let in the Light. On the outside are represented, in a *spiral area*, the principal Actions of *Trajan*, and that with such artifice, that it passes for the most beautiful piece of antient Sculpture now extant in the whole World. It was erected, by Order of the Senate, to the Honour of this Emperour, who did not live to see it, for, returning from his *Persian* Expedition, he died of the *Flux* by the way, and his Ashes were brought and placed in a golden Urn on the Cornish of this Pillar. It's inscribed thus;

S. P. Q. R.

IMP. CAES. DIVI. NERVAE. F. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVGVSTO. CERMANICO. DACICO. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. XVII. IMP. VI. COS. VI. P.P. AD. DECLARANDVM, QVANTAE. ALTITVDINIS. MONS. ET LOCVS TANTIS RVDERIBVS. SIT. EGESTUS.

Sixtus V. dedicated it to S. *Peter*, erecting his Brass Statue on the top.

2. The *Columna Antonina*, which stands in *Piazza Colonna*, is much like the former, having One hundred seventy five foot in height, Two hundred and six Steps, and fifty six little Windows. It's said to have been composed of twenty great entire pieces of Marble; but it's so closely cemented and piece meal'd thro' the Injuries of Time, that we could not discern their number. On the outside are engraven the Victories and heroick Actions of *M. Aurelius Antoninus*; where we likewise remark'd *Jupiter* sending Rain on the *Roman* Army, and darting Thunder-bolts on the Heads of their Enemies, whose Defeat is also represented. We find this Passage related by divers Writers of Ecclesiastical History, who inform us, that *Antonin*'s Army being encompassed by the adverse Party, and perishing for want of Water, the Christians that were in his Camp, obtained of God by their Prayers so plentiful a Shower of Rain, as sufficed to refresh his Troops, whilst the Enemies were at the same time destroy'd by a dreadful Tempest, accompanied with Thunder, Lightning, and whole Clouds of Darts: Insomuch, that very few got off alive; and the *Romans*, who attributed all extraordinary Events to some of their false Gods, ascribed this to *Jupiter*. The Inscriptions are all modern, and three of them relate to *Sixtus* V. his repairing the Column, and dedicating it to S. *Paul*, whose Brass Statue stands at the top.

3. The *Columna Milliaria*, from which the antient *Romans* reckon'd their Miles and Distances, from the City to all parts of *Italy*, is transported from the *Forum Romanum* to the *Capitol*. It's mark'd with the Numeral Letter I, shewing it to be the first from which they began their Computation; there being likewise other Stones set up at every Mile's end on all the great Roads, and mark'd in order; so that the

number of each Stone exceeded the distance from the City by one Mile, and *secundus*, *tertius*, and *quartus Lapis*, signify'd but one, two, and three Miles from *Rome*; and so of all the rest.

4 The *Columna Rostrata*, which antiently stood in the *Forum Romanum*, erected to *Caius Duillius* in the first *Punick* War, above Two hundred and fifty Years before the Birth of our Saviour, is now placed in the Wall at the foot of the Stairs, as you ascend to the Chambers of the *Capitol*. It's not above twelve foot high, and the Inscription is so decay'd and worn, that it's hardly legible; however, I will here insert it as 'tis supply'd by Antiquaries, that you may see what the *Latin* Tongue was in those Days.

C. *bilios* . *m* . *f* . Cos . *advorsum* . Cartacinien-*seis* . *en* . *sisseliadrem* . *cerens* . *eceſt* . ANOS . *cognatos* . *popli* . Romani . *artisumad* . *obsedi-one* . D . *e*XEMIT . LECION*eis* . Cartacinien-*seis* . *omneis* . *m*AXIMOSQVE . MACISTRATOS. Lucaas . *bovebos* . *relicteis* . *no*VEM . CASTREIS. EXFOCIONT . MACEL*am* . *inœnitam* . *urbem*. PVCNANDOD.CEPET.ENQVE.EODEM.MA-C*estratod* . *prospere* . TEM . NAVEBOS . MARID. CONSOL . PRIMOS . C*eset* . *resmecosque* . CLAS-SESQVE.NAVALEIS.PRIMOS.ORNAVET.PA-*ravetque* . *diebos* . IX . CVMQVE . EIS . NAVEBOS. CLASSIS . POENICAS . OMNIS . *paratasque* . SV-MAS.COPIAS.CARTACINIENSEIS. PRÆSEN-TED . *maxumod* . DICTATORED . O*lor*OM . IN. ALIOD . MARID . PVC*nandod* . *vicet* . XXX . QVE. NA*ueis* . *cepe*T . CVM . SoCIES . SEPTE*mresmomque* . *ducis* . *quinresm*OSQVE . TRIRESMOSQVE. NAVEIS . XX . *depreset* . *auro* . M . CAPTOM . NV-MEI . ΦΦΦDCC .

arcem . TOM . CAPTOM . PRÆDA . NVMEI . CCCIↃↃↃ . C . C*raue* CAPTOM . ÆS . CCCIↃↃↃ . CCCIↃↃↃ . CCCIↃↃↃ

That of *Antoninus Caracalla*, near S. *Sebaſtian's* Church, is the moſt entire, where we obſerv'd the place from whence the Chariots ſet out, the *Meta*, and good part of the Walls.

Of antient *Mauſolea*, or Sepulchres, we ſaw four. 1. *Moles Adriani*; now call'd *Caſtel.* S. *Angelo*, which was the *Mauſoleum* of *Adrian*; and beautified, heretofore, with a multitude of curious Statues and Marble Pillars, which were carried thence to adorn ſeveral Churches and Palaces of the City, after it had been ruin'd by the *Goths*. It ſtill retains the antient Inſcription, which runs thus.

L. HAELIO. CAES. DIVI. HADRIANI.
AVGVST. F. COS. II. F.

It was firſt us'd for a Fortreſs againſt the *Goths*, in the time of *Beliſarius*; and *Boniface* VIII. began to fortify it, who has been follow'd therein by divers of his Succeſſors. Several Popes have here ſecur'd themſelves againſt the mutinous Inſults of the People, and, for a more ſafe retreat on all Occaſions, *Alexander* VI. built a long cloſe Gallery from the *Vatican* Palace hither. In it are kept good ſtore of Proviſions of War, Priſoners of State, the Papal *Thyara*, or Tripple-Crown, the Regiſters of the *Roman* Church, and five Millions of Money laid up by *Sixtus* V. with a *Bull* prohibiting his Succeſſors to convert it to any uſe on pain of Excommunication, unleſs the City of *Rome* ſhould be reduc'd to ſome great Extremity. It took the Name of S. *Angelo*, from an Angel which is ſaid to have appear'd on the top of it, ſheathing a bloody Sword, whilſt S. *Gregory*, and divers others, were paſſing the Streets in Proceſſion, and offering up their Prayers to God to be deliver'd from a raging Peſtilence, which had ſwept away a conſiderable part of the Inhabitants. This Prodigy, which ſeem'd to ſhew that the Wrath of God was appeas'd, ſtruck the People with amazement, eſpecially when they ſaw it ſeconded by a miraculous Ceſſation of the Contagion; for from that very moment the Plague ceas'd, and all ſuch as were then infected recover'd. The famous *Franceſco Borrhi* is here confin'd to perpetual Impriſonment. He was a Phyſician by Profeſſion, and, ſome Years ſince, was ſent to the Inquiſition for broaching Novelties in Religion, and remov'd hither for greater ſecurity. He had been Executed, but for ſome extraordinary Cures he perform'd on the Pope and others ſince his Confinement. On the *Pons Ælius*, which joyns to the Caſtle, ſtands the Statues of S. *Peter* and *Paul*, and twelve Angels holding the Inſtruments of the Paſſion of our Saviour. The *Mutian Fields* lie likewiſe under the Caſtle, ſo call'd from *Mutius Suævola*, who, deſirous of ſignalizing himſelf in his Country's ſervice, at a time when the City was cloſely beſieg'd by *Porſenna*, King of *Hetruria*, and having obtain'd leave of the Senate, came to this place, where that Prince lay encamp'd with a deſign of blaſting his Conqueſt by an Aſſaſſination; but, by a miſtake, ſtabb'd one of his Favorites, who reſembled him, in his ſtead. The Enemies, being alarm'd at this unexpected Accident, brought the Criminal before *Porſenna*, where he boldly own'd the Action, and burnt off his Right-hand for having been guilty of ſo groſs an Errour; telling the King, that Three hundred *Roman* Noblemen had conſpir'd his Death, and would certainly accompliſh their ends ſooner or later. The King, admiring the daring Bravery of this young Man, and appre-

hending the ill consequence that might follow, dismiss'd him, treated with the Senate, and concluded the War. The Sirname of *Suævola*, was given him because he was constrain'd, for the future, to use his Left hand, which the *Greeks* call σκαιὰ. The Poet *Martial* describes this Passage admirably well.

2. The *Mausolæum* of *Augustus*, near the Church of S. *Roch*, was built of white Marble, of a round Figure, encompass'd with three circular Walls, and adorn'd with divers curious Statues, Pillars, and Obelisks. The outmost Wall joyn'd to the middle one by a circular Plain, and that to the innermost by another; so that the Fabrick consisted of three Stories, with Walks; at the height of each, thick set with such Trees and Plants as kept green Summer and Winter; representing by their lasting verdure, an Eternal Life in the next World. By the Ruins, which still remain, we could easily discern the antient Design of the Structure.

3. The Pyramid, which stands in the Wall near S. *Paul*'s Gate, was the Sepulchre of *Caius Cestius*, one of the *Septemviri Epulonum*, to whom belong'd the Management of all Sacrifices, Feasts, and Banquets, that were celebrated in Honour of the Gods. This Monument is of large square white Marble and remains entire, with the following Inscriptions, which are not easily read by reason of divers Shrubs that grow between the junctures of the Stones:

CAIVS. CESTIVS. L. PVB. F. EPVLO.
TR. PL. VII. VIR. EPVLONVM.

OPVS. ABSOLVTVM. EX. TESTAMENTO.
DIEBVS. CXXX. ARBITRATV. PONTI. P. F.
CLAMELAE. HEREDIS ET. PROTHI. L.

On the side which looks towards the City we found an hole made into the cavity of the *Pyramid*, by which we entred into a little vaulted Room, and observ'd some antient Paintings on the Walls representing Flowers, and other things which we could not well discern by reason of the darkness of the place, and Weather. Divers Antiquaries are of opinion, that tho' it be inscrib'd in *Cestius*'s name, it was the common Sepulchre of all the *Epulonos*.

4. The *Sepulchre* of *Metella* the Wife of *Crassus* stands in the *Via Appia* near S. *Sebastian*, and is vulgarly call'd *Capo di Bove*, from divers Ox-heads that are figur'd on the Walls. It's a round Building fashion'd like an old Tower, with prodigious Walls exceeding twenty four foot in thickness. History informs us, that at the Funeral Exequies of this Woman, there were two great Sacrifices offer'd, each of an Hundred Oxen.

Of *Obelisks* here remain but nine of fifty great and small ones that were antiently brought from *Egypt* and other parts, and erected in this City. They are a sort of obtruncated *Pyramids*, gradually decreasing from the base towards the top where they are cut off, and terminate not in a point. They take their name from their likeness to a *Spit* which the *Greeks* call ὀβελὸς; and being dedicated to the Sun are shap'd in form of a *Ray*. The first of this kind was erected by *Ptolomæus Philadelphus* in the Temple of the Sun at *Heliopolis*, as *Pliny* witnesseth, who likewise makes

makes mention of two others that were set up in the same place by occasion of an odd accident that happen'd to *Pharon*; who being blind, was admonish'd by the Oracle to wash his Eyes with the Urin of a Woman which had known no other Man but her own Husband, and in so doing he should recover his Sight: Whereupon he first tried his own Wife, but finding it inefficacious had recourse to divers other Women, 'till he found one that answer'd his expectation, whom he married, causing all the rest to be burnt for their Breach of Faith towards their Husbands. But to leave this Digression; The fairest and most entire one now extant in *Rome*, is rear'd in the *Piazza* before S. *Peter*'s Church, having been brought out of *Ægypt*, and dedicated heretofore to *Augustus* and *Tiberius* in the *Circus* of *Nero*. It's of one entire piece of Granate, seventy two foot high, twelve foot square at the base, and eight at the top, but without Hieroglyphicks. It lay for many Years buried amongst the Ruins of the aforesaid *Circus*, and being found, divers famous Architects would not undertake to remove, and erect it on a Pedestal; and even *Michael Angelo*, being often solicited thereunto, excused himself, by saying, *Si se rompesse*; What if it should be broken? It's immense weight, (which, according to *Bartoli*, amounts to a Million and fifty thousand pound) deterr'd the boldest and most expert Artists from the Enterprise, 'till *Domenico Fontana*, undertaking it at the Request of *Sixtus* V. erected it on a Pedestal of thirty eight foot in height, to the astonishment of all *Europe*. The Pope dedicated it to the Holy Cross, as appears by the modern Inscriptions. The antient Inscription, which is on the Obelisk it self, is in these words:

DIVO. CÆSARI. DIVI. IVLII. F. AVGVSTO.
TIBERIO. CÆSARI. DIVI. AVGVSTI. F.
AVGVSTO. SACRVM.

2. The Obelisk of S. *John Lateran* is the largest in *Rome*, having been antiently consecrated to the *Sun*, in the City of *Thebes*, by *Ramasses* King of *Ægypt*, near twelve hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and sent by *Constantine* the Great's Son to *Rome*, where it was set up in the *Circus Maximus*. Being found of late Years cover'd with Rubbish, and broken in three pieces, it was set together and erected by the above-nam'd *Fontana*. It's One hundred and twelve foot long, nine foot and a half broad at the Base one way, and eight foot the other, being engraven with Hieroglyphicks on both sides. The Inscriptions are all modern, and therefore I omit them.

3. That of *Piazza del Popolo* was brought from *Heliopolis* in *Ægypt* by *Augustus*, and dedicated to the *Sun* in the *Circus Maximus*. It lay a long time broken in divers pieces, but was at length set together and erected by *Domenico Fontana*, at the Charge of *Sixtus* V. It's inscrib'd on each side with Hieroglyphicks, having the same antient *Latin* Inscription on two opposite sides, *viz.*

IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS.
PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS. IMP. XII. COS.
XI. TRIB. POT. XIV. AEGYPTO. IN.
POTESTATEM. POPVLI. ROMANI.
REDACT. SOLI. DONVM. DEDIT.

The other two Inſcriptions are modern, bearing Date with its Erection.

4. That at S. *Maria Maggiore*, without Hieroglyphicks, was likewiſe brought from *Ægypt*, and ſet up in the *Mauſoleum* of *Auguſtus* by the Emperour *Claudius*. It's leſs than the three foregoing ones, and was erected by the Architect aforeſaid.

5. That in *Piazza Navona* was taken from the *Circus* of *Caracalla*, and by the command of *Innocent* X. erected here with four Marble Statues repreſenting the parts of the World, and a Fountain of Water breaking out under its Baſe. It's likewiſe engraven with Hieroglyphicks.

6. That which ſtands by the Jeſuites, and thoſe in the Gardens of *Medicis* and *Mathei* are of a ſmaller ſize, and ſeem to have been Fragments of greater ones; however, they are inſcrib'd with Hieroglyphicks, which ſufficiently ſhew their Antiquity. The ſame may be ſaid of that which lies broken in Prince *Paleſtrina*'s Back-Court.

The learned *Athanaſius Kircher* has given the World divers erudite Comments on the Hieroglyphick Inſcriptions in and about *Rome*, endeavouring to ſhew, from the Records of Antiquity, the Myſteries which were antiently hid from the Vulgar under thoſe exotick Notes and Figures. I remember that I formerly obſerv'd in divers Inſcriptions of this Nature, and particularly on the *Mummies* that are brought from *Grand Cairo*, two different manners the antient *Egyptians* us'd to expreſs, or rather conceal their mental Conceptions; one by divers ſorts of animate and inanimate Creatures, which was purely Emblematical; and another by Characters, which I take to be literal, and to have belong'd to ſome Alphabet, the knowledge whereof is quite loſt; whatever *Kircher* and others think to the contrary. This I am the apter to believe, becauſe I always found theſe Characters intermixt with the aforeſaid Figures (as I imagine) to make out the full ſenſe; and ſometimes by themſelves in long rows with Notes and Points, which ſeem'd meerly to ſerve for the more diſtinct reading.

Of ſeven antient *Aqueducts*, which convey'd Water to *Rome* from divers remote parts, one thirty-five Miles, and another forty, there remains but that of the *Aqua Virginis*, now call'd *Fonte di Trevi*, of any uſe. This Water was firſt brought to *Rome* by *Agrippa*, and took the name of *Virgo* from its ſhunning the *Flumen Herculeum* which paſſes near it, if we may credit *Pliny*. The Poet *Martial* makes mention of this Fountain.

Sed curris nitidæ tantum prope Virginis undas.

We likewiſe obſerv'd ſome Ruins of the *Aqua Claudia* and *Martia* with Inſcriptions, ſhewing who built and repair'd thoſe *Aqueducts*: thoſe of the *Aqua Claudia* are on the Gate call'd *Porta Maggiore*, in theſe words:

TIT. CLAVDIVS. DRVSI. F. CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. GERMANICVS. PONT. MAX. TRIBVNICIA. POTESTATE. XII. COS. V. IMPERATOR. XVII. PATER. PATRIAE. AQVAM. CLAVDIAM. EX. FONTIBVS. QVI. VOCABANTVR. CAERVLEVS. ET. CVRTIVS. A. MILLIARIO. XXXV. ITEM. ANIENEM. NOVAM. A. MILLIARIO. LXII. SVA. IMPENSA. IN. VRBEM. PERDVCENDAS. CVRAVIT.

IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIANVS. AVGVST. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. II. IM. VI. COS. III. DESIG. IV. P.P. AQVAS. CVRTIAM. ET. CAERVLEAM. PERDVCTAS. A. DIVO. CLAVDIO. ET. POSTEA. INTERMISSAS. DILAPSASQVE. PER. ANNOS. NOVEM. SVA. IMPENSA. VRBI. RESTITVIT.

IMP. TIT. CAES. DIVI. F. VESPASIANVS. AVGVSTVS. PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS. TRIBVN. POTESTATE. X. IMPERATOR. XVII. PATER. PATRIAE. CENSOR. COS. VIII. AQVAS. CVRTIAM. ET. CAERVLEAM. PERDVCTAS. A. DIVO CLAVDIO. ET. POSTEA. A. DIVO. VESPASIANO, PATRE. SVO. VRBI. RESTITVTAS. CVM. A. CAPITE. AQVARVM. A. SOLA. VETVSTATE. DILAPSAE. ESSENT. NOVA. FORMA. REDVCENDAS. SVA. IMPENSA. CVRAVIT.

The Inſcriptions which relate to the *Aqua Martia* are on the Gate of S. *Lorenzo*, and runs thus.

IMPERATOR. CAESAR. DIVI. IVLII. F. AVGVSTVS. PONTIFEX. MAX. CONS. XII. TRIBVN. POTEST. XIX. IMP. XIIII. RIVOS AQVARVM. OMNIVM. REFECIT.

IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIVS. ANTONINVS. PIVS. FELIX. AVG. PARTH. MAX. BRIT. MAXIMVS. PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS. AQVAM. MARCIAM. VARIIS. CASIBVS. IMPEDITAM. PVRGATO. FONTE. EXCISIS. ET. PERFORATIS. MONTIBVS. RESTITVTA. FORMA. ADQVISITO. ETIAM. FONTE. NOVO. ANTONINIAN. IN. SACRAM. VRBEM. SVAM. PERDVCENDAM. CVRAVIT.

IMP. TITVS. CAESAR. DIVI. F. VESPASIANVS. AVG. PONTIF. MAX. TRIBVNIT. POTESTAT. IX. IMP. XV. CENS. COS. VII. DESIG. II. RIVVM. AQVAE. MARCIAE. VETVSTATE. DILAPSVM. REFECIT. ET. AQVAM. QVAE. IN. VSV. ESSE. DESIERAT. REDVXIT.

Here are likewiſe two new *Aqueducts* built at the Charge of *Sixtus* V. and *Paulus* V. as their reſpective Inſcriptions teſtify.

Amongſt the Subterranean Antiquities of *Rome*, the *Catacombæ* are the moſt conſiderable, which the Antients likewiſe call'd *Cœmeteria*, *Arenaria*, and *Concilia Martyrum*. They are digg'd under Ground with ſuch diverſity of winding narrow Paſſages, of the nature of Labarynths, that ſeveral Perſons, who have attempted to go too far, have loſt their way and periſh'd therein; inſomuch, that divers of them have been ſtopt up to hinder the like Accidents for the future. The Primitive Chriſtians are ſaid to have hid themſelves here during the Perſecution, making them both their Habitation and Burial place; and the Bodies of ſuch as ſuffer'd for the Faith, and other zealous Followers of Chriſt, were privately ſent hither to be interr'd. Divers of the antient *Roman* Biſhops are ſaid to have reſided here, where they held their Synods, made Ordinances, adminiſtred the Sacraments, Preach'd, *&c.* It's recorded that *Liberius* baptiz'd Four thouſand and twelve Perſons in this obſcure Habitation on an *Eaſter-Day*. The principal *Catacombs* are thoſe of S. *Cyriacus* or S. *Laurence*, S. *Agnes*, S. *Calixtus* or S. *Sebaſtian*, and S. *Pancratius*. It's generally believed, that they all communicated with one another, and made but one common *Catacomb*; which if it be true, as it's very probable, the Subterranean *Rome* muſt have been as big as that above Ground. We were conducted into them by Guides with Wax Candles in their Hands, and paſſed thro' divers narrow Vaults cut out in the Rock in ſome places, and in the Sand in others, about five foot and half high, and hardly wide enough for two Men to paſs in a Breaſt; but, tho' generally ſpeaking, theſe are the Dimenſions, yet they are not the ſame in all parts, ſome of the Grots being higher and larger than others. We obſerv'd on each ſide of theſe narrow Paſſages two or three rows of *Loculi* or Graves, cut out in the Rock and Sand like Troughs, each being capable of receiving a Body; and in ſome of them we found Bones, tho' the greateſt part were empty, the Bodies having been tranſported to divers Churches for Reliſts of Saints and Martyrs. All ſuch as enter are prohibited, on pain of Excommunication, to carry any thing off, ſo great Veneration have they for theſe dry Bones, of which a good part being but lightly handled fall into Duſt. Divers curious Perſons, who have made it their Buſineſs to ſearch theſe Grots througly, aſſur'd us, That they found ſeveral large Rooms, ſupported with Pillars cut out in the ſame Rock; as alſo Sepulchres with their Inſcriptions, Repreſentations of Hearts, Flames, Crowns, Doves, Olive-branches, and other Marks of Martyrdom and Chriſtian Zeal. They further inform'd us, That they had obſerved divers Inſtruments of Iron, ſuch as the Pagans us'd to torture and tear the Fleſh of Chriſtians, to make them renounce the Faith; and laſtly, that ſeveral Graves of Martyrs were diſtinguiſh'd by a Palm-branch engraven on a Stone near it, and others of Confeſſors by a PRO XTO. 'Tis believed that theſe *Cœmeteria* were begun under the *Dioclefian* Perſecution in the Houſes of certain devout Chriſtians for their own Security, and that of their Fellow-Sufferers; and 'tis likewiſe ſaid, that they contain'd the Bodies of One hundred and ſeventy four thouſand Saints and Martyrs of the Primitive Church, amongſt whom they reckon forty ſix antient Biſhops of *Rome*. I ſhall not diſpute the matter; tho' 'tis ſtrange they ſhould carry off ſuch immenſe Quantities of Earth

and

and Rubbiſh as, by a modeſt Computation, might have exceeded the Bulk of any three Hills in or about *Rome*, without being taken Notice of. And, on the other hand, 'tis as ſurprizing, that the *Romans* ſhould undermine a conſiderable part of their City, and carry on ſuch expenſive and curious Works purely for the Burial of Slaves, as ſome would have us believe.

Of the antient Bridges of this City that were built on the *Tiber*, here are Five ſtill ſtanding, *viz.* 1. *Ponte di S. Angelo*, formerly call'd *Pons Ælius*. 2. *Di S. Bartolomeo*, antiently *Ceſtius* and *Eſquilinus*. 3. *Ponte Siſto*, heretofore *Aurelius* and *Janiculenſis*. 4. *Di S. Maria*, of old *Palatinus* and *Senatorius*. 5. And laſtly, that *Di Quattro Capi*, which is the antient *Pons Tarpeius* or *Fabricius*, and ſtill retains its Inſcription in the following words.

L. FABRICIVS. G. F. M. CVR. VICAR.
FACIENDVM. CVRAVIT. Q. LEPI. M. F.
M. COLLIVS. M. F. COS. PROBAVE-
RVNT. DD. NN. IMPP. CAES. FLA. VA-
LENTINIANVS. PIVS. FOELIX. MAX.
VICTOR. AC. TRIVMPHATOR. SEMPER.
AVGVSTVS. PONT. MAX. GERM. MAX.
ALEM. MAX. FRANC. MAX. GOTH. MAX.
TRIB. POT. VII. IMP. VI. COS. II. P. PP. ET.
FLA. VALENS. PIVS. FOELIX. MAX. VIC-
TOR. AC. TRIVMPH. SEMPER. AVG. VI.
PONT. MAX. GERMANIC. MAX. TRIB.
POT. VII. IMP. VII. COS. II. P. PP. ET.
FLA. GRATIANVS. PIVS. FOELIX. MAX.
VICTOR. AC. TRIVMPH. SEMPER. AVG.
PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. III. IMP. II.
COS. PRIMVM. P. P.P. PONTEM. FOELI-
CIS. NOMINIS. GRATIANI. IN VSVM.
SENATVS. AC. POPVLI. ROM. CONSTI-
TVI. DEDICARIQVE. IVSSERVNT.

We likewiſe ſaw ſome Ruins of the *Pons Triumphalis*, in the River a little below that of S. *Angelo*; ſo call'd, becauſe ſuch as went in Triumph paſs'd it in their way to the *Capitol*. We obſerv'd ſome Foot-ſteps of the *Pons Sublicius* in the middle of the River near *Ripa*.

Theſe are the principal Monuments of Antiquity: We now come to deſcribe the no leſs ſtupendious Ornaments of Modern *Rome*, and will begin with the Churches, which exceed the number of Three hundred and ſixty, and are juſtly eſteem'd the moſt Superb and Beautiful Structures of that kind in the whole Univerſe. The principal Churches, which are viſited by Pilgrims and others out of Devotion, are theſe Seven following.

1. That of S. *John Lateran* is the Firſt and Metropolitan Church of *Rome*, taking its Name from a Palace of the antient Family of *Laterani*, which ſtood in the ſame place. They give it the Pre-eminence above all other Churches, as appears by an Inſcription, in old *Gothiſh* Characters over the great Door, in theſe words:

Dogmate Papali datur at ſimul Imperiali,
Quod ſim cunctarum mater & caput Eccleſiarum.

It was built by *Conſtantine*, after his Converſion to the Chriſtian Faith; but being afterwards ruin'd, it was rebuilt by *Nicholas* IV. and has been ſince augmented and beautified by divers Popes. The Emperours antiently receiv'd their Imperial Crown of Gold in this Church, where the Popes likewiſe take poſſeſſion of their Dignity, and all Eccleſiaſtical Characters and Orders are conferr'd. It has five Doors, one of which they call *la Porta Santa*, and never open it but at the *Jubilee*, which is every five and twentieth Year. The Body of the Church is long and large, ſupported by two rows of Pillars on each ſide. The Roof is all gilt; and the Pavement curiouſly wrought with the fineſt Marble. The Tabernacle of the High Altar is a very beautiful piece, and ſaid to contain the Heads of S. *Peter* and *Paul*. The Chappel of the Sacrament, built by *Clement* VIII. is majeſtick, the Tabernacle being enrich'd with divers Jewels of Value, and four hollow Braſs Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, each fifteen foot high, and ſaid to have been brought from *Jeruſalem* full of Earth taken out of Chriſt's Sepulchre, under the Reign of *Domitian*; but moſt Antiquaries are of opinion, That theſe are the Pillars which *Auguſtus* caus'd to be made of the Prows of Gallies, that were taken in the Battle near *Actium*, and ſet up in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* in memory of that Victory. In this Chappel, and the little adjacent Oratories, are ſaid to be kept divers things of conſiderable Antiquity; and particularly the Ark of the Covenant, *Moſes*'s Rod, the Table of the laſt Supper, and a Pillar which broke in the middle at the time of our Saviour's ſuffering on the Croſs; but to this I give little credit, foraſmuch as the Ark and Rod are not found amongſt the other Spoils repreſented on *Veſpaſian*'s Triumphal Arch, by whom they are ſaid to have been brought to *Rome*. Beſides, 'tis certain that the *Jews* loſt the Ark in their *Babylonian* Captivity, long before the *Roman* Empire. Amongſt divers Monuments, we remark'd that of *Laurentius Valla*, with the following *Elogium*.

Laurens Valla jacet, Romanæ gloria linguæ,
Primus enim docuit, quâ decet arte loqui.

From the Church we went to the Baptiſtery of *Conſtantine*, which is a round Structure, beautified with divers ſtately Pillars of Porphiry. On the Walls are repreſented in *Freſco*, by *Camaſſei*, the moſt conſiderable Actions of that Emperour, as the Apparition of the Croſs with an ἐν τούτῳ νίκα, the Defeat of *Maxentius*, his Triumph, his burning the Accuſations given in by the Senate and People againſt the Chriſtian Biſhops, and divers other heroick Actions of that worthy Champion of Jeſus Chriſt. Not far hence we ſaw the Oratory of S. *John Baptiſt*, where no Women are permitted to enter, in memory of his being Beheaded by *Herod* at the Solicitation of one of their Sex. The *Scala Sancta* is likewiſe near this Church, being a Stair-caſe of twenty-eight white Marble Steps, by which our Saviour is ſaid to have aſcended to *Herod*'s Palace, and on which he was ſhewn to the People after his Condemnation, with an *Ecce Homo*: Behold the Man! They were ſent from the *Holy Land* by *Helena*, the Great *Conſtantine*'s Mother, with divers other Ornaments, which are kept in this Church. All People go up theſe Stairs on their Knees out of Devotion, deſcending by

other

other ways; and they are always so crouded with throngs of Pilgrims, and others, that the Marble is very considerably worn. At the top of the Stairs is the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, so call'd from divers extraordinary Relicks they pretend to keep in it, the principal one being a Picture of our Saviour, which, they say, was begun by S. *Luke*, finish'd by an Angel, and brought from *Jerusalem* to *Rome* by the Emperour *Titus*. On the out side of the Cappel we found this Inscription.

Non est in toto Sanctior orbe locus.

2. S. *Peter*'s Church in the *Vatican*, tho' the second in dignity, is the first in all other respects. It was first a little Oratory of *Cletus* the third Bishop of *Rome*, enlarg'd and beautified by *Constantine*, and since that time stupendiously embellish'd by divers Popes, who have expended immense Sums of Money on the Work, and not yet finish'd it according to the Design. The most celebrated Temples of Antiquity seem to have been but meer Shadows of this Magnificent Structure, which the more one views, the more he admires; for as the *Manna* in the Desart seem'd to the *Israelites* to contain all the Delights of such Food as they most fancied, so this Miracle of Architecture presents to our sight all the Excellencies and Perfections we can even frame an *idea* of. Not to mention the Obelisk in the middle of the *Piazza* already describ'd, and the Fountains on both sides, the Porch is very stately, and each Pillar thereof bigger than three Men can clip. It's Eighty five foot high, the vaulted Roof being gilt and curiously beautified with *Stucco-work*. On the Architrave we read this Inscription:

IN. HONOREM PRINCIPIS APOSTOLORVM,
PAVLVS QVINTVS BVRGHESIVS, ROMANVS, SVMMVS PONTIFEX, ANNO 1612.

At the top of this Porch are the Statues of Christ and the 12 Apostles, of a prodigious bigness; where the Popes are likewise crown'd in view of all the People. The two Galleries, which run out from the extremities of the Porch on both sides of the *Piazza*, and from it into an Oval, are no less considerable for their length and breadth, being supported by four Rowns of large square Pillars, with Ballisttres at the top, passing thro' their whole length, and adorn'd with Rows of Statues of the Design of *Bernini*. To five Apertures of the Porch answer as many Doors of the Church, one of which, call'd *la porta santa*, is never open but in the Year of *Jubilee*; the two principal Doors are above forty foot high, and cover'd with Brass, on which are represented our Saviour, the Virgin *Mary*, S *Peter* and *Paul*, the Crucifixion of S. *Peter*, the Decollation of S. *Paul*, the Coronation of the Emperour *Sigismond* by *Eugenius* IV. and the Re-union of the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches; all which is admirably well done by *Antonio Filarete*. Entring into the Church, we could not but admire the Majesty and perfect Harmony of its Architecture, and were no less amaz'd at the dazling Lustre of so many other rich Ornaments as occurr'd at every step we made. The most famous Architects, Sculptors, and Painters, have here done Miracles in the very worst of their Performances; where *Bramante*, *Michael Angelo*, *Fontana*, *Bernini*, and divers others of no less note, have given wonderful Proofs of their Dexterity. It's built in form of a Cross, having in length (the

thickneſs of the Walls included) Eight hundred and forty ſoot, in it's greateſt breadth Seven hundred twenty five, and in height Three hundred. The Pillars are large and ſquare, incruſtated with Marble, and of the *Corinthian* Order, with Corniſhes admirably wrought; and the Roof is form'd into ſquares of *Stucco-work*, beautified with gilt Roſes. The Great Altar, which ſtands in the middle of the Church, is certainly the moſt Sumptuous and Majeſtick in the whole Univerſe, being erected over the Sepulchre of S. *Peter* and *Paul*, and compos'd of four wreath'd Pillars of *Corinthian* Braſs Fifty foot high, ſupporting a Canopy of the ſame Metal. Before the Sepulchre, where the aforeſaid Saints Bodies are ſaid to be kept, are above fourſcore Silver Lamps continually burning. This Altar ſtands in the middle of the Croſs, and over it is built the *Cupola*, which is of the bigneſs of the *Pantheon*, and ſupported by four huge Pilaſtres of near an Hundred and twenty foot in compaſs: on the Vault whereof are repreſented Paradiſe, the Eternal Father, and divers other Figures in *Moſaick* work, by *Fran. Zucchi*, *Cef. Torrelli*, and *Paul Roſſelli*, by the deſign of *Arpino*; and in the corners below are the four Evangeliſts, incomparably well done, in the ſame Work, by *Vecchi*, and *Nebbia*. On the in-ſide of the four ſquare Pillars, which prop the *Cupola*, are erected the gigantick Statues of S. *Veronica*, S. *Helena*, S *Longinus*, and S. *Andrew*; under the Pedeſtal of each Statue is an Altar, with a beautiful Picture repreſenting the ſame Saint admirably well painted, by *Andrea Sacchi*. Theſe Statues have been ſet up here in regard of certain Relicks, which are ſaid to be kept in the Veſtries of theſe Chappels or Altars which are included within the great Pilaſtres, *viz.* a Handkerchief, which, they ſay, S. *Veronica* lent our Saviour as he was carrying his Croſs to *Mount Calvary*, which ſtill retains the print of his Face; a piece of Chriſt's Croſs; the top of the Lance wherewith *Longinus* pierc'd our Saviour's ſide, ſent as a Preſent, by *Bajazet* Emperour of the *Turks*, to Pope *Innocent* VIII. and laſtly, the Head of S. *Andrew*. At the further end of the Church is kept an old decay'd wooden Chair (ſaid to be S. *Peter*'s) inclos'd in a Caſe of Braſs, and held up by four Doctors of the Church, which is, indeed, a very beautiful Work of *Bernini*. The Statues, Pictures, and Monuments, erected to divers Popes, are likewiſe admirable in their kind. This Church is likewiſe encompaſs'd with ſeveral ſtately Chappels, ſome of them being adorn'd with *Cupola's*, and all containing ſomething extraordinary. The Dead Chriſt of *Alabaſtre*, in that where the Canons celebrate their Office, is a Stupendious Work of *Michael Angelo*. In the Chappel of the Sacrament we admir'd the *Moſaick* Work on the *Cupola*, perform'd by *Guido Ubaldo Abbatini*, by the Deſign of *Cortona*; the ſtately monument of *Sixtus* IV. of gilt Braſs; and two wreath'd Pillars of Alabaſtre, brought from *Jeruſalem* by *Conſtantine*'s Mother, and erected here at a ſide Altar; in another Chappel, they ſhew'd us a Pillar of *Solomon's* Temple, on which, they ſay, our Saviour lean'd when he preach'd to the People; to it they commonly tie poſſeſs'd Perſons, and look on't as an infallible Remedy. Towards the higher end of the Church, we ſaw an Altar-piece repreſenting S. *Michael* in *Moſaick* work, with ſuch vivacity of Colours, and exact Proportion of all the Parts and Lineaments of the Body, that it paſſes for a Wonder of its kind, and is a Maſter-piece of *Ja. Baptiſta Calandri*. Amongſt an infinity of curious Pictures, we obſerv'd that of our Saviour checking S. *Peter* with *modicæ fidei quare dubitaſti*; an incomparable

Work

Work of *Lanfranco*; that of S. *Eraſmus* by *Nic. Pouſſin*; the Martyrdom of S. *Sebaſtian*, a ſingular Work of *Dominicino di Bologna*; the Viſitation in a Chappel of our Lady, a rare Work of *Romanelli*; the painted Roof of the Chappel of the Crucifix, by *Lanfranco*, and the Picture of a Crucifix in the ſame, by *Pietro Cavallini*; S. *Gregory*, by the hand of *And. Sacchi*; the crucifixion of *S. Peter*, admirably well repreſented by *Paſſignano*; the fall of *Simon Magus*, a ſtupendious Work of *Vanni di Siena*; S. *Peter* curing the *Paralitick*, by *Lud. Civoli*, and the Hiſtory of the Pope's diverting *Attala*, in *Baſs-relief*, by *Algaudi di Bologna*.

From the Church we went to the Veſtry, where, beſides an infinity of rich Veſtments and Veſſels of a very conſiderable value, we ſaw divers rare Pictures, and took ſpecial notice of that which repreſents the Virgin *Mary*, with our Saviour, S. *Francis*, S. *Criſpin*, and *Boniface* VIII. an exquiſite Piece of *Jerom Sermonet*; the Reſurrection by *Zucca*; S. *Antony* of *Padua*, by *Venuſti*; and a Square repreſenting S. *Peter*, S. *Paul*, and S. *Veronices*, a curious Work of *Hugo di Carpi*, who painted it with his Fingers, and without the uſe of a Penſil. They likewiſe ſhew'd us two antient Manuſcrips, adorn'd with moſt beautiful Miniatures, by the famous *Giotto*; and a Picture of S. *Peter* and *Paul*, ſaid to have been ſhewn *Conſtantine the Great*, by Pope *Sylveſter*, to confirm him in the Truth of his Viſion, which has all the marks of Antiquity.

Next we were conducted, with a lighted Torch, down into the Vaults under the Church, where, amongſt a great number of Monuments of Popes, Cardinals, and other Perſons of eminent Dignity, we obſerv'd that of the Emperour *Otho* II. of *Charlotte* Queen of *Jeruſalem*, *Cyprus*, and *Armenia*; and of *Adrian* IV. the only *Engliſhman* that ever got to be Pope. We likewiſe ſaw divers antient Statues, Croſſes, and Baſs-reliefs, found in digging up the old Foundation of this Church. On the Wall we read this Inſcription.

Huc non intrent mulieres niſi
Secundâ feriâ Pentecoſtes, &
Cum intrant, viris intrare pro-
hibetur, qui contra fecerint
Anathema ſunto

The Tomb of S. *Peter* ſerves for an Altar to ſay Maſs.

We went alſo to the top of the Church, and from thence by a difficult paſſage to the great *Braſs Ball* on the top of the *Cupola*, which, tho' it appears no bigger than a large Cannon-bullet to ſuch as view it from below, is nevertheleſs capable of about Thirty perſons. I was one of fifteen that were in it at the ſame time, and am confident there was room enough for as many more; but the heat of the Sun had ſo warm'd the Braſs, that we were half ſmother'd, and forc'd to return. The Braſs is about two Fingers breadth thick, with four little Windows, or rather holes to let in the light, and croſs-bars of Iron on which people ſit and repoſe themſelves.

We remark'd that S. *Peter*'s Church, contrary to all others, opens to the Eaſt, and has its Great Altar in the Weſtern extremity, which, I ſuppoſe, has been occaſion'd by the Situation of the place; for had it been otherwiſe built, the back part would have look'd toward the

City. To conclude, all things are here extreamly well proportion'd, and beautiful beyond all parallel. It's adorn'd with above One hundred Marble Pillars that were brought from *Asia* by divers *Roman* Emperours, amongst which they reckon twelve sent by *Vespasian* from the Temple of *Solomon* in *Jerusalem*. It's the Work of three or four and twenty Popes, who have settled a Revenue of Eighty thousand Crowns *per Annum* to carry on the building, and beautify it; and it's found on a just computation, that Forty Millions of Crowns have already been expended therein. For the better management of what belongs to the Fabrick, here's a Congregation of Cardinals establish'd, and call'd, *Congregatione della fabrica di San Pietro.*

3. The Church of S. *Maria Maggiore* is one of the most beautiful in *Rome* after S. *Peter*, built by one *Patricius* a Nobleman of the City, who spent a very plentiful Fortune in the Fabrick, and has his Monument near the great Door. The Body of the Church is supported by stately Marble Pillars of the *Ionick Order*, the Roof is all gilt, and the Walls are adorn'd with *Mosaick* work most artificially compos'd. But the most considerable curiosity is the Chappel of *Paul* V. the great Altar whereof is prodigiously Rich and Splendid, but principally in regard of its back of *Lapis Lazuli*, being one entire piece of about Sixteen foot in height, and twelve in breadth, with a hole in the middle, containing an antient Picture of the Virgin *Mary* almost cover'd with Jewels of a considerable value, shut up with two little doors of Agat, and said to have been done by S. *Luke*'s own hand. Which way soever we cast our Eyes we saw something that was amazing; the Walls are cover'd with Marble, setting forth, in *Bass-relief* most ingeniously wrought, the most memorable Actions of *Paul* the V. and *Clement* VIII. who are likewise here represented by their Statues. The *Cupola* is painted by *Guido Rheni*. Over-against this Chappel is that of *Sixtus* V. which is said to have cost above Eight hundred thousand Crowns in Building and Adorning; and, indeed, it's a stupendious Work on all Accounts, and little inferiour to the former. The Walls are all incrustated with Marble, on which are represented, in *Bass-relief*, the principal Actions of *Sixtus* and *Pius* V. In it is kept the Crib or Manger wherein, they say, our Saviour lay in the Stable of *Bethlehem*, which is of Wood, and almost quite decay'd and rotten with Age. Amongst divers Tombs, we observ'd those of the great *S. Jerom*, *Honorius* III. *Nicholas* IV. *Platina*, Cardinal *Tolet*, and an Embassadour of *Congo*. In this Church is also another Door which is never open'd but in the Year of *Jubilee*.

4. The Church of S. *Paul* about a Mile without the City, was built by *Constantine*, enlarg'd and beautified by divers Popes, and is at present serv'd by *Benedictine Monks*. It's fashion'd like a Cross, having Seven hundred and eighty foot in length, Two hundred and sixty in breadth, supported by an hundred stately Marble Pillars, taken from the Ruins of *Antonin*'s Baths, and dispos'd into four Rows. About one half of them are *Striate*, with Capitals of the *Corinthian* Order, variously and very curiously wrought. The High Altar is a sumptuous piece of Architecture, propp'd with noble Pillars of Jasper, and said to contain a Cross which spoke to S. *Brigit*, with half of the Bodies of S. *Peter* and *Paul*, the other halves being kept at S. *Peter*'s Church. The Roof is adorn'd with curious *Mosaick* Work, of above One thousand

two hundred Years ſtanding; and the Pavement, which is likewiſe moſaically wrought, paſſes for one of the greateſt Curioſities of *Rome*. On the Altar of S. *Stephen* we ſaw a beautiful Picture of the ſtoning of that Saint, by the famous Paintreſs *Lavinia Fontana*; and in a Chappel, near the High Altar, the Hiſtories of *Moſes*, in two Squares, by the hand of *Lanfranco*, who is likewiſe Author of thoſe in the Chappel of the Sacrament, and of that of S. *Brigit*'s Croſs in the Veſtry. The Doors are of Braſs, moſt exquiſitely wrought with divers ſacred Hiſtories in *Baſs-relief*, and one of them is never open'd but in the Year of *Jubilee*.

5. The Church of S. *Laurence*, without the Walls, was likewiſe built by *Conſtantine*, and is ſerv'd at preſent by Canon Regulars. The Roof is ſupported by thirty two fair Marble Pillars; and the Pavement beautified with *Moſaick* Work. The High Altar is adorn'd with ſtately Pillars of Jaſper, and under it are ſaid to be preſerv'd the Bodies of S. *Stephen the Protomartyr*, S. *Laurence*, and S. *Juſtin*. From this Church they deſcend into the *Catacomb* of S. *Cyriacus*.

6. That of S. *Sebaſtian* in the *Via Appia*, without the Walls, had the ſame *Conſtantine* for its Founder, and is govern'd by *Ciſtertian* Monks. The High Altar is very ſtately, and the Pavement all Marble. In a Chappel on our Left hand, as we entred the Church, we ſaw the Tomb of S. *Sebaſtian*; and in another over-againſt it, is kept a Stone with the print of a Foot, ſaid to be left by our Saviour when he aſcended to Heaven. We were led down to a Subterranean Chappel behind the High Altar, where, they told us, S. *Peter* and *Paul*'s Bodies were formerly kept; ſhewing us a Stone-Chair in which S. *Fabian*, an antient Biſhop of *Rome*, receiv'd the Crown of Martyrdom, as he was celebrating at the Altar. From this Church they deſcend to the *Catacomb* of S. *Calixtus*.

7. The Church of S. *Croce in Gieruſalemme* was likewiſe built by *Conſtantine*, at the Requeſt of his Mother, out of the Ruins of the Temple of *Venus* and *Cupid*, ſome Footſteps whereof are ſtill ſeen. The moſt remarkable things we obſerv'd here were, 1. The High Altar. 2. The Pavement moſaically wrought. 3. The Roof of the Quire, wherein are repreſented, by *Perugini Raphael* (*Urbin*'s Maſter) the finding of the Croſs by S. *Helena*; how that of our Saviour was diſcern'd from thoſe of the two Thieves, by Sick Peoples being cur'd by touching it; and laſtly, how it was carried in Proceſſion thro' the Streets of *Jeruſalem* by the Emperour *Arcadius*. 4. The Chappel under Ground, where none but Popes ſay Maſs, and Women are prohibited to enter on pain of Excommunication, but at the Dedication of the Church, which is the 20th of *March*. 5. Divers Relicts, and amongſt the reſt one of the pieces of Silver for which *Judas* ſold his Maſter; a large piece of the Title which *Pontius Pilate* caus'd to be faſten'd to our Saviour's Croſs in three Languages, which is ſo ill written, that I am apt to think they were very bad Scriveners in thoſe days, or this was done by one of the worſt.

Beſides the aforeſaid ſeven Churches, we ſaw divers others which can hardly be equall'd elſewhere. The *Gran Gieſu* was begun and finiſh'd by two Cardinals of the Family of *Farneſe*, and is very remarkable as well for its majeſtick Architecture, as the rich Ornaments it has receiv'd from ſeveral Beneſactors.

The *Chiesa Nuova* of the *Oratorians* is a ſtately new Fabrick. The Painting on the Roof, *Cupola*, and Tribunal, are admirable Works of *Pietro di Cortona*. The Chappel of S. *Philip Neri* is richly adorn'd, the Portrait of that Saint being an exquiſite piece of *Guido Rheni*. The Pictures of the Viſitation and Preſentation of the Virgin *Mary* in the Temple, are by *Barocci*. Here is likewiſe a Monument erected to the memory of Cardinal *Baronius*, who was a Member of this Order and Convent.

Madonna del Popolo of the *Auguſtin* Fryars, is one of the fineſt little Churches in *Rome*, built in the place where *Nero* was buried, and beautified with great variety of Marble and curious Paintings. Amongſt the Statues we admir'd that of the Prophet *Jonas*, which is a Deſign of *Raphael Urbin*, and eſteem'd beyond all value. We likewiſe obſerved the Monuments of divers of the Family of *Chigi*, and other Perſons of Note, with their reſpective Inſcriptions, of which we particularly remark'd two; the firſt is of one that died by the bite of a Cat, with the following Diſtich:

Hoſpes, diſce novum mortis genus, improba felis
Cum trahitur, digitum mordet, & intereo.

The other is in memory of the learned *Hermolaus Barbarus*, with theſe Verſes:

Barbariem Hermoleos Latio qui depulit omnem
Barbarus hic ſitus eſt, utraq; lingua gemit,
Urbs Venetûm vitam, mortem dedit inclita Roma:
Non potuit naſci clariùs, atq; mori.

The Picture of the Aſſumption of the V. *Mary*, in the Chappel on the Right hand of the High Altar, is a rare Work of *Carache*.

S. *Andrea della Valle* is a beautiful Church, built in the place of *Pompey*'s Theatre, and ſerv'd by *Theatins*. The Deſign is *Maderno*'s, and the Painting on the Roof and *Cupola* are incomparable Works of *Lanfranco*. The Chappel of the Aſſumption, built by *Urban* V. of the Family of *Barbarini* (in the place where S. *Sebaſtian*'s Body was caſt into a Common-ſhore, after he had been ſhot to death with Arrows by *Dioclesian*'s Order) is one of the moſt ſumptuous of its kind in the City, as well in regard of the admirable Sculpture of *Mochi*, as the curious and ſurprizing Paintings of *Paſſignano*. The Chappel of *Strozzi* is likewiſe an exceeding fair Structure, all incruſtated with Marble, and adorn'd with ſeveral Monuments and Braſs Statues. The Tribunal is rarely painted by *Dominichino*; and the Picture of S. *Cajetan* is a fair piece of *Camaſſei*. The Tombs of *Pius* II. and III. the Uncle and Nephew of the Family of *Picolomini*, are in this Church.

S. *Pietro in Vincoli* was built by *Eudoxia*, the Emperour *Valentinian*'s Wife. It's ſupported by twenty fair Striate Pillars; and under the great Altar are ſaid to be kept the Bodies of the Seven *Machabees*, and the Chains with which S. *Peter* was bound in *Jeruſalem*. We likewiſe ſaw the Tombs of Cardinal *Sadoletus*, *Cuſanus*, and Pope *Julius* II. which latter is adorn'd with the famous Statue of *Moſes*, in which *Michael Angelo* ſeems to have out-done himſelf, to the amazement of all

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that ſee it. The Monument of *Vecchiarellio* is of fine Marble, and ſuſtain'd by two Skelitons of a very extraordinary Workmanſhip.

The *Minerva* was built out of the Ruins of an antient Temple dedicated to that Goddeſs, and belongs to the *Dominicans*. The Structure is large and almoſt fill'd with Tombs of Popes, Cardinals, and other Perſons of Note; but the moſt remarkable thing we ſaw, was the famous Statue of our Saviour on the High Altar, an admirable Work of *Michael Angelo*.

Ara Cæli ſtands in the place of the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius*. 'Tis ſaid, that the Emperour *Auguſtus* conſulting the *Cumean Sibyll* about divers future Events, and, amongſt other Queſtions, asking her, If there ſhould any one be born greater than himſelf? ſhe ſhew'd him the Virgin *Mary* with our Saviour in her arms, in a Circle about the Sun, telling him, That Child ſhould be greater: Whereupon the Emperour, from that Day, renouncing to all his auguſt Titles, and owning himſelf to be a mortal Man (whilſt the People would make him paſs for a God) erected a Temple and Altar in this place, calling it *Ara Cæli*. But to leave this Digreſſion; the moſt conſiderable things we remark'd in this Church were, the Tombs of S. *Helena*, *Gauricius* the Mathematician, and *Blondus* the Hiſtorian. It's govern'd by *Franciſcan* Fryars; whoſe General uſually reſides in the adjoyning Convent. The Aſcent from the Street to the Church is of above an hundred white Marble Steps.

The Church of *Trinita del Monte*, on *Monte Pincio*, was built by *Louis* XI. of *France* for the *Minims* of his Nation. Its principal Ornaments are Paintings, and thoſe of the greateſt Maſters. The taking our Saviour from the Croſs, and his Transfiguration on Mount *Tabor*, are ſingular Works of the divine *Raphael*; the Aſſumption of the B. Virgin, is a ſurprizing piece of *Daniel di Voltera*. Amongſt divers Monuments, erected to Perſons of merit, we remark'd that of *Moretus*, a famous *French* Orator, with the following Verſes:

Hic Marci caros cineres Roma inclita ſervat,
Quos patria optaſſet Gallia habere ſinu.
Stat colle Hortorem tumulus, ſtat proximus aſtris,
Quæ propriùs puro contigit ille animo.
Tu ſacros latices lachrymans aſperge, viator:
Et dic; heu linguæ hic fulmina fracta jacent!

In the Cloyſters of the adjoyning Monaſtery, we ſaw the Miracles of S. *Francis* of *Paula*, repreſented by a good hand, and in the Dormitory two extraordinary pieces of Perſpective; nor is the Sun-dial of leſs eſteem, where, by a reflected Ray, the Hours of divers parts of the World are no leſs ingeniouſly than exactly mark'd.

At S. *Agoſtino* we ſaw the Monument of S. *Monica*, S. *Auguſtin's* Mother, on which ſhe is repreſented pointing at her Son, with theſe words iſſuing out of her mouth, *Hic eſt fructus lacrymarum mearum*; relating to the pains ſhe took in reclaiming him from the *Manachean* Hereſy, by which he had been erroniouſly ſeduc'd. We ſaw likewiſe here the Statues of S. *Anne* and the B. Virgin, curious Works of *Sanſovini*; and the famous Prophet of *Raphael Urbin*, placed over a Pilaſtre near the great Door. The Library of the Convent is one of the beſt in *Rome*, and always open.

The Church of S. *Gregory* of the *Benedictines* on *Mons Cælius*, was heretofore the Houſe of Pope *Gregory the Great.* In one of the Chappels we ſaw a fair Statue of white Marble, repreſenting S. *Gregory* in his pontificial Habit, and erected to his Honour by Cardinal *Baronius.* In another Chappel they ſhew'd us an antient Repreſentation of the Virgin *Mary*, which, they ſay, ſpoke to S. *Gregory* above a thouſand Years ſince, with divers beautiful Paintings relating to his Life and Actions. In the Chappel of S. *Andrew* we ſaw the Life and Martyrdom of that Saint, painted on the two oppoſite ſides by *Dominicino* and *Guido Reni*, who ſtrove to out-do one another therein, and left a Work worthy of Admiration. Amongſt divers Tombs we obſerv'd thoſe of *Edward Carne* and *Robert Wickham*, two *Engliſh-men*; and that of the Poet *Statius*, on which we read the following Diſtich, which ſhews that he writ againſt *Virgil.*

Statius hic ſitus eſt, juvenem quem Cypris ademit,
Præconem Ænææ carmine quod premeret.

In the Garden which belongs to the Convent, we ſaw the Table at which, they ſay, S. *Gregory* daily entertain'd twelve Poor Men, in Honour of the Apoſtles. The Inſcription imports, That on a certain Day as they were eating, an Angel came and made the thirteenth.

S. *Maria Traſtevere* was built on the Ruins of the *Taberna Meritoria*, where the *Romans* entertain'd their Soldiers that were diſabled or paſt ſervice. It's Collegial, and bears the firſt Title of Prieſt-Cardinal. The gilt Roof is ſupported by two rows of ſtately Marble Pillars, and the High Altar by four of Porphiry. Near the Altar is a dark Hole under-ground, where they keep a Lamp continually burning in memory of a Fountain of Oyl, ſaid to have ſprung up in that place a little before the Birth of our Saviour, fore-ſhewing the coming of the Anointed of the Lord, the Fountain of Mercy, as is intimated by the Inſcription in theſe words:

Naſcitur hinc Oleum, Deus de Virgine, utroq;
Oleo ſacrata eſt Roma terrarum caput.

On the Wall of this Church hangs the Stone which was tied to S. *Calixtus*'s Neck, when he was thrown into a Well and drown'd, in contempt of the Chriſtian Religion; and at the lower end are three other Stones, which the *Romans* faſten'd to Chriſtians Feet whilſt they hung them up by the Arms to torment them. We ſaw likewiſe here the Monuments of Cardinal *Altemps*, *Campegius*, and *Hoſius*; and a beautiful Altar-piece, by the hand of *Camaſſei.*

S. *Pietro in Montorio* bears the name of the Mountain, antiently call'd *Janiculus*, from a Temple dedicated to *Janus.* In this Church we admir'd a Square, repreſenting the Transfiguration of Chriſt on Mount *Tabor*, a Maſter-piece of *Raphael*; and Chriſt ſcourg'd, a ſingular Work of *Seb. Venetiano.* The Chappel of Cardinal *Politian* is beautified with the Paintings of *Michael Angelo*, and two ſtupendious Marble Statues of S. *Peter* and *Paul*, by the ſame Artiſt. In another Chappel we ſaw the Tomb of *Julius* III. and in the Cloyſters of the Convent the Miracles of S. *Francis*, painted all round the Walls. The

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round Chappel of *Dorick* Work in the Court is the Design of *Bramante*, and erected in the place where, they say, S. *Peter* was crucified.

In the Church of S. *Sylvester* in *Campo Marzo*, said to have been built in the third Age, they shew'd us the Portrait of our Saviour on Linnen, which, they say, he sent to *Agabarus* a *Syrian* Prince; but what credit may be given to it I shall not determin; certain it is, that *Eusebius* gives us an account of a Letter sent to *Jesus Christ* by this Prince in his sickness, and of the answer and Picture he receiv'd by the hand of the Apostle *Thadeus*.

The Church of S *John* of the *Florintins* is a singular Design of *Giacomo della Porta*. In it the Chappels of *Sachetti* and *Falconieri* are sumptuously adorn'd, the latter having four Jasper-pillars that cost Forty thousand Crowns; and two Statues, one of our Saviour receiving Baptism, and another of S. *John Baptist*, which are worthily admir'd by all that see them. The noble Design of the High Altar is *Cortona*'s, and the History of the *Passion* in one of the Chappels, an amazing Work of *Lanfranco*.

The Church of S. *Adrian* in *Campo Vaccino*, was antiently a Temple, erected to *Saturn* by *Marcus Minutius* and *Sempronius*, where the *Ærarium*, or publick Treasury, was likewise kept; which was so well furnish'd in *Scipio Æmilianus*'s time, that, if we may credit antient Writers, it contain'd Eleven thousand pound weight of pure Gold, and Ninety twothousand of the best Silver, besides immense quantities of all sorts of coin'd Money; in it were likewise kept all the publick Registers of the City; 'till they were burnt by *Agustus* to hinder the People from too frequent Law-suits, and, by that means, to promote the Ease and Tranquility of his Subjects. It was consecrated by *Honorius* I. in the Year Six hundred and thirty, and dedicated to S. *Adrian*, whose Body lies under the High Altar. In a Chappel we saw an Inscription alledging, That the Bodies of the three Children which were cast into the fiery Furnace, for refusing to worship *Nebuchadonasor*, lie buried here.

That of S. *Pietro in Carcere*, is famous for the *Carcer Tullianum*, where Conspirators were secretly strangled, as *Salust* reports. Here is likewise the Dungeon in which S. *Peter* and *Paul* are said to have been kept Prisoners, and the place where, they say, a Fountain miraculously sprung up to Baptize *Martinianus* and *Processus*, who, being converted by their holy Conversaiton and Miracles, embrac'd the Christian Faith.

That of S. *Martino in Monte* of the *Carmes*, built by *Constantine* the Great, is beautified with stately Marble Pillars, and admirable Paintings of the greatest Masters. From the Church we went down into a Chappel under Ground, where a *Synod* was held under *S. Sylvester*, at which *Constantine* the Great and his Mother were present. The Pope's Stone Chair is still standing, with a very antient piece of Painting on the Altar. The Vault is supported by square Pillars, and the Floor paved with the antient *opus tessellatum*, compos'd of small square Stones of different Colours, closely joyn'd together. Which is a good proof of the Antiquity of the Fabrick; for I do not remember to have found any of this Work but amongst the Ruins of *Old Rome*.

The antient Church of S. *Maria in Cosmaden*, is said to have been (or rather built in the place of) the Temple of *Hercules*, and was afterwards a School, where S. *Augustin* taught Rhetorick before his Conversion. In the Porch we saw a great round Stone, with Holes in the

middle, repreſenting a Man's Face, with a large Mouth, commonly call'd *Bocca della verita*; or, the *Mouth of Truth*; by reaſon of certain Oracles it' ſaid to have deliver'd in the time of *Paganiſm*. The People verily believe, That if a Woman that has prov'd unfaithful to her Huſband ſhould put in her Hand, the Mouth would preſently ſhut and hold it faſt: Inſomuch, that divers *Roman* Dames, to remove the Jealouſy of their credulous Husbands, pretend to juſtify themſelves thereby; but did it faſten on every juſt occaſion, I am apt to think, they would be leſs forward in trying the Experiment.

There are divers other Churches very conſiderable, as well for the Beauty of their Architecture and Ornaments, as the Ceremonies which are there perform'd on certain Days, of which Strangers may be informed by the Inhabitants. On all *Sundays* and *Holy-days* the Church of S. *Apollinaris*, belonging to the *German* College, is much frequented, by reaſon of the Muſick, which is eſteem'd the beſt in *Rome*, and ſo highly valued, that all Perſons, as well Muſicians as others, are prohibited, on pain of Excommunication, to tranſcribe it, or carry any of the Books or Papers thence.

The Hoſpitals of *Rome* are about Forty in number, whereof ſome are for the Sick, ſome for Pilgrims, and others for Old People, Orphans, Women ill married, and Whores who leave their ill Courſe of Life. The principal one is that of *San Spirito*, near the *Vatican*, erected by *Innocent* III, near Five hundred Years ſince, for Infants expoſed in the Streets by their Parents. He is ſaid to have begun this Work of Charity, by means of a Voice he heard as he was ſitting in his Chamber, crying out, *Riſe* Innocent, *leave all, and go fiſh in the Tiber.* Whereupon, being much ſurpriz'd, and conſulting his Council, he was adviſed to cauſe a Net to be caſt into the River; which being accordingly done, in two or three Draughts there were drawn out above Four hundred dead Children, that had been drown'd by the common Harlots, and other Strumpets of the City. This Hoſpital has ſince been enlarged, and very plentifully endow'd by *Sixtus* IV. and divers other charitable Perſons; ſo that it appears more like a little City than one ſingle Building. Beſides the aforeſaid Infants, they receive above One thouſand Sick, and have Apartments for poor Gentlemen, who have not wherewithal to get themſelves carefully look'd to, and treated elſewhere. It's govern'd by a Cardinal Commendator, who has his Palace within the Hoſpital. Such as have a mind to be rid of their Children, bring them to a certain Hole purpoſely made in a Back-wall, and putting them in, ring a little Bell to admoniſh the People within to come and receive them, and ſo go their way, without being either ſeen or known. They uſually faſten a ſmall Note to the Child's Breaſt, to inform thoſe that are to receive it if it be baptized. The Boys are educated by Religious Men, and the Girls by Nuns, in different Apartments; and both are provided for, when they come to Years, according to their Genius and natural Inclination. The annual Revenues of this Hoſpital amount to Thirty ſeven thouſand Pound *Sterl.* The Apothecaries Shops are well furniſhed; and for the greater Convenience, Phyſicians and Chyrurgeons are lodg'd within the Houſe.

Tho' all Nations in *Europe* have their reſpective Hoſpitals in this City for Pilgrims, yet that of the *Trinity* receives all indifferently, and entertains them for four or five Days. It has oftentimes lodg'd and nouriſh'd

above

above Fifteen thouſand Perſons at one time, beſides a great number of Convaleſcents, who are ſent thither from other Hoſpitals to be better treated, and ſooner reſtor'd to their Strength. The manner of receiving and treating Pilgrims is as followeth: Every Evening, all the Newcomers preſent themſelves before the Officers of the Houſe, and ſhewing their Certificate, are entred on the Regiſter, each Perſon receiving a ſmall Medal in token of his admittance. Then they are conducted to a ſpacious Room, and plac'd all round on Benches, where the Prieſt of the Houſe, after divers Prayers, waſh all their Feet, and dreſs ſuch as are hurt by travelling. This Ceremony ended, they are led to the Refectory, where they are admitted by vertue of the Medals they receiv'd at their admittance, which muſt here be given back, to hinder ſuch from entring as are not legally received. Supper is very decently ſerv'd in by the Servants of the Hoſpital, which being ended, they go to a great common Dormitory, where each Man takes his Bed, and the Prieſt, after a ſhort Exhortation, and ſome few Prayers, ſhuts the Door and leaves them. Next Morning they are free to go where they pleaſe, and returning at Night, are receiv'd and accommodated as before, and that 'till the uſual Term be expired. Twelve of them are mark'd down every Night to dine the Day following at the Pope's Table, which is kept at his Palace in memory of the twelve Apoſtles, where they are very well treated and ſerv'd by a Prelate; and after Dinner, each Pilgrim is preſented with a Medal and a little Loaf of Bread, bleſt by the Pope.

The *Pazzarella* is an Hoſpital for Mad-folks, and of the nature of our *Bedlam*. When we went to ſee it, we had in our company a worthy Gentleman of our Nation, who has liv'd divers Years in *Rome*, and divertⁿed us with a pleaſant Paſſage of two Engliſh Quakers, who (having been bred Merchants in ſome part of *Italy*, and conſequently ſpeaking the Language) took a Journey from *London* hither, on purpoſe to convert the Pope. On their arrival, they apply'd themſelves to his chief Domeſticks, for ſeveral Days together, to get Audience; but us'd ſo much of their ordinary Cant, and were withal ſo very Troubleſom, that the Officers, taking them for down right Mad-men, out of meer Charity ſent them to *Bedlam*. The Keeper, taking their Zeal and unuſual Flights of Spirit for Symptoms of a diſtemper'd Brain, ſhut them up in a Dungeon, and treated them with the utmoſt Rigour. The Phyſicians likewiſe took them in hand, and in a ſhort time purg'd them almoſt off their Legs, repeating and ſtrengthening their Doſes as they found the Maggot work: but all proving ineffectual, they were at length left off for infatuated Perſons paſt all cure, and permitted to walk up and down the Houſe amongſt the harmleſs ſort of Lunaticks. The Gentleman above-mention'd, comming one Day with ſome Friends to viſit the Hoſpital, accidentially lighted on the two Quakers, and, after ſome little Diſcourſe, ſounding the bottom of the matter, got them out, and ſent them back to *England*. I have had the ſame Relation from ſeveral other good Hands, and have no difficulty to believe it.

The *Univerſity* and *Publick Schools* of this City, call'd the *Sapienza*, were founded by *Eugenius* IV. enlarged and beautified by *Urban* VIII. and *Alexander* VII. The Structure is very magnificent, and the Schools of all the Faculties are no leſs commodious; but tho' there are forty Profeſſors, well ſalary'd, they do little ſince the erecting of the *Jeſuits*

College by *Gregory* XIII and I dare say, that at our being there, all the Readers together (excepting those of *Law* and *Physick*) had hardly forty Auditors, unless some Strangers accidentally came in, whose presence seem'd very acceptable, they being oblig'd to be there at their hours, and have their Lectures in readiness tho' no Body comes to hear them.

The *Roman College* of the *Jesuits* is founded for *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Humanity*, and *Mathematicks*, whither divers other Colleges send their Students twice a day, keeping *Repetitors* at home to exercise them at other times. This College is Large and Commodious, with a stately new Church, in which we observ'd divers curious Pieces of *Perspective*, and particularly a *Cupola* so admirably well done, that it would deceive the most quick-sighted. The *Appothecary's Shop*, is worth seeing, where they make prodigious quantities of *Treacle* and other Compositions which turn to the great benefit of the House; nay, their *Treacle* is at present in greater vogue thro' all *Italy*, than that of *Ventee*. The remainder of *Kircher*'s Cabinet consists chiefly of Mechanical Curiosities; but the greatest part are either broken, or dispos'd of.

The *English College* was formerly an Hospital for Pilgrims of our Nation, and chang'd into a College by *Gregory* XIII. Cardinal *Howard* Protector of the *English* has begun a noble Fabrick, and designs to carry on the Design; he has likewise built himself a Palace thereunto adjoining. The Superiors of the College are *Jesuits*, but the Scholars are of the Secular Clergy, and seldom exceed the number of Eighteen or twenty, tho' the Foundation be for Fifty or more. Every one that is receiv'd to study here, is oblig'd after half a Year's probation, to make a Solemn Vow of entring into Orders after having compleated his Studies, to serve so many Years as a Missioner in *England*, and not to enter into any Order of Regulars; which latter clause has been added of late, for the *Jesuits* sent their best Humanists to finish their course here at free cost, so that after seven Years studies they return'd to their Society ready fitted to their hands.

The *Palaces* of *Rome* are very majestick and in great number, for there's hardly a Prince in *Italy*, or other person of considerable, note but has one peculiar to himself. The *Vatican* where the Pope usually resides in Winter is Large, Commodious, and Richly Adorn'd. In several Rooms we saw Pieces of *Perspective*, so Artificially done, that they would have deceiv'd the most acute-sighted; insomuch, that some of our companions would not be perswaded but they were Stone or Woodwork, *nisi viderint & tetigerent*, and the next day brought with them three or four sticks, and fastening them together in length, made the experiment. The *Sala Regia*, where the Pope give Audience to Embassadors, is beautified with divers curious Paintings; the most considerable are the *Battle* of *Lepanto*, by *Thadeo Zuccaro*; The *Emperour Frederick kissing the Pope's feet*, by *Salviati*; and the *Pope's* return from *Avignon*, by *G. Vassari*. In another Room we saw divers admirable Works of *Raphael*, the principal one being a Piece of *Perspective* representing S. *Peter* in *Prison*, so admirably well done, that it seems to hang out from the Wall at a considerable distance.

In another Chamber we observ'd a *Parnassus*, and other fair Works of the same Author. In *Constantine*'s Chamber we admir'd several Histories relating to his Life and Actions, painted by *Julio Romano*. In the last

laſt Chamber we ſaw the Burning of *Rome*, the Crowning of *Charlemagne*, and other curious Hiſtories, painted by the aforeſaid *Raphael*. The Chappel of Pope *Sixtus* is famous for the wonderful Work of *Michael Angelo*, which repreſents the laſt Judgment; but the Chappel being very dark, one cannot well diſcern the Excellence of this famous Picture, unleſs he takes the opportunity of ſome publick Feſtival, or other Solemnity, when there are divers Candles and Torches lighted. Behind this Chappel is the Pope's Veſtry, well ſtor'd with rich Veſtments and Veſſels belonging to the Altar, of which divers are thick ſet with Pearls and other Jewels of value; but the rareſt Curioſity we remark'd was the Goſpels painted in Miniature, by *Julio Glorio*. In the *Capella Paulina* we admired the Crucifixion of S. *Paul*, a fair Work of *Michael Angelo*. The Pope's own Apartment is no leſs ſumptuouſly adorn'd, but we ſaw it not. The three Galleries, which are built one above another, are likewiſe painted by the greateſt Maſters. That of *Raphael Urbin* repreſents divers Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament, rarely well done. The Gallery of the Maps of *Italy*, is a profitable and ſingular Work of one *Brillus* a *Flemming*. In the Arſenal we ſaw Arms for Twelve thouſand foot and Eight thouſand Horſe, for the Defence of the City on all Occaſions. In the great Gallery, which leads to *Belvedere*, are the Cardinals Apartments in time of the *Conclave*.

The *Vatican* Library joyns to the Palace by a long Gallery, where *M. Schelſtraet*, a very obliging Gentleman, Native of *Antwerp*, and at preſent under-Library-keeper, gave us a ſight of what was moſt remarkable. This Library is the moſt famous of our times, as well for the vaſt number of Books, as the Collection of Manuſcripts, of which it's ſaid to contain more rare and choice Ones than all the Libraries in *Europe* beſides. In the firſt Room we found divers Perſons tranſcribing antient Manuſcripts, ſome out of Curioſity, and others by the Pope's Order, who cauſes divers of them to be printed and made publick every now and then. From hence we went into the Library, which is a Room of about One hundred paces in length and Twenty nine in breadth, ſupported by ſix ſquare Pillars painted, and ſet with Cupboards of Books as well as the Walls. We likewiſe remark'd here divers exquiſite Paintings, amongſt which are repreſented all the General Councils, antient Libraries, and illuſtrious Men who have contributed towards the Advancement of Arts and Sciences; as likewiſe the Deſign of S. *Peter*'s Church, by *Michael Angelo*; and the *Machine* with which the Obelisk was erected by *Fontana* in the *Piazza*. The Wings on each ſide of this Room are likewiſe full of Books. The Duke of *Urbin*'s Library, and that of *Heydelberg*, were given to the *Vatican*, and the Books are ſtill kept apart.

Amongſt the Books, they ſhew'd us divers Manuſcripts of great Antiquity, as, a *Virgil* and *Terence* writ above Fourteen hundred Years ſince; the Goſpels writ by the hand of S. *Chryſoſtom*; an antient *Hebrew* Bible, written on pieces of Parchment, faſten'd together in length and rowl'd up, from whence comes the *Latin* word *Volumen*, ſignifying a Book; an Original Manuſcript of the *Septuagint*. They likewiſe ſhew'd us divers very antient *Bibles* in all the *Oriental Languages*; an old *Miſſal*, with Hiſtories ſo lively repreſented in Miniature, that the Perſons deſcrib'd ſeem to want nothing but Speech; divers Epigrams of

the Poet *Straton*, never yet publiſh'd, nor, indeed, deſerving it, by reaſon of their Obſceneneſs; ſeveral *Chineſe* and *Japonian* Books; antient *Roman* Table-Books; the Duke of *Urbin*'s Life, with beautiful Miniatures at the beginning and end; a curious Hiſtory of Animals, where they are repreſented to the Life by a very expert hand; the Book written by *Henry* VIII. of *England* againſt *Martin Luther*, with a Dedication to Pope *Leo* X. in his own hand-writing, which got him the title of *Defender of the Faith*; and laſtly, a ſmall Volume of Original Amorous Letters, written by the aforeſaid King, in *Engliſh* and *French*, to *Anne Bollen* his Miſtreſs; they are bound up in a thin *Quarto*, with Paper paſted to the backſide of each Letter to ſtrengthen and ſecure it.

From the Palace we went to the Garden of *Belvedere*, which is divided into three parts. The firſt is the *Privy Garden*, which is full of pleaſant Walks, artificial Fountains, and wetting Spots. One of the Fountains falls on a Rock in manner of a *Caſcade*, and another ſprings out of ſeveral parts of an Iron Ship. Here we ſaw the famous Pine-apple of gilt Braſs, which antiently ſtood on the *Moles Adriani*, and contain'd the Aſhes of that Emperour; and by it ſtand two great Peacocks of the ſame Metal, formerly taken from *Scipio Africanus*'s Tomb. We went from hence to the Incloſure which contains the Statues, and the firſt we caſt our Eyes upon was that of *Laocoon*, with his two Children wreath'd about with Serpents, of one entire piece of Marble, made by the three famous Sculptors of *Rhodes*, *Ageſander*, *Polydor*, and *Artemidor*; *Pliny* makes mention of this Statue, and ſtiles it, *The Miracle of Sculpture*. That of *Cleopatra* in a dying poſture, is ſo artificially contriv'd that we could diſcern all the Lineaments of her Body through her Cloaths. The Trunk of *Hercules* without Head, Arms, or Legs, is a ſingular piece of Antiquity, inſomuch, that *Michael Angelo* own'd, that he learn'd more from this ſhatter'd Statue than from all the other Helps antient or modern *Rome* could afford him. We likewiſe admired the beautiful Statue of *Antonius*, the Emperour *Adrian*'s Favourite; *Commodus* repreſented like *Hercules* with his Club and Lion's Skin; *Apollo Pythius* with the Trunk of a Tree at his Feet; *Venus* and *Cupid*; *Venus* coming out of a Bath; and laſtly, the Repreſentations of *Tiber* and *Nile* in a lying poſture. All theſe Statues are of Marble, and ſo exquiſitely wrought that they paſs for ſome of the moſt wonderful Performances of all paſt Ages. In the Wall we obſerv'd divers Heads of antient *Pagan* Idols, ſome with their mouths wide open, and ſaid to have deliver'd Oracles of old. The third Partition is full of delightſome Walks, Fountains, Grotto's, wetting Spots, and exotick Trees.

The Palace of *Montecavallo*, where the Pope commonly lives in Summer, ſtands on *Mons Quirinalis*, and takes its name from two gigantick Statues of *Alexander*, with their *Bucephali* erected before the Gate, and ſaid to be the Works of *Phidias* and *Praxatiles*, preſented to *Nero* by *Tyridates* King of *Armenia*, and found ſome Years ſince in the Ruins of the *Sette Salle*. This Palace and its Apartments are majeſtick, commodious, and richly adorn'd; but the principal Curioſity is the Garden, where the Walks are border'd with Myrtil, Laurel, and Orange-trees, and beautified with about two hundred Fountains, which continually diſcharge large Sources of Water. Here is likewiſe a Grotto where Organs play by VVater, accompanied with the Notes of divers Birds imitated

imitated by the ſame Artifice, and making a very agreeable Harmony: On the Roof are repreſented divers Paſſages of the Old Teſtament, and other Hiſtories in Grotto-work. The Gardener, to divert Strangers, cauſes an infinity of wetting Spots to play on a ſuddain from all parts, that it's impoſſible to avoid being ſoundly wet, if he pleaſe. The chief Statues we remark'd were thoſe of *Apollo*, and *Jupiter Tonans*.

The *Capitol*, tho' it ſtands in the place of the antient one, ſo famous in Hiſtory, is all modern. At the top of the Steps we ſaw two fair Marble Statues of *Conſtantine* with their Horſes; the Trophies of *Marius*; and the antient *Milliarium*. In the great Court we obſerv'd the famous *Statua Equeſtris* of *M. Aurelius Antoninus*, which is eſteem'd the moſt perfect and exquiſite Work in the whole World. At the further end of the *Area* are two gigantick Statues of the Rivers *Nilus* and *Tygris* with *Cornucopiæ*, to ſignify their Fertility. The Marble Statues of *Sixtus* V. and *Leo* X. in the great Hall, are highly valued and admir'd by Sculptors. From hence we went to the *Conſervatorio*, or Senate-Houſe, and paſſing thro' the firſt Court, obſerv'd the Head, Foot, and Hand of an antient *Coloſſus* of the Emperour *Commodus*, of a prodigious ſize; a Lion tearing an Horſe, ſo wonderfully repreſented in Marble, that *Michael Angelo* eſteem'd it one of the beſt Pieces in *Rome*; and the *Roman* Meaſures on a Stone in the Wall; we likewiſe found the antient *Roman* Foot in ſome other parts of the City, which is as you ſee it repreſented (*TAB. I. Fig.* 7.) divided into its ſixteen equal parts or *Digits*, four of which made a *Palm*. It makes but 7 Inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ of our *Engliſh* Meaſure. We likewiſe ſaw in the ſame Court the Statues of *Julius Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*; the Tomb of *Alexander Severus*, wrought with *Baſs-relief*; an antient *Ægyptian* Idol placed in the Wall, with another lying broken on the Ground in form of an Ape; the Braſs Head of the Emperour *Commodus*; an *Urania*, *Melpomene*, *&c.* At the foot of the Stairs we ſaw the *Columna Roſtrata*, already deſcrib'd; and aſcending a little higher, came to a ſmall Court, where we admired the Triumphs of *Marcus Aurelius* in antient *Baſs-relief*, which are eſteem'd a Maſter-piece of Sculpture. From hence we mounted to the Chambers, and at the top of the Stairs obſerv'd a Fiſh of about a foot and half in length, deſcrib'd on the Wall, with an Order of the Senate injoyning Fiſher-men to bring the Heads of all ſuch as are taken in the River, and exceed that length, to the *Capitol*, of which I could not learn the meaning. The principal Rarities we remark'd in the great Hall, and other Chambers, are theſe following, *viz.* The Paintings on the Wall repreſenting, in *Freſco*, the Rape of the *Sabins*; the bold Action of *Mutius Scævola*; the Fight between the three *Horatii* and *Curiatii*; another between *Scipio* and *Hanibal*; *Horatius Cocles* defending the Bridge againſt an Army that came to re-eſtabliſh *Tarquinius Superbus*; and laſtly, the Portraits of divers antient *Romans*, all very naturally repreſented by *Joſeppino*. Amongſt the Statues, we admired the Wolf ſuckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, eſteem'd the moſt antient in *Rome*; that of a young Man pulling a Thorn out of his Foot, a wonderful Piece; the Statues of *Herculus*, *Brutus*, *Marius*, *Virgil*, *Cicero*, *Plato*, and of a *Satyr*; and the Heads of *Socrates*, *Diogenes*, and *Plato*; the Statues of three great Men that commanded at the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, *viz. Don John of Auſtria*, *Alexander Farneſe*, and *Marcus Antonius Colonna*. We likewiſe ſaw here the *Faſti Capitolini*,

or Names of all the Conſuls, Dictators, and Cenſors, down to *Auguſtus*'s Reign, inſcrib'd on Tables of Braſs, and found near the *Forum Romanum* in the Year 1547; and laſtly, the *Faſces* of the antient *Roman* Mageſtrates, brought hither by Order of *Paul* III.

From the *Capitol* we went up the *Rupes Tarpeia*, from the top of which the *Romans* uſed to precipitate all Traytors againſt the Government; of whom *Titus Manlius* was the firſt; who, after having receiv'd ſix Crowns for having diſtinguiſh'd himſelf as often in his Country's Service, and thirty ſeveral rich Preſents in token of the Peoples Gratitude and Affection; nay, what's yet more, after having receiv'd thirty three Wounds all in the fore part of his Body, and gain'd the Sirname of *Capitolinus*, for defending the *Capitol* againſt the *Gaules*, was, for endeavouring to render himſelf Maſter of the City, caſt headlong from the top of this Rock, and ended his Days miſerably. It's at preſent of no conſiderable height.

The *Chancelleria* is a majeſtick ſquare Structure, built with the Stones of *Veſpaſian*'s *Amphitheatre*. We found nothing of Note here but the antient Statues of *Ceres* and *Ops* in the Court, and the Heads of ſeveral Emperours, with ſome Paintings in the Rooms above Stairs.

The Palace of *Farneſe*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma* and built by *Paul* III. is a very Superb ſquare Edifice, and one of the ſtatelieſt in *Rome*. In the Galleries of the great Court we obſerv'd two fair Statues of *Hercules*; one of them is repreſented with his Club and Lion's Skin, and eſteem'd the moſt wonderful Relick of Antiquity that modern *Rome* can boaſt of, as being the Work of a famous *Athenian* Sculptor with this Inſcription in *Greek* Capitals.

ΓΑΥΚΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟC ΕΠΟΙΕΙ.

I do not remember that I entred this Court during my Stay at *Rome*, but I always found divers Statuaries, Painters, Carvers, and other Artificers copying it out. Here are likewiſe the Statues of two *Gladiators*, and two others of the Deeſs *Flora*, all very ſurprizing pieces. Aſcending to the Apartments above Stairs, we ſaw the antient Statues of the Ocean and River *Tiber*, with two *Barbarian* Captives, of a ſtupendious Workmanſhip. In the great Hall we ſaw a fair Statue of *Alexander Farneſe*, the three *Horaces*, and *Curiaces*; a *Charity* and *Plenty*. From hence we paſſed thro' divers Rooms richly adorn'd, and beautified with the moſt elaborate Paintings of *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Michael Angelo*, *Lanfranco*, *Guido Rheni*, *Carachi*, *Zuccharo*, and others. The Gallery, painted by the three *Carachies*, is worthily admired by all curious Perſons. They likewiſe ſhew'd us the Heads of divers old Philoſophers; an antient ſwarthy Idol; two of the twelve Tables of the Laws, whilſt *Rome* was a Republick; a curious Table of *Moſaick* Work; a curious Ivory Crucifix, made by *Michael Angelo*; divers *Gladiators*, and the like. In the Library they let us ſee the rare Miniatures of *Clovio*; the Collection of Medals, *Entaglie*, and antient Veſſels of *Fulvius Urſinus*; and ſeveral admirable Paintings of *Raphael*, *Titian*, and *Michael Angelo*, whoſe laſt Judgment is one. In the brace Court of this Palace we juſtly admir'd the famous *Bull*, which is one of the moſt celebrated Pieces of Antiquity, of which *Pliny*, *Propertius*, and *Plautus* make mention. It repreſents a *Bull* with a Rope faſtened

to

to his Horns, and a Woman tyed by the hair of her Head to the Rope, with two Men endeavouring to throw them both from the top of an Hill into the Sea, all of one entire piece of Marble, and said to be the Work of *Apollonius* and *Thianeus*, two eminent *Grecian* Sculptors. The Fable is of *Amphion* and *Zetus*, the Sons of *Jupiter*, and *Antiope*, who to revenge themselves on *Dirce*, for having instigated *Licus* King of *Thebes* to divorce their Mother, treated her in the manner aforesaid. The *Venetians* offer'd to purchase this Statue by its weight in Gold, but it was refus'd.

The Palace of the *Great Duke* on *Monte Pincio* is considerable for its Architecture and divers other Curiosities. We saw in it a great number of curious antient Statues, but the most remarkable are these three, *viz.* The *Wrestlers*; *a Peasant whetting his Syth*, who having over-heard something about *Catilin*'s Conspiracy as he was mowing in the Field, discover'd it to the Senate, and in recompence thereof had his Statue erected in the *Capitol*; and lastly the wonderful Statue of *Venus* made by *Apollodorus* the *Athenian*. To which we may add that of *Marsyas* hung up by the Hands. In the adjoining Garden we saw the famous Statue of *Niobe*, with her fourteen Children, all in different postures.

We saw divers other stately Palaces adorn'd with curious Paintings and Statues, as those of *Borgheſe*, *Altemps*, *Colonna*, *Justiniani*, *Pamphilio*, *Palestrina*, *Cajetano*, *Crescentio*, *Ursini*, and others; which would require a whole Volume to be minutely describ'd. However, be pleas'd to note, that in the Palace of *Justiniani* is so vast a Collection of Statues and Fragments of *Pagan Gods*, that there are whole Rooms full of them, and one would think the antient *Pantheon* had stood in that place. If antient *Rome* had Thirty thousand Gods, as *Varro* assures us it had, I am confident one might find a Limb of each in some part or other of this Palace. We likewise admir'd here an admirable Picture of S. *John Baptist* by the hand of Divine *Raphael*, and divers other extraordinary Paintings.

The *Villa*'s, or Gardens, where the Noble *Romans* divert themselves in Summer time, are no less considerable in regard of divers Natural and Artificial Rarities they are adorn'd withal. That of *Montalto* near S. *Maria Maggiore*, is very pleasant, having all the advantages which usually conspire to render solitude agreeable. Nothing can be more charming than the Walks, pallisado'd on both sides, with such Trees and Plants as never lose their verdure, and accompanied with a very pleasing diversity of Fountains and pretty Rivulets, which exercise the Ear, whilst the Eye is taken up in viewing the antient *Statues* and *Urns* that are distributed throughout the whole inclosure. Here are likewise an infinity of wetting-Spots in all parts of the Garden, and when they play 'tis impossible to save one's self from being well water'd; and oftentimes by walking or sitting in certain places you draw them on your self, and thereby divert your Companions. As we entred into the House that belongs to this Garden, we observ'd the Statues of *Pompey* and *Commodus*, with those of divers persons of the Family of *Montalto*. Within we saw a *Tabernacle* all cover'd with Precious Stones; a Table of Oriental Alabaster; a curious Piece of *Mosaick* work in *Perspective*, which view'd from different places shews as many different Figures; divers antient *Urns*, and other Rarities. Amongst the Paintings the

moſt beautiful Pieces are that of *David* killing *Goliah*, and the Siſter of Pope *Sixtus* V. who being of a mean Extraction, and preſenting her ſelf before her Brother, after his Promotion, in a very rich and ſplended Dreſs, the Pope pretended not to know her; but when ſhe return'd next Day in her old Country Habit, he receiv'd her as his Siſter; which is the only Act of Humility I find recorded of him.

The *Villa Farneſe* on *Mount Palatin*, tho' ſomewhat neglected at preſent, is full of fine Walks, Fountains, Grotto's, Statues, Heads, and the like: But the Statues of *Venus* and *Hercules* are moſt eſteem'd.

Villa Ludoviſia is the Work of *Gregory* XV. and one of the fineſt in or about *Rome*. The Garden is very artificially diſpoſed into Walks and Terraſſes, fill'd with Fountains, wetting Spots, Statues, Urns, Tombs, and other pieces of Antiquity. The two Palaces hereunto belonging, are as many ſtupendious Cabinets of Natural and Artificial Rarities. Amongſt the Statues, we obſerv'd the *Raptus Proſerpinæ*, a marvellous Work of *Bernini*; the Four Seaſons of the Year, by *Mich. Angelo*; the Copies of *Laocoon* and *Farneſe*'s Bull; the taking our Saviour from the Croſs, a ſurprizing piece; a Child mask'd with an Old Man's Face; an Hermaphrodite; a *Bacchus* on a Pedeſtal of Porphiry; Friendſhip repreſented by two young People holding Hands, of one entire Stone, a wonderful piece; the Flagellation of our Saviour, a ſingular Work; a Child bit by a Serpent, by ſome great Artiſt; another Child kill'd by a Dolphin, and carried by it to the Shore; a Shepherd drawing a Thorn from his foot; two *Cupids*; two antient *Gladiators* ſitting, and another dying of his Wounds; two *Apollo*'s; the Statues of *Brutus*, *Nero*, *Domitian*, and *Ceſtius Marius* killing himſelf over the Body of his Daughter, who became her own Executioner to hinder the Emperour from uſing Violence on her Chaſtity; the Marble Heads of *Seneca*, ſaid to have coſt 12000 Crowns, *Cicero*, *Caligula*, *Gregory* XV. Cardinal *Ludoviſio* his Nephew, *Scipio Africanus*, and another which is ſaid to have deliver'd Oracles of Old. Here are likewiſe four or five Tables of *Moſaick* Work, and a moſt beautiful Square of the ſame, ſo very like fine Painting that it can hardly be diſtinguiſh'd; divers rich Cabiners ſet with precious Stones, in one of which they ſhew'd us a petrified Muſhrom; the Skin of an *Hydra* of ſeven Heads, with divers other Curioſities. The moſt amazing Object was the Bed of State, with Pillars of Jaſper, Amethiſts, and other precious Stones, and the Arms of the Family blazon'd with Stones of an immenſe Value; ſo that the whole ſeems to be one maſs of Jewels. We ſaw alſo a petrified Man, or rather a Skeliton incruſtated with Stone, as we found by one of the Legs, which has been broken to ſatisfy Peoples Curioſity. Amongſt the Paintings of theſe Palaces, we admired an *Aurora* drawn in a Chariot by four Horſes; and a B. Virgin of *Raphael*; a *Cleopatra* and *Lucretia*, by *Carachi*; the Converſion of S. *Paul*, a *Judith*, S. *Francis*, and *Circe*, by *Guido Rheni*. Laſtly, we ſaw a Mechanical Machine, ſhap'd like a Man, with Clock-work within, by means whereof it walks on the Table when wound up.

Villa Matthei is not much inferiour to the former, in reſpect of its Walks, Grotto's, Labarinths, Fountains, Statues, Urns, Tombs, and other worthy Remains of Antiquity. The famous Statue of *Andromeda*, expoſed to a Sea-Monſter by advice of the Oracle, to expiate her Mother *Caſſiope*'s daring Raſhneſs in contending with the *Nereids* for Beauty,

ty, is a ſtupendious piece. Thoſe of *Brutus* and *Porcia*, of one entire Stone, are a ſingular Work; as are alſo thoſe of *Marcus Aurelius*, *Apollo*, *Hercules*, two Muſicians fighting, three Children ſleeping, and the Heads of *Antoninus* and *M. Tullius Cicero*. We likewiſe obſerved a Table of Porphiry, ſupported by Pillars of the ſame, and another cover'd with precious Stones; a Butchery and Fiſh-market, admirably well painted; and the Portrait of Cardinal *Matthei*, by ſome very good Hand.

The *Villa Pamphilia*, a little without the Gate of S. *Pancrace*, has, beſides all the uſual Ornaments of other Gardens, this peculiar to it ſelf, that it ſeems to admit no Winter within its limits, but aſpire to an eternal Spring: For at the time when whole Nature is, as it were, at a ſtand, and the Rigour of the Seaſon holds back the Products of the teeming Earth, the lively Verdure of this place ſeems to turn *December* into *May*; and is ſo far from changing Livery, that it always affords a natural and moſt agreeable *Perſpective*. Amongſt the Statues we remark'd three admirable ones, *viz. Jacob* wreſtling with the Angel, *Seneca*, and a young Maid carried by a Lion. Here are likewiſe the Heads of the twelve Emperours, and one of *Innocent* X. Amongſt the Paintings in the little Palace, we obſerv'd the Crucifixion of S. *Peter*, and Converſion of S. *Paul*, two beautiful Pieces, by the incomparable Hand of *Michael Angelo*; the Beaſts entering into *Noah*'s Ark, a ſtupendious Work; *Hagar* departing from *Sarah*'s Houſe, and the Angel bidding her return; and the Portraits of *Innocent* X, and the Queen of *Sweden*. Laſtly, we aſcended to the top of the Houſe, from whence we we had a very pleaſant Proſpect of the *Campagna* of *Rome*.

The *Villa Bourgheſe* is about two Miles without the Walls of the City, of a larger extent than any of the former, and no leſs diverting. I omit the Deſcription of the Gardens, Thickets, Parks, and the like (which are all admirable in their kinds) to come to the Palace, than which no place can be better ſtor'd with curious Statues and Painting of the moſt expert Artiſts, both Antient and Modern. Amongſt the Statues, we took more ſpecial notice of theſe which follow, *viz. David* arm'd with his Sling againſt *Goliah*; the famous *Diana* worſhip'd heretofore, and admir'd at preſent for the Beauty of the Work; a *Gladiator* who fought againſt twenty Men, which is one of the moſt wonderful Pieces in *Rome*; an Hermaphrodite lying on a Quilt; *Daphne* turn'd into a Laurel-Tree; *Æneas* carrying his Father *Anchiſes* on his back thro' the flames of *Troy*; Copies of *Farneſe*'s Bull, and the Shepherd plucking a Thorn from his Foot. *Seneca* bleeding to Death; and a *Gladiator* in a fighing poſture, a very exquiſite piece, of which that in S. *James*'s Park at *London* is a Copy.

The *Piazza's*, and publick Market-places of this City, are very numerous, of which the antient *Forum Romanum*, now call'd *Campo Vaccino*, is the moſt famous. In it antiently ſtood the *Roſtra* made of Stems of Ships, taken in a Sea-Fight againſt the *Antiati*, in which Lawyers pleaded, Orators harangu'd the People, and all the Edicts of the Senate were publiſh'd: *M. Tullius Cicero* had often honour'd it with his Eloquence, and here his Head were ſet up on the top of a Pike by the Order of *Marcus Antonius*, againſt whom he had compos'd his *Philippica*. Here we were likewiſe ſhewn the place of *Curtius*'s Lake, which was a Gulf, or Whirl Pool, that had ſwallow'd up divers Houſes, and in-

fected the whole City with its Peſtilential Air. The People, having for a long time endeavour'd to fill it up, and finding their Labour loſt, conſulted the Oracle, which told them, That nothing could be done, 'till they had thrown in the moſt precious Thing in *Rome*; whereupon, having caſt in great quantities of Gold, Silver, and precious Stones, without any ſucceſs, *Marcus Curtius* a Noble *Roman*, judging nothing more precious than the Life of Man, and having a good Opinion of his own worth, rode up arm'd to the brink of the Pit, and generouſly threw himſelf in headlong, to free his Country from that Affliction; which he had no ſooner done, but the Gulf clos'd of its own accord, and the Contagion immediately ceas'd.

The *Piazza di Paſquino* is ſo call'd from an old broken Statue, ſtanding againſt the Wall at the corner of one of the Streets that opens to the Place, which ſome will have to repreſent *Hercules*, ſome a Soldier of *Alexander*, and others a *Gladiator*; but it's ſo miſerably worn and piece-meal'd that 'tis hard to diſcern what it has been. On it are faſten'd all Lampoons and Libels (thence call'd *Paſquinades*) which are generally anſwer'd by others, on an old Statue in the further part of *Rome*, call'd, *Marphorio*. A certain Pope was deſired to remove it, and cauſe it to be caſt into the River, to take away the Occaſion of ſuch Defamations and injurious Railleries; but one of the company told him, He apprehended, if that were done, it might turn to a Frog and croak by Night too, whereas at preſent it's troubleſome in the Day-time only.

As we walk'd thro' *Rome* we obſerv'd divers other Footſteps of Antiquity. The *Sette Salle*, near S. *Pietro in Vincoli*, are nine Subterranean Caverns, ſuppoſed to have been Ciſterns or Receptacles of Water, which was thence diſtributed to ſeveral *Baths*; but there was lately found a Marble with the following Inſcription, ſhewing it to have been built by *Veſpaſian*, for the College of *Pontifices*.

VESPASIANVS. AVG. PRO. COLLEGIO.
PONTIFICVM. FECIT.

On *Mount Palatin* we ſaw the prodigious Ruins of *Nero*'s Palace, which was antiently the moſt Superb in the whole Univerſe; about which that Emperour, to gratify his Vanity, employ'd ſo much Gold, Silver, Marble, Ivory, and precious Stones, as gave it the name of, *The Golden Palace*. It took up good part of the *Mons Palatinus*, *Cælius*, and *Æſquilinus*, containing divers ſpacious Fields, Hills, Vineyards, Lakes, and Foreſts. The Porch of this wonderful Palace (if I may ſo call it, ſince it rather reſembled a great City) was above a Mile long, and ſupported by three rows of ſtately Marble Pillars. Of all this there remains nothing at preſent but a great *Portico* of Brick-work, and divers vaulted Rooms, one under another like Cellars; tho' 'tis believ'd, that the Earth is grown up about the Building, and by that means divers Stories are buried under Ground. On the top of theſe Ruins is the *Engliſh Villa*, where the Scholars go to recreate themſelves in Summer time.

Near *Conſtantine*'s Triumphal Arch we obſerv'd the Ruins of the *Meta Sudans*, antiently a ſtately Fountain for the Refreſhment of ſuch as frequented the publick Sports that were exhibited at the *Amphitheatre* of *Titus*.

The

The *Jews* have a place to themſelves at the extremity of the City, on the Bank of the River *Tiber*, conſiſting of three or four Streets, encompaſſed with a Wall, where they are ſhut up every Night, and the Keys carried to the Governour of the Town; nor is any one of them permitted to lie out without leave, under a very ſevere Penalty. They are about Ten thouſand in number, the greateſt part being Brokers or Taylors, and miſerably poor to all appearance. The heavy Impoſitions which are laid on them by the Government, and the vaſt Sums of Money they are forc'd to advance to renew their Priviledges, at the Creation of every new Pope, keep them very low; and, indeed, nothing elſe could do it, ſo great is the Induſtry of theſe poor deluded People. We were often preſent at their Synagogue to ſee the Ceremonies of their Sabbath, which they keep on *Saturday*; their Circumciſion, Marriages, and Funerals, in which they ſtill retain moſt of the old *Levitick* Rights. We likewiſe diſcourſed ſeveral of their *Rabbies*, who are, for the moſt part, very illiterate, but withal prodigiouſly ſtubborn and opinionated. They are very ſhye in diſputing Matters of Religion, by reaſon of the Rigour of the Government; but found no difficulty to give us an Account of what related to their Church Service and Government. The *Rabbies*, beſides the performance of their Function, are permitted to Merchandize, and oblig'd to inſtruct the Children in the Law of *Moſes*, on whom they imprint, from their very Infancy, an Horrour againſt Jeſus Chriſt, by all the Calumnies and Forgeries that were invented by their Fore-fathers of old, and by telling them, that Chriſtians worſhip three Gods. 'Tis true, when they are queſtion'd about theſe matters, they dare not own their Tenets; but the *Jews* in *Aſia* and *Africa*, where they have more freedom of Speech, have in my hearing openly confeſs'd, and endeavour'd to maintain it by Arguments as vain and childiſh, as they themſelves are contemptable throughout the whole World. The Men are diſtinguiſh'd by a red Hat-caſe, and the Women by a little piece of Cloth of the ſame colour hanging behind on their Neck. They are oblig'd to ſend ſome out of every Family to a Sermon, which is preach'd to them every *Saturday* by the Pope's Order; but they are ſure to pick out the oldeſt and moſt harden'd amongſt them, on whom there can be no more Impreſſion made than on a Block or Stone; ſo that it paſſes for a kind of Miracle to ſee one or two converted in three or four Years, notwithſtanding their extream Indigence, and the great Encouragement the Pope gives ſuch as turn.

Nothing can be more comical than the Divertiſements of *Carnaval* at *Rome*, which take up the whole time between the *Saturday* before *Sexageſima* and the firſt Day of *Lent*, excepting *Fridays* and *Sundays*. At that time the *Romans* ſeem to lay their Wits aſide, and ſtrive for the faireſt Pretention to the *Pazzarella*. *Plutarch*, in the Life of *Epaminondas*, tells us of a certain Day in the Year, when the *Thebans* ran up and down the Streets like Fools and Madmen, with antick Habits and foppiſh Geſtures, ſtriving who could be moſt abſurd, and uſing all ſorts of Libertiniſm; and that at the ſame time *Epaminondas*, the Governour, being obſerv'd to walk in and out penſive and unconcern'd, was ask'd, Why he did not like the reſt, and if he were not a *Theban*? 'Tis, ſaid he, *ut vobis liceat tutè inebriari ac ludere*, that you may be Drunk, and play the Fool ſafely. As the *Italian* Sports of *Carnaval*

have ſome reſemblance with thoſe of *Thebes*, ſo the Mageſtrates of the City have, in like manner, a ſpecial care to hinder all Diſturbances and Diſorders that might thence ariſe, by placing the *Sbirri* and other Guards in all the Streets, prohibiting all Perſons in Maſquerade to wear Swords, or carry any ſort of Arms; and puniſhing all Miſdemeanors with the utmoſt Rigour. At the opening of *Carnaval*, the Governour, Senator, *Sbaritello*, and *Sbirri*, ride thro' the *Corſo* (the principal Street where the Maſqueraders meet) with Trumpets ſounding, and the *Palii* or Standards carried before them, for which the *Barbs* of divers Perſons of Quality run, to divert the People. The Streets are fill'd with People mask'd, and in the moſt ridiculous Dreſſes that can be imagin'd, which every one ſtudies according to his diſferent Humour and *Capriccio*. Some go in Coaches open at the top, ſome on Horſeback, and others on Foot, but all like as many Apes in geſture, and Fools in habit: That one would think the *Roman* Gravity were at this time metamorphiſed into meer childiſh Folly. Noblemen drive their own Coaches, dreſſed like Women, or in other odd-ſhap'd Apparel, with their Servants following them cloath'd like as many *Harlaquins* or *Scaramouches*. The Lady apes the Cavalier; and the Gentleman repreſents the grave Matron, Strumpet, or Country-Wench. Some walk in the habit of a Doctor, hung round with Urinals and Piſs-pots; ſome in a Lawyer's Gown, with their Books and Papers; and others, to play the Prince, take their Robes from *Congo*, *Monomatopa*, and *Preſter John*'s Dominions; that one might take it for a Concourſe of People of the remoteſt parts of the habitable World. All theſe Maſqueraders have their Pockets and Handkerchiefs full of Sugar-plums and all ſorts of Comfits, which they throw by whole handfuls at one another, and amongſt the Boys to ſet them by the Ears. In fine, it's impoſſible to give you a full *Idea* of the ſtrange Humour of the People at this time; however, if you frame a Notion of all that's ridiculous and abſurd, you may chance to come ſomewhat near the matter. The *Italians* are very intent on theſe kind of Divertiſements; and, it's ſaid in Railery, that if one of them ſhould be ſhut up all the Year in a dark Dungeon, and debarr'd of all humane Converſation, he would at this time feel ſome unuſual ferment in his Blood. During *Carnaval* the Ladies have more Liberty than all the Year beſides, being permitted to go to Balls, Comedies, Opera's, and the like, which they rarely do at other times. *Lent* coming on, the Scene changes, and the *Romans*, like People new-born, re-aſſume their old preciſe Temper; for out of *Carnaval* you may as eaſily perſwade a *Turk* to renounce his *Alcoran*, as draw an *Italian* from the leaſt *Punctillio* of his affected Gravity.

The Entry of Foreign Embaſſadors and Cardinals, who come to receive their Hat, is one of the moſt pompous and ceremonious Sights at *Rome*, in which they endeavour to out-do one another in the Richneſs of their Equipage, and Bravery of their Attendants. If they are Embaſſadors of Obedience (that is ſent by the unanimous conſent of Prince and People) they have a *Cavalcade* allow'd them, otherwiſe not. The moſt ſolemn annual Entry is that of the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, who preſents the Gennet and Purſe of Gold in acknowledgment of his Maſter's holding the Kingdom of *Naples* under the Pope.

The

The number of Inhabitants, which in the time of *Alexander* VII. exceeded One hundred and thirty thousand, hardly amounts at present to above One hundred thousand. Their whole dependance is on the Court and Strangers, who frequent the place out of Devotion or Curiosity. Provisions of all sort are very plentiful, cheap, and good; but the Veal (call'd *Vitella mungana*) is the whitest and most delicious in *Italy*. Amongst their Fish the *Mullus*, now call'd *Triglia*, so famous in antient *Roman* History, is of great repute and dear-bought, which occasions the proverbial Saying, *La Triglia non mangia chi la piglia*; He that takes the *Triglia* does not eat it.

Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Musick, as they have been always most advanc'd by *Italians* ever since the decay of the *Grecian* Empire, so they are no where at present in so great perfection as in *Rome*. The most eminent Painter is *Carlo Moret*; and the most famous Musician, especially for the Violin, is *Archangelo Corelli*, commonly call'd *il Bolognese*; a Man so well known throughout all *Europe*, that I need not enlarge in his praise, but must acknowledge the great Civility he shew'd us when we went to visit him. The *Academia Physico-Mathematica* is held at the House of *Monsignor Champini*, a very curious and obliging Person, where they have their meeting once a Month. Some of the principal *Virtuosi*, that compose this Academy, are *Signor Fabretti*, an Antiquary; *Abbate Nazari* and *Eschinardi*, for Natural Philosophy and Mathematicks; *Signor Campani*, *Carlo Antonio Tortoni*, *M. Antonio Cellio*, eminent for their Skill in Opticks. *Signor Campani* shew'd us Glasses of his own working for a *Telescope* of Two hundred Palms, design'd for the King of *France*. *Tortoni* likewise shew'd us divers *Microscopes*, of his own Invention, which magnify the Object, and shew it more distinct and clear than any I had ever seen, but would by no means discover the Secret. He gave us a particular satisfaction in shewing us the useless and unprofitable addition of precious Stones to divers Shop Medicines; for by the help of one of his *Microscopes* we could easily discern them as well in the prepared Powders, as in the *Confectio Alkermes*, in form of an infinity of small transparent angular Fragments, still preserving their native colour, and that how well and carefully soever they had been prepared. From hence he concludes, that the Ferment of the Stomach is incapable of dissolving these solid Particles, and consequently that they have little or no effect. *Honoratus Fabri* is at the *Gran Giesu*, but in his doting old Age.

The Pope acting under a double capacity as a Spiritual and Temporal Prince, the Government is likewise mixt, and partly manag'd by Ecclesiasticks, partly by Seculars. The Civil Administration of Affairs of the City is in the Hands of a Governour and Senator, who have under them a *Barigello* or Sheriff, and are obliged to give the Pope a weekly Account of all that passes in *Rome*. The Consistory, which is composed of the Cardinal *Patron*, or Vicar-General, and all the other Cardinals in Town, usually sits every three Weeks, to deliberate with the Pope about the most important Business of Church and State. There are also divers other Congregations of Cardinals, for Matters belonging as well to Religion, as to the Temporal Jurisdiction. The Politicks of *Rome* are probably the most refin'd in *Europe*; the Members of their Councils being, for the most part, either Men of eminent Learning, or such as have serv'd as Legates and Nuncio's in most

Courts of *Europe*, and conſequently muſt be Men that have throughly ſtudied the World, and are fit to ſit at the Helm of State.

The Pope's Dominion comprehends the *Marca d' Ancona*, *Bologna*, *Ferrara*, the Dutchy of *Urbin*, *Romagna*, *Perugino*, *Umbria*, *Urvieto*, the Patrimony of S. *Peter*, and *Latium* or the *Campagna* of *Rome*. His annual Revenue is ſaid to be near Two millions *Sterl.* which he can eaſily augment in caſe of Neceſſity. *Sixtus* IV. was wont to ſay, he could never want Money as long as he had a Hand and Pen, and *Sixtus* V. knew ſo well how to uſe them, that in ſome few Months he heap'd up five Millions, which are ſtill kept in *Caſtel S. Angelo*, as I obſerv'd above. He is able to raiſe an Army of Fifty thouſand Foot and Ten thouſand Horſe, tho' his ordinary ſtanding Forces are but ſmall. He has likewiſe ſeven Gallies in conſtant Service, as well to defend the Coaſts from Pyrates, as to joyn the *Venetian Armado* in their Expeditions againſt the *Turk*.

Nepotiſm has been extream prejudicial to the Publick, divers Popes having ſtrangely oppreſſed the People to enrich their Nephews, who, on their Creation, are made firſt Miniſters of State, and, indeed, ſole Comptrollers and Managers of the Government. From hence divers of the *Italian* Princes took their Origin, and all that they now poſſeſs. *Paul* V. left the Prince of *Salmone* a Revenue of One thouſand Crowns *per Diem*, and divers others have been ſo very profuſe in raiſing their Relations, that the People complain of it as an inſufferable Grievance, and *Innocent* XI. has endeavour'd to rectify the Abuſe, at leaſt in ſhew: For 'tis ſaid, that tho' *Don Livio* did not act publickly, he advantag'd himſelf as much as if he had, and without noiſe, by private Gifts from his Uncle.

The Popes make not that Figure of late as ſome of their Predeceſſors have done, *Innocent* XI. having reduc'd the Family, retrench'd the Salaries of his Domeſticks, and even ſtinted himſelf to a very ſmall Allowance for his Table; ſo that others will be forc'd to follow his Example for fear of being accounted ill Managers. The Pope ſeldom goes abroad, and when he does, he's ſo cloſe ſhut up in his Litter, that the multitudes of People that flock about him can hardly ſee his Face. All are on their knees as he paſſes by, and us'd formerly, as I am told, to ask his Benediction; but they have now chang'd their Note, for I could hear no other noiſe but *Santiſſimo Padre*, *paniotti groſſi*; Holy Father, great Loaves; often repeated by Crouds of poor People on both ſides of the Street; and, indeed, I have heard great Complaints in *Rome* of the ſmalneſs of the Bread, which is occaſion'd by the Pope's ingroſſing the whole Sale of Corn to himſelf, and obliging the Bakers of the City to take it at his own price.

I made it part of my Buſineſs to diſcover the Temperament of *Innocent* XI, a Man ſo variouſly talk'd of abroad in the World. All I could learn from Perſons whoſe ſtations oblig'd them to a conſtant Attendance on him, and from what Remarks, I made my ſelf during our ſtay at *Rome*, was, That he's a man of good Judgment, un-intereſs'd, a vigorous Aſſerter of the Priviledges of the Clergy, conſtant and inflexible in all his Purpoſes. He's extreamly devoted to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and, indeed, the *Roman* Court is generally that way inclin'd, thinking their own Inrereſt inſeperable from that of the Empire and *Spain*, and inconſiſtent with any other Alliance. But here, perhaps, you will ask

ask me, How the Pope comes to have ſo great an Influence on Crown'd Heads, and in general, on the greateſt part of our *Europian* Princes? Tis ten to one if Religion can Inſpire ſo profound a Reſpect, and ſtrict Adherence in this Age of the World we live in: No, no, 'tis the length of his Purſe that performs more in an Inſtant than his great Character could do in a whole Century. I do not ſay but they may reſpect him as the Head of their Church; yet all the the while, I am confident, they court his Caſh more than his Perſon or Dignity, to draw back ſome part of thoſe immenſe Sums of Money which go yearly to *Rome* from their reſpective Dominions, and are ſometimes given back in part on urgent Occaſions, tho' ſparingly and with a great deal of Caution. The Emperour and *Venetians*, in their late Wars with the *Turk*, have had ſome Proofs of his Generoſity. Such Princes as need not theſe Succours, are nevertheleſs as buſy in engaging the Pope and Court of *Rome* in their Intereſt, and that meerly to countermarch ſuch as do it out of pure Neceſſity; and poſſibly, may have been the *French* Kings Caſe.

After the Pope, the greateſt Dignity is that of a Cardinal, the number of whom is by late Popes fix'd to Seventy, who have the Title of *Eminent*. The firſt created have the Precedency, and the *Cardinal Patron* precides in all Caſes as the Pope's Great Vicar. They have of late Years been very cautious in creating Perſons of high Birth, eſpecially ſuch as are related to Sovereign Princes, by reaſon of the Diſturbances that have been occaſion'd by their potent Intereſt; and if any ſuch chance to be elected, they rarely or never come to be Pope, becauſe divers of them have impoveriſh'd Church and People, to raiſe their Families to the Prejudice of other neighboring Princes. The Popes, being always *Italians* of late Years, are very careful in Keeping theſe Stations for the moſt part filled with their own Country-men, to ſtrengthen their Faction againſt ſtrangers, who, coming to the Triple-Crown, might, by a natural Partiality, ſtreighten or infringe the Prerogatives of the Church, in favour of thoſe Princes, whoſe Subjects they were. Each Cardinal, that has not a competent Eſtate of his own, has an Allowance of Seven thouſand *Roman* Crowns *per Annum*, form the Apoſtolical Chamber, with ſome additional Benefices for his maintainance; but ſuch as have enough of their own are not beholding to the Church. The Cardinals, and all the *Italian* Princes in general, ſpend the beſt part of their Revenues in expenſive Equipages, and numerous Trains of Attendants, to make their Greatneſs appear to the World, for Hoſpitaliy and good Houſe-keeping are meer ſtrangers to this Climate. Their Domeſticks are all at Board-wages, and they themſelves are content with three or four ſmall Diſhes of Meat for their own Tables. They ſeldom go abroad without four or five Coaches, and ſome have eight or ten Servants proportionable thereunto. The Grandeur of the *Roman* Court conſiſts in what we call making a Figure; nay they are ſo very nice in keeping up to the higheſt pitch of their Quality, that 'twere abſurd and almoſt criminal to err in the leaſt tittle; for which reaſon divers poor Prelates and Noblemen are conſtrain'd to keep in the Country, becauſe their Eſtates, and other Appointments, permit them not to appear with an Equipage preciſely ſuitable to their Quality or Character. During the whole Reign of *Innocent* XI. the *French* Intreſt was at a very low ebb in this Court, not one of the *Italian* Cardinals appearing in it

but *Maldaichini*, whoſe *Bolt* (God knows) *is ſoon ſhot*. *Donna Olympia*, his Aunt, got him promoted before the Pope had ſeen him; but when he came to receive his Hat, the Pope was ſo concern'd at his being ſo ſupriz'd, that he proteſted he would never promote another 'till he had convers'd with him in Perſon. You may judge of his Capacity by what follows: Soon after his coming to that Dignity, there happen'd an Inundation of the River *Tiber* which prov'd prejudicial to ſuch as inhabited the lower parts of *Rome*. After the Flood was over, his Aunt ſent him to viſit his Brethern the Cardinals, and order'd him condole with thoſe that had ſuſtain'd Loſſes, and to congratulate with ſueh as had been ſecur'd by living remote from the Water: But the honeſt Man, miſtaking his Errant, congratulated with the former, and condol'd with the latter.

When a Cardinal goes *incognito* (as they ſtile it) he has but one or two Coaches, with ſome few ſervants, he himſelf being cloath'd in *mezza-gamba*; and tho' they are eaſily known, yet no body, forſooth, is to take notice of them, or pay them the Reſpect they uſually do at other times. This kind of going *incognito*, ſeem'd to me ſomewhat like that which the Panegyriſt in the Life of *Theodoſius*, ſays, was practic'd by the Roman Emperours before his time, who were carried thro' the Streets in their Litter, their Gaurds driving off the People as they paſt, *ut ſecreti eſſent in publico*.

I happen'd to be in *Rome* during great part of my Lord *Caſtlemain*'s Embaſſy, who, on King *Jame*'s coming to the Crown, was ſent to pay his Maſter's Reſpects to that *See*, and give Aſſurances of his Zeal in promoting the *Roman* Catholick Religion. 'Twas expected that he ſhould have been receiv'd with open Arms; but in reality, it prov'd quite otherwiſe, for the Pope and Court ſeem'd cold in the matter, judging (as 'twas thought) the King's Meaſures ſo ill concerted, that without a Miracle he muſt be fruſtrated in his Deſigns. The *Romans* were too clear-ſighted not to ſee the miſmanagements of State; for tho' they uſually drive furiouſly; nevertheleſs, they are ſure to ſee the way clear, to prevent ſuch Miſcarriages as might prove fatal to their Intreſt. However my Lord proceeded to his *Intrado*, and to that purpoſe got ready a very ſplended Equipage, but was mortified at the firſt ſtep by being deny'd a *Cavalcade*, as being ſent by the King only, without the conſent of the People. There were at that time Twenty ſeven Places vacant in the College of Cardinals (the Revenue having been employ'd in the Wars againſt the *Turks*) and the principal part of my Lord *Caſtlemain*'s Embaſſy, was to recommend Prince *Renaldo Deſte*, the Queens Uncle, and Father *Petre*, as Men qualified for that Character. The Prince had a Cap granted him; but Fa. *Petre*, being a Jeſuite, could not be admitted. *Innocent* XI. never favour'd, nor preferr'd any of that Order, ſince their growth has been to the prejudice of all other Orders, and their Politicks detrimental to Church and State. On this account he ſtinted their Noviceſhip to forty Novices, tho' they had formerly never leſs than Five hundred at a time in the *Roman Province*, as they call it. Notwithſtanding, the firſt Refuſal, my Lord took all Occaſions of ſignifying his Maſters Requeſt on *Petre*'s behalf, tho' to no purpoſe; for whilſt he was urging that Point, the Pope would ſometimes fall into a violent Fit of Coughing, and at others, wave it by applying his Diſcourſe to ſome of the Cardinals or Domeſticks: At moſt, the only

Reply

Reply he could get was, *Ninga*; a word frequently us'd by the Pope, which in the *Milaneſe* Dialect (his Mother Tongue) ſignifies *Nothing*. When this would not do, my Lord mov'd for a Biſhoprick, that he might play a ſmall Game rather than ſtand out: But in this he came off with the ſame ill Succeſs, and Father *Petre* muſt be Father *Petre* ſtill. However, he ſtill kept repeating his Inſtances, and was a little laviſh of his Tongue in Company; which being carried back to Court, ſo nettled the Old Gentleman, that he deny'd him further Audience; and the reſt of my Lord's time was ſpent in re-ingratiating himſelf. This part of the Embaſſy, which concern'd Father *Petre*, was ſaid to be an Intrigue of the Jeſuites. The Roman Clergy in *England* were formerly govern'd by an Arch-Prieſt, and in King *James*'s time by Titular Biſhops of the Secular Clergy; but if the Jeſuites could have got a Cardinal or Biſhop of their own, they would have been accountable to no other.

When a Pope dies, they ring a Bell at the *Capitol*, which is never rung but on that Occaſion, to advertiſe the People of his Death; and at the ſame time Expreſſes are diſpatch'd to all *Roman* Chatholick Princes, to acquaint them thereof. During the Vacancy, all Affairs are manag'd by the Dean of the Biſhop-Cardinals, and the firſt of the Prieſts and Deacons of that Order, who having taken care for the Funeral, and given all neceſſary Orders for the Government, repair to the *Conclave*, with all the other Cardinals, that are in Town, where ſuch as come afterwards are likewiſe admitted on their arrival. The *Conclave* is part of the *Vatican* Palace, where each has his Cell, with a little room for one Servant that waits on him. Aſſoon as they are in, the Door is wall'd up, and only a little hole left to take in their Proviſions and other Neceſſaries, which are very carefully ſearch'd to prevent any Correſpondence they might hold, or Letters they might receive, to the prejudice of a free Election. Aſſoon as they are well ſettled in their Apartments, they go Morning and Evening to the Chappel with their Votes, each Cardinal carrying one in a Chalice, and ſetting it on the Altar. They write the Name of him they Vote for on a little Billet, and their own Name under a fold of the ſame Paper ſeal'd up, and not to be ſeen 'till the Election be over. The Billets being taken out and read, if any one happens to have two thirds of the Votes (which number is abſolutely neceſſary) the Election is over, and that Perſon ſtands. This they call *Scrutinio*, and if they find it will not do, they proceed after another manner, endeavouring to draw more Votes to him that had the majority in the *Scrutiny*, each Cardinal being oblig'd to bring in a new Billet, and not to Vote for the Perſon he Voted for before, except it be for him who had the majority of Votes. In the mean time, the Cardinals of greateſt Intreſt (as are the Prince-Cardinals, and ſuch as have been Popes Nephews, who are rarely or never elected themſelves, and therefore endeavour to) raiſe Parties and Factions in behalf of their Friends. In fine, they are uſually very tedious, and oftentimes ſome Months are ſpent before the matter is throughly decided. The new Pope being at length elected, and having received the Complements of the Cardinals there preſent, is carried thence to S. *Peter*'s Church; and after certain Prayers, to the *Vatican* Palace. Some few Days after follows his Coronation, as a Temperal Prince, which is perform'd with all imaginable Splendour and Magnificence in the *Piazza* before the Church.

Whilſt we were at *Rome*, the Inquiſition was taken up with *Molinos* and his Quietiſts. This new Sectary is an eminent *Spaniſh* Prieſt, who pretends to bring Peoples minds to an internal Quiet, by certain Rules he has preſcribed for that purpoſe; he diſapproves of all exteriour Acts of Devotion, as Vocal Prayer, Reading pious Books, Hearing Divine Service, Sermons, and the like; believing it poſſible and eaſy, by the meer Fervour of an interiour Elevation of Mind, to come to God without the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt. This odd kind of Rapture (call it *Enthuſiaſm* if you pleaſe) together with the ſeeming Piety and Zeal of its Promoter, gained ſo far on divers Perſons of the firſt Rank, both in *Rome* and *Naples*, that the Pope himſelf ſeem'd to favour it at firſt, and one who has ſince got a Cardinal's Cap, writ in its defence. *Padre Seniori*, the famous Jeſuite, was the firſt that oppoſed it, but with ſo very ill Succeſs that his Book was ſuſpended for a time; but after the matter had been better examin'd, 'twas reprinted by publick Authority, and *Molinos*, with his chief Proſelites, ſent to the Inquiſition.

It's dangerous leaving *Rome* in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, and of moſt pernicious Conſequence to ſleep within twenty Miles of the City at that time; for it uſually caſts People into Malignant Feavers, which prove, for the moſt part, mortal. Such likewiſe as come from Abroad run the ſame Riſque, which is attributed to the noxious Vapours that expire from the Subterranean Vaults, with which the whole *Campagna* of *Rome* is fill'd. We alſo remark'd, that Wounds and Ulcers of the Legs are ſo extreamly ſtubborn and hard to be remedied in this City, that the Inhabitants commonly go to *Naples* for a cure; as, on the contrary, the *Neopolitans* come hither for the ſame Diſtempers in the Head.

The *Romans* are generally quick-witted, judicious, crafty, vainglorious, and much addicted to Jealouſy. The Women are wholly debarr'd of that open and free Converſation which is practiſed in other Parts, and never go abroad without an old grave Matron, which they call *Governante*, who has a ſtrict Eye over their Conduct, and is obliged to acquaint their Parents or Husbands of their ill Comportment. The better ſort of People are very civil and obliging; but nothing can be more brutal than the Vulgar. They know no *Medium*, but are either your greateſt Friends, or mortal Enemies; for the leaſt Provocation rarely fails of ſome private Revenge. They are ſo mindful of Injuries that they entail them on their Poſterity, and nothing is more common than to ſee Men ill-treated, or kill'd, on the account of Quarrels commenc'd in their Great Grandfather's time. The antient *Roman* Grandeur ſeems to ſtick ſtill in their Stomachs, and bait them on to leave no Stone unturn'd to raiſe their Families, and render themſelves popular and great in the Opinion of the People. They need no Trumpeters to publiſh their own Actions, they can do it themſelves to the beſt Advantage; a thing laudable enough amongſt the *Romans* of Old, and truly copied out from the Dictates of their depraved Morals. You have here, 'tis true, Examples of Vertue, but withal as frequent Occaſions of Vice. You have here Religion and Impiety, Humility and Impudence, Miracles and Monſters. You may Murder, Swear, Lye, Steal, and Whore, with leſs prejudice to your Reputation, than by being once Drunk. For Drunkenneſs is held a Vice of the deepeſt dye, ſo that if even a Mechanick is but once guilty of it, he forfeits

forfeits all Credit, and is not fit to be dealt or converſed withal. One thing I had almoſt forgot, which ſeems to deſerve a place amongſt my Obſervations: 'Tis the Dying Skins Purple much in vogue, and wonderfully well perform'd here. The manner is thus: Take thirty pound of *Compeggio* or *Logwood* (more or leſs, the other things being proportion'd accordingly) and after thirty four Hours infuſion in a ſufficient quantity of Water, boyl it 'till the Liquor decreaſe about ſeven or eight Fingars breadth in the Kettle, or 'till a drop pour'd on your Nail begins to ſtick to it; then add four Ounces of *Vitriol* powder'd, and a quarter of a pound of *Lime* newly ſlack'd, letting it ſtand a while. The Colour being thus prepar'd, with your Ladle pour it into a large wooden Tub, putting in One hundred and fifty Skins that have been well pounded in clear Water, wrung and ſtretch'd: Put in the Skins one by one, pounding and ſteeping them in the Colour, 'till, by ſcratching with your Nail, you find they have taken the Dye. Then take them out, and hang them one upon another on a Pole for four Hours ſpace, 'till the Water drop off, that you hang them abroad on Lines to dry in a ſhady place. When they are dry, throw ten or twenty at a time into a Tub of clear Water, leaving them 'till they ſink, and then taking them out, leave them all together in a heap for about ſix Hours; after which you muſt tread them well with your Feet, ſtretch them one by one on a Pearch or Iron-bar, and hang them one by one on Cords to dry; then ſtretch them again, ſleeking them well on both ſides with a Pumice-ſtone; and laſtly, let them be ſtretch'd by four Men, folded in the middle, and hung up again on the Cords for half an Hour. Such as underſtand the Trade will eaſily apprehend the Method, and find it to anſwer their Expectation.

Tivoli.

From *Rome* we made a Digreſſion to *Tivoli*, about eighteen Miles diſtant, paſſing two Bridges over the River *Tiverone*, where we obſerv'd the wonderful propriety of the Water, which is warm, of a blewiſh colour, and ſulphurious unpleaſant ſmell, covering the bottom and ſides of the Channel with a ſtony Cruſt. On the Banks we found ſuch immenſe quantities of ſmall concrete Bodies, of the figure and colour of Sugar-plums, that one would think all the Confectioners in *Italy* had ſuffer'd Shipwrack in that place. They call them *Tivoli Comfits*; and uſually ſend papers full of them to their Friends, and give them to Children out of Raillery. Such as have made Experiments on this Water, conjecture, that it paſſes thro' *Sulphur*, *Allum*, and *Bitumen*; they likewiſe find it medicinal when it has ſtood a while to ſettle. Between the laſt Bridge and the Town, we ſaw, on our Left-hand, a round Tomb erected in memory of *Marcus Plautius Septimvir Epulonum*, for the Service he had rendred the State in *Illyria*, as appears by the Inſcription.

The antient City of *Tibur*, ſaid to have been built by the *Grecians*, is at preſent reduc'd to a very narrow compaſs, tho' ſtill environ'd with Walls, and honour'd with an Epiſcopal See. The Air is eſteem'd very wholſome, and on that account it was much frequented by the antient *Romans*, who had their *Villa's* near this City. The *Caſcade*, or Cataract, of the River *Anio* (falling from a prodigious high Rock) overcaſts the Air with a continual Cloud, which repreſents a Rain bow, as often as the Sun ſhines. Near this *Caſcade* we ſaw the Ruins of an antient round Building, encompaſſed with Marble Pillars, the Capitals

of which are very curiously wrought. It's supposed to be the Temple *Hercules Saxanus*, so famous in History; which Conjecture is further evinc'd by an Inscription found some Years since near this Structure, and set up in a Wall in the *Piazza* of the Town.

HERCVLI. SAXANO. SACRVM. SER.
SVLPICIVS. TROPHIMVS. AEDEM.
ZOTHECAM. CVLINAM. PECVNIA.
SVA. A. SOLO. RESTITVIT. EIDEM-
QVE. DEDICAVIT. K. DECEMBR. L.
TVRPILIO. DEXTRO. M. MAECIO. RVFO.
COS. EVTYCHVS. SER. PERAGENDVM.
CVRAVIT.

We find here no mention made of the Temple, and therefore must conclude, that this Inscription belong'd to an adjoyning Structure, rebuilt by *Servius Sulpicius Trophimus*, for the keeping of Beasts design'd for Sacrifices in the aforesaid Temple, as appears by the words *Ædem Zothecam*; as likewise for Funeral Banquets, which the *Pagans* kept near their Temples, as is meant by *Culinam*.

Not far from hence we saw the Grotto or Cave of *Leucothea*, the *Tiburtin Sibyll*, where she liv'd and gave out her Oracles.

In the *Piazza* we observ'd two Statues of *Isis*, worship'd heretofore in *Ægypt*, and brought thence by the Emperour *Adrian*, in the Ruins of whose *Villa* they were found some Years since. They are of a reddish Marble, intermixt with black spots, and very curiously wrought.

The greatest Curiosity of *Tivoli* is Cardinal *Deste*'s Palace and Garden; the former being considerable for its Architecture, Sculpture, and Paintings; and the latter for the Water-works, which are esteem'd the best in *Europe*. The Garden lies on the side of an Hill, consisting of four Partitions, and beautified with pleasant Walks, Labarinths, Grotto's, Fountains, Statues, and the like, all done to perfection, and with such variety, that I think it impossible to describe all the particulars. In one place we saw a Representation of Old *Rome* in Perspective, *viz.* The *Capitol*, *Pantheon*, *Theatres*, *Circi*, *Triumphal Arches*, *Mausolæa*, *Aqueducts*, *Obelisks*, *Columns*, and the River *Tiber*. In another we admired a kind of Wilderness, where the Trees are cover'd with artificial Birds sporting up and down the Branches, moving their Wings, and singing their wild Notes, all which is Hydraulically perform'd to admiration; but nothing is more natural than to see all these Birds become mute and scamper off when the Owl appears, and to set to singing again as soon as it's gone. In a third place, we saw the Fountain of Dragons, and the *Girandola* representing a Storm, with Thunder, Rain, and the like. In a fourth, we observ'd the Grot of Nature, with divers fine Statues and Organs playing by Water. In a word, no one place in *Italy*, perhaps in the whole World, affords greater variety of Rarities of this kind, which far exceed all that can be said in their praise.

Near *Tivoli* we saw a small Lake, hardly half a Mile in compass, but very deep, and fill'd with a sulphurious fetid Water. In it we observ'd divers little floating Islands, like those at S. *Omer* in the *Low-Countries*, which are driven in and out by the Wind. The greatest of them

them is ſeven or eight and twenty paces long, and about ſixteen broad; but the others are ſomewhat leſs. Divers Naturaliſts are ſhrewdly put to't to find out by what means theſe Iſlands are form'd, and the ingenious *M. Spon* takes their Origin from a ſmall portion of rarified ſulphurious Earth, caſt up by the Water, which ſticking to Reeds, Ruſhes, and other Herbs, is augmented by degrees as it receives new additions of the ſame matter. For my part, I am of a quite different Opinion, and find no ſuch great Miſtery in the matter; for I am certain (by what I obſerv'd at S. *Omers*) that they were at firſt ſmall pieces of light ſpongy Earth, fill'd with divers Roots of Plants, and waſh'd off from the Banks of the Lake, either by a Flood, or the ordinary reciprocal motion of the Water, which we uſually obſerve as often as there's any wind ſtirring. Now theſe Roots growing and multiplying (as they commonly do) receive a continual addition from the limous parts of the Water, and the Graſs and Herbs which yearly grow and rot on the ſurface of theſe floating Iſlets; ſo that it's no wonder if, in proceſs of time, they acquire a conſiderable thickneſs and extent, ſince the Cauſes of their Augmentation are conſtant and perpetual.

We proceeded on to *Freſcati*, fifteen Miles further, turning a little out of the Road to the *Villa* of the Emperour *Adrian*, celebrated in antient Hiſtory for one of the moſt magnificent Structures of that Age. The People call it *Tivoli Vecchio*; old *Tivoli* imagining it to have been a Town, by reaſon of the vaſtneſs of the Ruins, amongſt which we obſerv'd the Reſts of three antient Temples, one of them ſeeming almoſt entire, ſquare without and round within, with a little Room in the Wall at each corner. *Villa Adriani.*

Freſcati is an Epiſcopal City, but much decay'd, and valued for little at preſent but the purity of its Air, and divers *Villa's*, where the *Roman* Princes and Cardinals take their Summer Recreations. The principal *Villa's* are *Mondragone*, *Villa Ludoviſia*, and *Aldobrandina*, which, together with their adjoyning Palaces, are reckon'd amongſt the beſt in *Italy*, and conſequently in the whole Univerſe. Their artificial Fountains, Caſcades, Girandola's, Grotto's, Labarinths, Walks, Statues, and Paintings, are no leſs ſurprizing than diverting. The Palace of *Mondragone* is beautified with the elegant Paintings of *Raphael Urbin*, *Carathi*, *Zuccharo*, *Guido Rheni*, *Dominichino*, *Michael Angelo*, *Andrea del Sarto*, *Arpinas*, *Lanfranco*, and *Alberto Duro*. *Freſcati.*

The *Villa Aldobrandina*, otherwiſe call'd *Belvedere di Freſcati*, ſurpaſſes them all, and abundantly ſatisfy'd our Curioſity. The chief things we remark'd were, 1. The *Caſcade*, or fall of a large Brook of Water from the top of two wreath'd Columns, by Channels cut out in the windings thereof, and repreſenting a Stair-caſe of Water. 2. The Grotto of *Atlas*, where we ſaw his Statue with the World on his Shoulders, ſending out divers Sources of Water; as likewiſe the Arms of *Clement* VIII. the Garden of *Heſperides*; the Dragon keeping the Golden Apples; and divers Goddeſſes forming an infinity of pretty Fountains; and laſtly, a *Girandola*, repreſenting an artificial Tempeſt, where the Water, by its firſt violent eruption, imitates Thunder, but when its fury is ſomewhat abated it falls in form of Hail, and ſoon after turns into Rain. 3. The Grotto of the Nine Muſes has the following Diſtich over the Door:

Huc ego migravi Muſis comitatus Apollo;
Hic Delphi, hic Helicon, hic mihi Delos erit.

At the further end of this Grot, we ſaw the Nine Muſes accompanying *Apollo* on *Mount Parnaſſus*, and playing on Wind-Inſtruments, which, together with the melody of an Hydraulick Organ, and the Notes of divers Birds, make up a very agreeable Conſort; and all this is very artificially perform'd by Water. 4. The wetting Spots, which are ſo numerous in all parts of the Garden, that the Gardener can at pleaſure make them play on whom he pleaſes, to divert the reſt of the company. To conclude, this Garden is adorn'd with divers other ingenious Water-works, which, as ſo many Exemplary Patterns, have been copied out to beautify the Gardens and Villa's of the greateſt Princes in *Chriſtendom*.

We walk'd out to ſee the Ruins of the antient *Tuſculum*, lying on an Hill about two Miles from the Town, where we found nothing but a great heap of Rubbiſh, with ſome few old Walls; and an Houſe almoſt entire, ſaid to have been *Cicero*'s, where he writ his *Tuſculan Queſtions*.

From *Freſcati* we return'd to *Rome*, and after ſome few Days began our Journey towards *Naples*. We went out at the Gate of S. *John Lateran*, and after fourteen Miles travelling paſſed thro' *Marino*, which bears the Title of a Dutchy, belonging to the Family of *Colonna*. It's an Epiſcopal See, and the Houſes are all painted on the out-ſide. Our next Stage was *Velletri*, another Epiſcopal City, eight Miles from the former, ſituate in a very pleaſant Country, where divers of the principal Nobility amongſt the antient *Romans* retired to recreate themſelves in Summer-time. Cardinal *Ginetti* has his Villa here, which is well worth a Traveller's Curioſity. Near this Town antiently ſtood a Wood, famous for a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, where *Oreſtes* and *Iphiginia* erected an Image of that Goddeſs, which they had brought privately out of *Greece*, and inſtituted the execrable Sacrifices of human Blood.

Marino.

Velletri.

From hence we rode to *Terracina*, thirty five Miles diſtant, paſſing by *Tre Taberne*, where S. *Paul* was met by the Chriſtians of *Rome*, when he was brought Priſoner from *Judea*, under the Cuſtody of *Porcius Feſtus*, ſoon after his Converſion, as we read in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, Ch. 28. Ver 15. We paſſed likewiſe thro' *Sermoneta*, a ſtrong Town by reaſon of its advantageous Situation; and *Piperno*, famous for the Birth of the Female Worthy *Camilla*, Queen of the *Volſci*, who being dedicated by her Father to the Service of *Diana*, and kept from the Government by her factious Subjects, took up her Habitation in the neighbouring Woods, and got ſuch Reputation in the Profeſſion of Arms, that ſhe came in Perſon to ſuccour *Turnus*, and after divers heroick Exploits was treacherouſly kill'd by *Arontius*.

Terracina. Tre Taberne

Sermoneta. Piperno.

Terracina was formerly call'd *Anxur*, from ἄνευ ξυρῆ, *i. e.* without a Razor, becauſe the *Spartans*, who were forc'd from *Lacedemonia*, and antiently inhabited it, erected here a Temple to the ſtrippling *Jupiter*, who had never had his Beard ſhaved; of whom the Poet makes mention, *Æneid.* 8.

Terracina.

Cir-

Circeumq; jugum, quels Jupiter Anxurus ortis
Præsidet.

It's at present a small Episcopal City of little repute; and the only Footsteps of Antiquity we observed, were the Ruins of the *Port* built by *Antoninus Pius*, and some Rests of an old Pagan Temple.

Leaving *Terracina* we travelled along the Sea-coast about three or four Miles, and then quitting it, passed at *Portello*, which seperates the Pope's Dominion from the Kingdom of *Naples*. From hence we proceeded seven Miles, thro' a very pleasant and fruitful Country, to *Fundi*, the first Town under the *Spanish* Jurisdiction; at present a small and inconsiderable place, having been burnt, in the Year 1594, by *Barbarossa*, the famous *Turkish* Pyrate, and all the Inhabitants carried into Slavery; which Fate has often befallen divers un-fortified Towns and Villages on this Coast. *Portello.* *Fundi.*

We went next to *Mola* (fifteen Miles further) heretofore call'd *Formiæ*, and celebrated, by the Antients, for its pleasant Situation and wholsome Air; of which *Martial* Epigr. l. 10. *Mola.*

O temperatæ dulce Formiæ littus!

And again:

Hic flamma leni stringitur Thetis vento,
Nec languet æquor, viva sed quies ponti.

M. Tullius Cicero had a Country-House in this Town, and here they still shew his Tomb in a Garden, but without an Inscription.

From hence we pass'd by Boat to *Gaeta*, most advantageously seated on a *Promontory* and *Peninsula*, defended by a strong Fort, and esteem'd impregnable. It's said to have been built by *Æneas* in honour of *Gaeta* his Nurse, who died here; whence *Virgil*, *Æneid. 6.* *Gaeta.*

Tu quoq; littoribus nostris Æneia nutrix
Æternam famam moriens Gaëta dedisti.

In the Citadel we saw the Body and Monument of *Charles de Bourbon*, Constable of *France*, who leaving his Country on some Discontent, commanded *Charles* the Fifth's Army, and was kill'd in Storming *Rome*; the *Spanish* Epitaph runs thus in *English*:

France *gave me Breath*;
Spain *Force and Fortune gave*;
Rome *gave me Death*;
Gaeta *gives a Grave.*

In the great Church we saw a large Marble Basin, found in the Ruins of the antient *Formiæ*, and serving at present for a Baptismal Font, on which is engraven *Mercury* carrying little *Bacchus* to Nurse to *Leucothea*, who is likewise there represented with Nymphs. It's certainly one of the most exquisite Pieces of Antiquity now extant, being the Work of

Salpion a famous *Athenian* Sculptor, as the Inſcription informs us in theſe words:

ΣΑΛΠΙΩΝ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ
ΗΡΟΙΗΣΕ.

The Tower of *Orlando*, on the top of the Promontory, is the Sepulchre of *Munatius Plancus*, an antient *Roman* Oratour, ſome of whoſe Epiſtles are extant with thoſe of *Cicero*. It's high-built and round, with a double Wall, cover'd with a Crown at the top, and was erected about fifteen Years before the Birth of our Saviour, as appears by the following Inſcription; which likewiſe ſhews him to have been the Reſtorer of *Lions* in *France*, and *Baſil* in *Switzerland*.

L.MVNATIVS. L. F. L. N. L. PRON. PLANCVS. COS. CENS. IMP. ITER. VII. VIR. EPVL. TRIVMPH. EX. RHAETIS. AEDEM. SATVRNI. FECIT. DE. MANVBIIS. AGROS. DIVISIT. IN. ITALIA. BENEVENTI. IN. GALLIA. COLONIAS. DEDVXIT. LVGDVNVM. ET. RAVRICAM.

We ſaw likewiſe here a great Cleft in a Rock, which, they ſay, burſt aſunder at the Death of our Saviour; but I am apt to think it the effect of ſome Earthquake, which often happens in thoſe parts.

Returning to *Mola*, we ſet out for *Capua*, twenty three Miles diſtant, paſſing the River of *Garigliano*, where we ſaw the Ruins of an antient *Amphitheatre* and *Aqueduct*, which are all that remain of the famous City of *Minturna*. Having paſſed the Ferry, we entred into the Marſhy Grounds, antiently call'd *Minturnæ Paludes*, where the great *Marius*, being baniſh'd from *Rome*, hid himſelf, and ſo terrify'd a Slave that was ſent to kill him, by his bold and majeſtick Looks, that only putting the Queſtion, *Durſt thou kill* Caius Marius? he permitted him to make his Eſcape. And here we cannot but admire the ſtrange Viciſſitude of Fortune, to ſee, on the one hand, a great General, after having ſo conſiderably extended the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire, and been ſeven times advanc'd to the Dignity of Conſul, to have his Reputation ſacrific'd to the *Capriccio* of the Vulgar, and be forc'd to an ignominious Flight for the ſafety of his own Life; and, on the other hand, the Ingratitude of a baſe and undeſerving People, whoſe Safety and Intereſt had put him upon ſo many Hazards, of which his whole Life was a continu'd Series. Whence *Juvenal*:

Exilium, & carcer, Minturnarumq; paludes,
Et mendicatus victâ Carthagine panis.

We ſaw alſo at a diſtance *Monte Garo*, antiently *Mons Maſſicus* and *Falernus*, celebrated by the Poets of old for its excellent Wines, which are at preſent much degenerated.

Capua. *Capua* is Archiepiſcopal, but a poor and inconſiderable Town at preſent, lying about two Miles from the antient *Capua*, celebrated in Hiſtory for having been Head of a powerful Common-wealth, that vied with

with *Rome* and *Carthage* for Splendour and Magnificence. We walk'd out to see it, but found barely enough to say, that such a place there had been, and possibly such as the Antients represent it, if we may guess at what it was by the Rests of Temples, Theatres, Aqueducts, Baths, Portico's, Columns, Subterranean Vaults, and heaps of other Ruins, which still remain on the place. This City had likewise the Advantage of being seated in *Campania Fælix*, the most plentiful and delicious Province in the whole Universe, stil'd, by *Cicero*, *Domicilium Superbiæ, & sedes luxuriæ*; by *Pliny*, *Opus gaudentis naturæ*; and by others, *Certamen Cereris & Bacchi*. The warlike *Hannibal* having pass'd the *Alpes*, and led his Army victoriously on to this very place, his Soldiers, who had been bred up amidst Hazards and Hardship, and unacquainted hitherto with Plenty and Ease, so surfeited on the Delights of this Territory, that they became effeminate, and lost that martial Spirit which all the Miseries and Fatigues of a lasting bloody War could not in the least alienate. 'Twas not the *Roman* Force, but their Plenty and Delicacies which prov'd the Overthrow of the *Carthaginians*, and put a stop to a long and uninterrupted Train of Conquests.

The New *Capua* lies on the River *Volturno*, being encompass'd with strong Walls, and defended by a Castle. It's said to have been built on the Ruins of the antient *Casilinum*, where *Hannibal*'s Guide, mistaking the Name for *Casinum*, a City in *Latium*, led him with his Troops amongst the Mountains, where being shut up by the *Roman* Army, he forc'd his way out by the famous Stratagem of Bulls, which being let loose in the Night-time with lighted Torches, Firebrands, and other combustible matter fasten'd to their Tails, broak forcibly into the Enemies Camp, and so terrify'd the Soldiers, that the greatest part ran off in Confusion, and such as remain'd were capable of making little or no Opposition.

From *Capua* we proceeded to *Naples*, sixteen Miles further, passing through *Aversa*, an Episcopal See, noted for a sort of Wine call'd *Asprino*. *Aversa.*

Naples is said to have flourish'd long before the Foundation of *Rome*, and to have been built by the *Cumi*, who gave it the name of *Parthenope*, from one of the *Syrens* that was buried there. Sometime after, the same People, apprehending that its growth might be prejudicial to the City of *Cuma*, raz'd and utterly ruin'd it; but being thereupon afflicted with the Plague, were warn'd by the Oracle to rebuild *Parthenope*, and honour the Tomb of the aforesaid *Syren*; which they accordingly did, calling it *Neapolis*, and the Pestilence immediately ceased. The pleasantness of its Situation, purity of Air, and fertility of Soil, has always drawn hither a great Concourse of Nobility and Gentry, which has given it the Epithet of *Gentile*; and the Reputation of its Schools of Learning, honour'd it with the Residence and Studies of divers great Wits of former Ages. The Poet *Virgil* compos'd his *Georgicks* here, as we may gather from his own words. *Naples.*

Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis oti.

It's the Capital City of a Kingdom of the ſame Name, being about ſix Miles in compaſs within the Walls, with Suburbs of a vaſt extent. The Streets are large; the Houſes tall and well-built; but the number of Convents is almoſt incredible; for the *Dominicans* alone have twenty nine of both Sexes, which, with thoſe of other Orders, make up the number of One hundred and eighty, or more. Here are likewiſe about One hundred *Confraternities*, or Congregations of *Laicks*, who have their Aſſemblies on Sundays and Holy-days in their reſpective Churches or Oratories. Some of them are employ'd in burying the Dead, and others in viſiting the Sick, Priſoners, and poor Houſe-keepers, whom they relieve according to their ſeveral Neceſſities. Theſe *Confraternities* collect the annual Charities of the Citizens, which amount to the Sum of Twenty nine thouſand four hundred ſeventy nine Crowns, for marrying Six hundred ſixty five poor young Maids, to keep them from that diſſolute Courſe of Life, which is but too common in *Italy*.

The City is defended and bridled by three ſtrong Forts, *viz.* 1. *Caſtel S. Elmo*, ſituate on an Hill above the Town, and built by *Charles* V. 2. *Caſtel Nuovo* by the Sea-ſide. 3. *Caſtel d' Ovo*, built on a Rock in the Sea, and joyn'd to the Shore by a ſtrong *Mole*. The *Torrione di Carmine*, belonging to the *Carmelite Convent*, is a Tower where *Thomas Angelo Maia*, otherwiſe call'd *Maſſaniello*, and his Faction mounted their Cannon againſt the King's Gallies in the Harbour, in the time of the Rebellion, which happen'd in the Year 1647. This *Maſſaniello*, from a poor Fiſherman, became the Head of Two hundred thouſand Rabble, whom he had incited to oppoſe the Government, under pretext of divers Grievances and Oppreſſions of the People by Taxes; which he ſtil'd Illegal, and a Violation of the Rights of the Subject. He brought matters to that paſs, that for a Fortnights time his Word was a Law; and what he commanded, none durſt refuſe to put in Execution: But as an un-govern'd Multitude uſually carries more Noiſe than real Force, and does all at the firſt heat; ſo by the prudent Conduct of thoſe in Authority this Tumult was ſoon appeas'd.

The Harbour is commodious, large, and capable of great Ships; but it lies a little expoſed to the South-Eaſt Wind. The *Mole* is a vaſt Work of huge ſquare Stones, having at the further end, which is far advanced into the Sea, a Fountain of freſh Water, and a Lanthorn for the ſafe entrance of Ships in the Night-time.

The Cathedral, dedicated to S. *Januarius*, is of old *Goth ſh-work*; but the Chappel of that Saint is all Modern, and one of the moſt Superb Structures in *Italy*, if Braſs, Marble, Gold, and other rich Ornaments, which beautify the Architecture, can make it ſo. The Statues, Sculpture, and Paintings, are as many Maſter-pieces of the experteſt Artificers; and the *Cupola* is curiouſly painted by *Dominichino*. In a word, Art and Nature ſeem to have done their utmoſt in giving it the laſt Perfection, the one in furniſhing rich Materials, and the other in working and embelliſhing them beyond what can be conceiv'd. They keep here the Head of S. *Januarius*, with a little Glaſs containing his Blood, which, tho' concrete and hard, is ſaid to grow liquid and boyl up when ever the ſaid Head is plac'd near it. But tho' I do not eaſily credit things of this nature, yet, I muſt confeſs, the Atteſtations of divers

vers Persons of known worth, who had been present, and often seen this prodigious Effect, induc'd me to believe there must be something in't. We saw likewise here the Tombs of this Saint, and Pope *Innocent* IV.

Before this Church antiently stood a Horse of Brass, which was at that time the Arms of the City, as appears by divers antient Medals which we have seen in the Cabinets of some *Neapolitan* Gentlemen. It's said to have been erected in honour of *Castor* and *Pollux*, the antient Tutelar Gods of the City, and to have cur'd all Diseases of Horses by the meer Touch; on which account it was remov'd, and broken in pieces by the Archbishop's Order in the Year 1322, to remove the occasion of Superstition in the Vulgar. History likewise informs us, that the Emperour *Conrade* having conquer'd *Naples*, and finding this Horse without a Bridle, caused one to be put on it, and the following Distich to be inscrib'd on the Pedestal:

Hactenus effrænis, Domini nunc paret habenis,
Rex domat hunc æquus Parthenopæus Equum.

The Church of *Giesu Nuovo* is the most majestick that belongs to that Order, stupendious in its Architecture, charming in its variety of curious Paintings and Sculpture, and rich in all its other Ornaments. The High Altar is Surprizing, and the *Cupola* most exquisitely painted by *Lanfranco*, as is likwise the *Vestry*.

The *Annonciata* is also a very fair Church, the Roof whereof is all painted and gilt, and over each Pillar are curious Marble Statues. They keep and shew here two of the Innocents Bodies that were kill'd by *Herod*'s Order, one of them having a Wound in the Head, the other in the Body, and both remaining entire. From the Church we went to the adjoining Hospital, where we found about Two thousand Sick People, with an infinity of old decrepit Persons and Orphans, who are here entertain'd, and very charitably treated. The Boys are bred up to Trades, according to their natural Inclination; and the Girls, when they come to Age, are married off by the House, or otherwise provided for, if they desire it. They spend yearly above One hundred and fifty thousand Crowns in such Charitable Uses. Amongst the Sick of this Hospital, we saw a Man who had his Right Leg cut off the Day before, and still complain'd of an excessive pain in his Toes, [of the same Leg as he thought] and died soon after miserably convuls'd. A Chyrurgeon, then present, who had serv'd the Republick of *Venice* in their Wars against the *Turks*, told us, He had oftentimes observ'd the like Symptom after the Amputation of Members, and that they were certain fore-runners of Death, and presently followed by violent Convulsions of all parts of the Body. This must certainly be the effect of a deprav'd Imagination; for the vehemency of the Pain, and exorbitant Motion of the Spirits and Humors of the Body, make them forgot the loss of their Member, and still feeling their greatest anguish towards the same part, they fancy that to be the Extremity which was so before the Operation.

The Church and Convent of *Carthusians* lie on the Mountain near *Castel S. Elmo*, and hardly give place to the most Sumptuous in *Europe* for pleasantness of Situation, and Beauty of Architecture. The Church

is a very noble Deſign, ſtupendiouſly adorn'd with Sculpture and Paintings of the Principal Maſters of *Italy*. The *Sacriſty* is no leſs magnificent, being adorn'd accordingly within, and containing divers pretty Curioſities; amongſt which we remark'd the In-laid-work; the Silver Flower-pots, ſo artificially wrought, that one would think the Flowers natural, and juſt taken from the Garden; a great Silver Croſs, adorn'd with *Baſs-Reliefs* of an ineſtimable value; a Sun, with Rays of Silver and Coral; very large pieces of Amber curiouſly wrought; a Chriſtal deck'd with Gold and Silver, and ſaid to contain one of the Thorns of our Saviour's Crown; very great Candleſticks and Lamps of maſſive Silver; with an Infinity of coſtly Veſtments, and other rich Ornaments. The Convent is nothing inferiour to the Church, having more reſemblance to a Prince's Palace, than an Houſe of Monks, who pretend to leave the World, and profeſs voluntary Poverty. The Cloyſter is ſupported by white Marble Pillars, pav'd with Squares of the ſame, and encompaſs'd with Balaſtres, which give it an extraodinary Beauty. In divers of the Apartments we ſaw very curious Paintings, and other rich Ornaments. In a word, all things are done to perfection; and which way ſoever one turns in the Church or Convent, he ſees nothing but Marble exquiſitely wrought, that to frame an *Idea* equivalent to the Majeſty of the Fabrick, one muſt neceſſarily have ſeen it. From this Convent we had the fineſt Proſpect that can be imagin'd, where we view'd the City of *Naples* moſt diſtinctly, with the Harbour, Forts, and adjoining Campagne, as likewiſe *Mount Veſuvius*, *Pauſilippus*, and a part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, with the Iſles of *Caprea*, *Iſchia*, and *Prochyte*, and divers other places at a greater diſtance.

The Church of S. *Paul*, govern'd by *Theatins*, was antiently an Heathen Temple, built by *Auguſtus Cæſar*, by reaſon of a Vow he made to erect a ſtately Temple if he defeated *M. Antonius*. It was afterwards dedicated to *Caſtor* and *Pollux* by *Tiberius*, as appears by the antient *Greek* Inſcription, which we read on the *Portico* of ſtately old *Corinthian* Work, in theſe words:

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΤΑΡΣΟΣ ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΟΣ ΤΑΡΣΟΣ
ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΤΟΝ ΝΑΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ
ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΝΑΩΙ ΠΕΛΑΤΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ
ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΣΑΣ
ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΙΔΙΩΝ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΕΝ

This Church is large and beautiful, and chiefly obſervable for the Chappel of *B. Cajetan*, where we ſaw Seventy great Silver Lamps, of which a good part are kept continually burning. The Walls and Pillars, as well as thoſe of the Church, are cover'd with an infinite number of ſmall Silver-plates, repreſenting all the Calamities and Diſaſters that are incident to humane Life, which have been ſet up in token of Vows made by the People to this Saint on divers Occaſions. The Veſtry is a Magazine of Silver and other rich Ornaments, in which we admir'd divers Veſtments of Needle-work, ſo wonderfully wrought, that one would take them for curious and elaborate Paintings. They likewiſe ſhew'd us great diverſity of Altar-ſtuff, cover'd over with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, and other Precious Stones.

In

In the Church of the Fathers of *Mount Olivet*, which is alſo a ſtately Fabrick, we ſaw the Monument of *Alexander ab Alexandro*, the famous Hiſtorian and Antiquary; with another erected to the memory of the Marqueſs of *Piſcara*, the *Achilles* of his Age, on which is inſcrib'd this witty Epitaph:

Quis jacet hoc gelido ſub marmore? Maximus ille
Piſcator, belli gloria, pacis honor.
Nunquid & hic piſces capit? Non Ergo quid? Urbes,
Magnanimos Reges, Oppida, Regna, Duces.
Dic quibus hæc cepit Piſcator retibus? Alto
Conſilio, intrepido corde, alacriq; manu.
Qui tantum rapuere Ducem? Duo numina, Mars, Mors.
Ut raperent quidnam compulit? Invidia.
Nil nocuere ipſi, vivit nam fama ſuperſtes
Quæ Martem & Mortem vincit, & Invidiam.

In the Church of S. *Maria Major*, we ſaw a Chappel belonging to the Family of *Pontani*, with divers Epitaphs compos'd by the famous *Jovianus Pontanus*. His own runs thus.

Vivus Domum hanc mihi paravi in qua quieſcerem mortuus, Noli, obſecro, injuriam mortuo facere, vivens quam fecerim nemini. Sum enim Joannes Jovianus Pontanus quem amaverunt bonæ Muſæ, ſuſpexorant viro probi, honeſtaverunt Regus Domini. Scis jam quis ſum, ant qui potius fuerim, Ego vere te, hoſpes, noſcere in tenebris neſcio, ſed te-ipſum ut noſcas oro. Vale.

That which follows was likewiſe compos'd by him, in memory of his Wife.

Illa thori beneſida comes, cuſtoſq; pudici
Caiq; & acus platuit, cui placuere coli;
Quæ focum cuſtoſq; lares ſervavit, & aras,
Et thura, & lacrimas, & pia voto dedit,
In prolem ſtudioſa parens & amabilis, uni
Quæ ſtudait caro caſto placere viro
Hic poſita eſt Adriana. Roſæ violæq; niteſcant,
Quo poſita eſt Syrioſpiret odore lotus,
Urna crocum Domino fundat, diſtillet amomum
Ad tumulum, & cineri ſpica Ciliſſa fluat.

The *Dominicans* Church is remarkable for the magnificent Chappel of *Thomas Aquinas*, and Monuments of divers Kings. In that of S. *Clare*, belonging to a Monaſtery of Four hundred Nuns of the principal Families of the Kingdom, we likewiſe obſerv'd the Tombs of divers Kings and Queens. And laſtly, that of S. *John Carbonare* contains the Suberb Monument of *Robert* King of *Naples*, on which he is repreſented to the Life.

Here are in this City two Societies of *Vertuoſi*, who ſtile themſelves *Ardenti* and *Otioſi*.

The Men moſt famous for Learning that have flouriſh'd here are, the Poet *Statius*, *Alexander ab Alexandro*, *Sannazarius*, and *Marino*.

The number of Inhabitants is ſaid to be about Three hundred thouſand, beſides Strangers who reſide here. The City is well ſupply'd with all ſorts of Proviſions; and the Publick Granaries are always ſtor'd with Corn to ſerve it ſome years; the Bakers being oblig'd to take off a ſet quantity yearly at the King's price, that new Proviſions may be made. The Sea contributes mightily to the Richneſs of this great and flouriſhing City, tho' the Inhabitants looſe a great Benefit of the Port for want of Ships of their own, and are conſtrain'd in a great meaſure to make uſe of *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French* Merchant-men, to tranſport and import thier Goods. The Citizens are generally quick witted, ſtout and of a very agreeable Converſation, but withal, inconſtant, and apt to mutiny. They retain much of the *Spaniſh* affected Gravity, with divers odd Geſtures and Actions peculiar to themſelves; inſomuch, that when other *Italians* repreſent a *Bravado*, they uſually bring a *Neapolitan* on the Stage.

Mount Veſuvius.

From *Naples* we went to *Mount Veſuvius*, vulgarly call'd *Monte Somma*, and famous in Hiſtory for its Conflagrations, and caſting out Flames, and ſometimes whole Floods of liquid burning Minerals and Metals. The ſide of the Mountain, and the Ground near it, are all cover'd with Aſhes, which makes the Earth ſo fertile that it produces the ſtrongeſt Wine in *Italy*, call'd *Greco*. We found the Aſcent very difficult, by reaſon whereof the Natives call it the *Purgatory of Strangers*; for we walk'd a good part of the way almoſt to the mid-leg in Aſhes, and ſometimes were forc'd to climb upon all four; but being arriv'd at the top, we ſaw the great round Pit or Gulf of about a Mile in circuit, and of the ſame depth, made by the frequent breakings out of the above-ſaid matter. All the way along as we mounted, we heard a conſtant murmuring noiſe under our feet, like that of Thunder at a great diſtance, which ſent back ſome of our Companions before they got half way up. In the great Pit we obſerv'd divers breathing-holes, which ſend out a continual Smoak, and nouriſh thoſe Subterranean Fires, which ſeem to threaten another Eruption. As we deſcended, contemplating this prodigy of Nature, we were on a ſuddain ſaluted with ſo dreadful a roaring noiſe, accompanied with ſuch a trembling of the Earth under our feet, as if it had been in its laſt Agony, and ready to ſink into its primative *Chaos*; which ſent us down faſter than we came up, judging it ſafer to view it at a diſtance. On the ſides of the Mountain are divers large Channels, or Traces, of thoſe Torrents of Combuſtible Matter, which have formerly broken from the Bowels of the Earth, and deſtroy'd ſeveral Towns and Villages that ſtood between the Hill and the Sea, where they dicharg'd themſelves. Theſe Eruptions have often been ſo violent, that the Aſhes were carried not only as far as *Naples* and *Rome*, but even over the Sea into *Africa*, if we may credit antient Hiſtory; and the Flames have likewiſe been ſo great, that they could read the ſmalleſt Characters in the darkeſt Night by the light thereof at *Napels*, which is five or ſix Miles diſtant. The greateſt Conflagration, we find recorded, is that which happen'd in the Reign of *Titus*, when *Pliny* the Naturaliſt, commanding the *Roman* Fleet in this Sea, approach'd ſo near

near the Gulf, to ſearch out the Cauſe of ſo ſtrange a *Phænomenon*, that he unhappily fell in, and bought his Curioſity at the price of his own Life; as *Dion Caſſius* and *Plinius Junior*, in a Letter to *Cornelius Tacitus*, teſtify. *Xiphilinus* adds further, That the People thereabout were quite ſtifled with the Aſhes that fill'd the Air, and ran up and down like Mad-men, verily thinking the World had been at an end, *Putantibus nonnullis Gigantes ſeditionem inter ſe facere, quod multæ imagines eorum in fumo conſpiterentur*; ſome imagining there had happen'd a Sedition amongſt the Gyants, becauſe they ſaw their Shapes in the Smoak. All round the Mountain we obſerv'd vaſt quantities of great and ſmall Pumice ſtones, which are uſually caſt from the Mouth above into the Air, and appear in the Night-time like Stars or Fire-balls, as the Country People inform'd us. Poets feign the Gyants to have been precipated into this Abyſs by *Jupiter*, for daring to war againſt the Gods, and aſpire to the ſole Government of the Univerſe; and, if ſo, they ſeem ſtill to carry on their War by the moſt dreadful Engines that Nature ever brought to light. This Mountain is likewiſe famous for the Retreat of *Spartacus*, a certain *Gladiator*, and Vaſſal of *Lentulus*, celebrated in Hiſtory for his great Courage and prudent Conduct; who, making his Eſcape from *Rome* with Seventy eight other *Gladiators*, gather'd together a conſiderable Body of Fugatives, and Perſons of deſperate Fortunes, and made uſe of this place for a Fortreſs. He's ſaid to have deſcended with his Men into the great Pit, by divers Chains faſten'd to one another, and ſallied out thence upon his Enemies through other Caverns of the Hill; by which means he often defeated the *Roman* Army, commanded by the Conſuls *Cellius* and *Lentulus*, the Pretors *Clodius* and *Caſſius*, as likewiſe by *Pub. Verenius*, *Coſſinius*, and *Frutius*; that the *Romans* began to fear the entire Ruin and Subverſion of their Government, from a Spark which, having been at firſt ſlighted and neglected, was at length kindled into a devouring Flame. His Arms being thus victorious, he declar'd himſelf Emperour; but was ſoon after defeated by *Caſſius* and *Pompey*, he himſelf being kill'd upon the place, with Twelve thouſand three hundred of his Men, of which number all but two were wounded in the fore-part of their Body: A convincing Proof and glorious mark of their Courage and Obſtinacy in the Action, which however put an end to the *Gladiators* War.

Returning to *Naples*, we ſet out the next Day for *Puzzuolo*, and at *Marcelliano* viſited the Tomb of *Sincerus Sannazarius*, a famous Poet of the laſt Age, in a Church erected in the place of his Dwelling-Houſe. This Monument was erected to his memory by Cardinal *Bembo*, who compos'd the following Epitaph: *Marcelliano.*

Da ſacro cineri flores, hic ille Maroni,
Sincerus Muſâ proximus, ut Tumulo.

Not far from hence, at the entrance of the Grot of *Pauſilippus*, we ſaw the Tomb of *Virgil*, the Prince of *Latin* Poets, in the Garden of a private Perſon, and without an Inſcription.

Mount Pauſilippus ſhuts up the Way between *Naples* and *Puzzuolo*, and being very ſteep and difficult to paſs, they have cut a Grot, or Hole, thro' the firm Rock, of about a Mile in length, 12 foot in height, and broad enough for two Carts to paſs commodiouſly one by another. The Mount *Pauſilippus.*

wonderfulneſs of the Work, is the reaſon that the Vulgar aſcribe it to I know not what Enchantment, which we little heeded. As we entred the Grot we could diſcern the light at the other end; but the way is very dark, there being only one Window towards the end that looks to *Naples*. The Road being much frequented, there riſes a yellow flying Duſt, which very much incommodes Paſſengers, and is ſeen on their Cloaths when they come into the open Air. To avoid falling foul on one another, ſuch as take the Land-ſide cry *alla Montagna*, when they hear others coming to meet them; and thoſe that take the Sea-ſide, *alla Marina*; by which means they rarely or never juſtle together. At mid-way they keep a Lamp continually burning before an Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

Puzzuolo. From hence we went to *Puzzuolo*, call'd *Puteoli*, from the multitude of Fountains thereabout; heretofore a great and flouriſhing City, but at preſent a poor and inconſiderable Town, tho' dignify'd with an Epiſcopal See. It's ſituate in a moſt delicious and fruitful Country, where the antient *Roman* Nobility kept their Country-Houſes for Recreation in Summer time; and where the Poets feign *Ulyſſes* to have ſojourn'd for ſome time, and to have been ſo charm'd with the Delights of the place, as to forget all the Toils and Dangers he had undergone in his Voyages. The Church of S. *Proculus* was antiently a Temple, erected to *Auguſtus Cæſar* by *Calphurnius Piſo*, as appears by a Fragment of the antient Inſcription on the Porch in theſe words:

* L. * CALPVRNIVS. L. F. TEMPLVM.
AVGVSTO. CVM. ORNAMENTIS. D. D.

At the Church of S. *Francis* are ſtill ſeen ſome Footſteps of the Temple of *Neptune*. Here are likewiſe about *Puzzuolo* divers Hot-Baths, the Reſts of an Amphitheatre, and an Aqueduct.

Caligula's Bridge. We took Boat to paſs the Bay, and obſerv'd divers Arches of the Bridge that *Caligula* built to paſs the Sea to *Baiæ*, four Miles diſtant. He is ſaid to have made this bold Attempt by means of a Prediction of a certain Perſon, who told him, He ſhould be Emperour when he had paſſed the Sea on Horſe-back: And *Suetonius* aſſures us, that he paſſed it divers times in like manner, as alſo in his Chariot, accompany'd by the *Pretorian* Band. We row'd to the furthermoſt Peer, now ſtanding on this ſide, and ſounding the Water found it to be eight fathom deep. 'Tis probable they were much further advanc'd into the Bay, for the utmoſt Arch on *Baiæ* ſide has twenty fathom of Water. Theſe two Piles were joyn'd by a Bridge of Boats, faſten'd on each ſide with Anchors. I confeſs, it's hard to conceive how the Foundation of Pillars could have been laid in that depth of Water, (eſpecially in a place where there's little or no Tide, and that ſo firmly as to have continued entire ſo many Ages: But this was not the only difficult Enterpriſe the *Romans* undertook, whole *Europe* ſtill preſerves ſome Footſteps of ſuch great and noble Performances of theirs, as all admire, few comprehend, and none dare pretend to imitate.

The Lake of *Lucrino.* Our Boatmen ſet us on Shore near the Lake of *Lucrino*, ſo call'd from the Gain the *Romans* made by the Fiſh thereof. The Channel which *Julius Cæſar* cauſed to be open'd between it and the Lake of *Averno*, was quite ſtop'd up by a new Mountain of four Miles in compaſs, and

and one in height, thrown up by an Earthquake in the Year 1538.

We walk'd from hence to the Lake of *Averno*, made by the River *Acheron*, and taking its Denomination from the privative *a Greek*, and ὄρνις a Bird; for, if we may credit Hiſtory, the Water was antiently ſo venomous, that the poiſonous Exhalations kill'd all the Birds that flew over it. This peſtilential Quality of the Water induc'd the Poets to ſtile it, *The Infernal Lake*, and *Gate of Hell*. Whence *Virgil*. The Lake of *Averno*.

——*Quando hic inferni janua regis*
Dicitur, & tenebroſa palus, Acheronte refuſo.

The Lake is of an oval Figure, about two Miles in circuit, and environ'd with Hills on the Land-ſide, in form of an *Amphitheatre*. At the further end we ſaw the Ruins of the antient Temple of *Apollo*, and hard by an Hill call'd *Monte di Chriſto*, where the Natives fancy Chriſt to have paſſed when he return'd from *Limbo*.

Not far from this Lake we ſaw the Cave of the *Cumean Sibyll*, where ſhe liv'd and gave out her Prophecies, of which ſhe is ſaid to have offer'd nine Books to *Tarquinius Superbus* at the rate of Six thouſand Crowns; but being ſlighted by him, ſhe burnt three, returning the next Day to ſell him thoſe that remain'd at the ſame price; and being ſtill rejected, ſhe burnt three more, continuing ſtill to make the ſame demand. Whereupon, the King ſurpriſed at the Action, by the advice of his Sooth-ſayers, cauſed the aboveſaid Sum to be paid her for the three remaining Books, which were kept in the *Capitol* as Jewels of an ineſtimable value, and conſulted as Oracles in Affairs of greateſt Importance, 'till they were burnt by *Julian the Apoſtate*, becauſe they contain'd divers Paſſages relating to the Birth and Paſſion of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, as ſome will have it: Or rather by *Stilicho* in his Conſpiracy againſt *Honorius* and *Arcadius*; and hence *Rutilius* as I find him quoted, The Cave of the *Cumean Sibyll*.

Ne tantum patriis ſaviret proditor armis,
Sancta Sibyllinæ fata cremavit opis.

We were conducted, with a lighted Torch, thro' a long Paſſage cut out in the Rock to the *Sibyll*'s Chamber, which is about fourteen foot long, eight foot broad, and proportionably high; where we obſerv'd ſome Reſts of antient *Moſaick work* and Painting, which are almoſt quite defac'd by the moiſtneſs of the Room. We likewiſe ſaw an hollow place in the Rock fill'd with Water, and ſaid to have been the *Sibyll*'s Bath. We paſſed thro' divers Galleries, and obſerv'd ſeveral others that had been ſtopt up by the falling in of the Rock; inſomuch, that we imagin'd the place to have been of a vaſt Extent, and prodigious Expence, conſidering the hardneſs of the Stone, which is one of the moſt firm and ſolid in *Europe*, and conſequently muſt have had ſome other uſe.

At a little diſtance from the Cave we ſaw *Cicero's Bath*, which is alſo a Subterranean Vault cut out in the Rock, of the bigneſs of a great Chamber. Some of the antient Painting ſtill remains; but the Receptacles in the Floor, which held the hot Water, are now dry. Here were antiently, as 'tis ſaid, divers Statues, pointing with their Fingers *Cicero's Baths.*

to ſuch parts of the Body as the Water of each Receptacle was appropriated to, with Inſcriptions ſhewing their Vertues at large. But the Phyſicians of *Salerno* finding their Practice much impair'd by the frequent uſe hereof, broak and defaced them all in the Night-time, which malicious Enterpriſe coſt them dear, for as they returned by Sea, they were Shipwrack'd in the middle of their Voyage.

The *Baths of Tritoli.*

The *Baths of Tritoli* are not far diſtant, being a long Grot or Cave, where one no ſooner enters, but he falls a Sweating, unleſs he ſtoop and keep near the Ground, where he breaths a freſh Air; for tho' the upper part of the Vault be exceeding hot, the lower is more moderate, by reaſon that the Stone, which encompaſſes it, is ſo very hard and firm that the hot ſuffocating Vapours cannot tranſpire as they do thro' the porous Earth above. In the middle of the Grot are Seats for People to ſit and Sweat, for divers cold Diſtempers.

Returning to our Boat, we paſs'd under the Hill where *Marius*, *Cæſar*, *Pompey*, *Mammea*, *Hortenſius*, and divers other antient *Romans*, had their *Villa*'s, of which here ſtill remain the Footſteps. We came at length to the Port of *Baiæ*, at the further end of which they ſhew'd us the Temples of *Diana* and *Venus*, the latter being the moſt entire. The City of *Baiæ* was heretofore ſo conſiderable, as well for the Magnificence of its Buildings, as the Plenty and Deliciouſneſs of its Territory, that according to *Horace*,

The Port of *Baiæ.*

Nullus in orbe locus Baiis præluxit amœnis.

But Time, which devours all things, has here given a notable proof of the Inſtability of worldly Pomp; for here remains nothing at preſent of that great and flouriſhing City but the bare Name, and a few Ruins, the greateſt part whereof lie buried in the Sea, and may be ſeen in fair Weather.

The Sea-Sand on this Coaſt is ſo very hot, that one can hardly hold it in his Hand, tho' the Water be as cold as in other places: But what is yet more ſtrange, is, that being taken out of the Water, it ſhuts into lumps as hard and firm as Marble. All the Earth about *Puzzuolo* is of the ſame Nature, and being mixt with Water turns to Stone.

The *Promontory of Miſeno.*

From *Baiæ* we went towards the Promontory of *Miſeno*, call'd, by *Virgil*, *Aerium*, from the many Subterranean Vaults which ſo undermine it, that it ſeems to hang in the Air. It takes its name from *Miſenus*, *Æneas*'s Trumpeter, whom the Poets fancy to have been buried here. Whence the Prince of *Latin* Poets, *Æneid. 6.*

Imponit ſuaq; arma viro, remumq; tubamq;
Monte ſub aerio, qui nunc Miſenus ab illo
Dicitur, æternumq; tenet per ſæcula nomen.

The firſt place of note we met with was *Agrippina*'s *Tomb*, near the place where ſhe was Stabb'd by her impious Son *Nero*'s Order, who, by a more than barbarous cruelty, is ſaid to have caus'd her Body to be open'd to ſee the place of his Conception. 'Tis recorded of this unfortunate Princeſs, that ſhe deſir'd the fatal Meſſenger of Death to begin with her Womb firſt, for having engendred and brought forth ſo inhumane a Wretch as *Nero*. We were led thro' a Dark Cave to the *Tomb*,

Tomb, which is a vaulted Room fourteen foot long, ſix foot broad, and very low. The *Stucco-work* ſtill remains, with the antient Paintings on the Roof repreſenting *Agrippina* on Horſeback, and divers Birds rarely well done. Near this place we ſaw the Reſts of a Temple of *Hercules* of *Dorick* Work.

We walked next to the *Piſcina Mirabilis*, into which we deſcended by divers Steps. It's a large Subterranean Room; about One hundred and fifty paces long, Fifty large, and Thirty high, ſupported by Forty five great ſquare Pillars. It's generally believed, that this vaſt Structure has ſerved as a Ciſtern, or Reſerver, to keep freſh Water, as well for the uſe of the Nobility who had their *Villa*'s hereabouts, as for the *Roman* Fleet which uſually winter'd in thoſe parts; and, indeed, the Spouts and Conduits, which are ſtill ſeen in the Walls, ſeem to confirm this Opinion.

From hence we walk'd to the *Cento Camerelle*, which are an hundred ſmall Rooms under Ground, wall'd with Brick, and having ſerv'd to keep Slaves when the *Roman* Gallies winter'd at *Baia*. All this Country is ſo full of Subterranean Grots and Caverns cut out in the Rocks, that I fancy the antient Inhabitants about *Puzzuolo* liv'd for the moſt part under Ground, at leaſt in Summer-time, as the *Troglodytes* did of Old in the Deſarts of *Africa*. *Cento Camerelle.*

Our next walk was to a place call'd *Mercato di Sabbato*, or *Saturday's* Market, being the Ruins of a long Street, of which our Guide could give us no account. *Mercato di Sabbato.*

From hence we paſſed to the *Elyſian Fields*, ſo celebrated by the Poets, and where they feign'd the Souls of the Bleſt, and Heroes departed this Life, to receive the Recompence of their vertuous Actions, which they plac'd in the bare Enjoyment of ſenſual Delights. But what ever it has been heretofore (for probably the Poets had ſome Ground for their Fiction) we could find no Elegancy, or more than ordinary Charms peculiar to it alone; for it's no more than a ſmall Plain, ſituate on the Sea-ſhore, and environ'd with an Hill of two Miles in circuit. *Elyſian Fields.*

Having ſeen what was moſt remarkable on this ſide, we return'd to our Boat, and coming back to *Pozzuolo* made an Excurſion to *Sulpharata*; antiently call'd *Campi Phlegræi*, from the Flames and Smoak which continually iſſue from an oval Pit of Five hundred paces in length, and Three hundred in breadth. It's feign'd, by the Poets, to communicate with that part of Hell where the Gyants feed on Fire, and vomit it out again with great violence, *Sulpharata.*

Et moto ſcopulos terraſq; invertere dorſo.

We obſerv'd divers Vents where the Smoak burſts out, the ſulphurious Odour of which incommodes the People thereabouts, and is ſometimes carried as far as *Naples*. The Earth about thoſe Vents is cover'd with a mineral Subſtance, not unlike Flowers of Brimſtone, which are by the Natives extracted from it. As we walk'd to and fro, the Earth ſounded under our Feet, and we could eaſily hear a Noiſe underneath much like the boiling of melted Metals. The conſtant Evacuations of Matter, that have for many Ages been caus'd by this Subterranean Fire, have levell'd the place with the Plain, which was formerly an Hill of a very conſiderable height.

Grotta del Cane. About a Mile further we saw the *Grotto del Cane*, which is a little Cave in the ſide of an Hill, ſo call'd from an Experiment which is uſually tried on Dogs to ſatisfy the Curioſity of Strangers. All the Dogs thereabouts are ſeemingly ſenſible of the pernicious quality of the Grot, and ſo terrified by repeated Tryals, that they no ſooner ſee Strangers arrive but they get out of the way and hide themſelves. Our Guide took with him a ſmall Cur, which he keeps for the ſame purpoſe, and faſtening a Cord to its Neck threw it in, keeping its Head down to the Ground with a long Fork. The Dog firſt began to ſtruggle and tremble, and ſoon after loſt all motion, and ſeem'd to be quite dead; but being drawn out, and caſt into the Lake of *Agnano*, it preſently recover'd and came out of its own accord. I was of Opinion, that if it had been left in the open Air it might have come to it ſelf as well, when the ſuffocating Vapours had been a little diſcuſs'd; but our Guide aſſur'd us of the contrary. I took a lighted Torch and went into the Grot; tho' the reſt of the Company adviſed me, not to hazard my ſelf in an Action which poſſibly I might not have time to repent; but having heard of ſome others that had ventur'd before me, without the leaſt Harm, my Curioſity rendred my deaf to all their Perſwaſions. I found that the ſulphurious ſuffocating Vapour hardly riſes a foot above the Ground, and operates only on ſuch Creatures as hold their Noſe very low. When I held my Torch near the Ground it began to burn blew, and ſoon after went out; but as ſoon as I liſted it up two or three foot high, it lighted and burnt again as clearly as before. I proceeded on to the further end, to examine the Drops which hang on the Vault, and look like Quickſilver at a diſtance, which I found to be nothing but Water; and, I ſuppoſe, the condens'd Vapours of the Grot. I found the place exceeding hot, and do not remember to have ſweat ſo plentifully in my whole Life-time, as whilſt I continued in it.

The Lake *Agnano.* The Lake of *Agnano* is about two Miles in compaſs, and environ'd with Hills. The Water ſo infects the Air with its ſulphurious or arſenical Exhalations, that the greateſt part of the Natives hereabouts have been forc'd to quit their Habitations.

S. *Gennaro.* Laſtly, we went to the Stoves or Sweating-Caves of S. *Gennaro*, where the hot Steams, impregnated with mineral Salts and tranſpiring thro' the more ſoft and porous part of the Rock, cauſe ſo exceſſive an Heat as inſtantly provokes Sweat. They are much frequented for divers Diſtempers, but principal for Venerial Diſeaſes, the Gout, Rhumatiſm, internal Ulcers, and all ſuch as proceed from a cold Cauſe.

Having ſeen the moſt conſiderable Rarities about *Puzzuolo*, we return'd to *Naples* extreamly ſatisfied with this ſmall Journey, which had fill'd our thoughts with the agreeable Contemplation of the ſtupendious Works of Nature, and not only ſet us a philoſophizing on Second Cauſes, but taught us to admire in them the infinite Wiſdom of the Firſt. Moſt certain it is, that the whole World affords not ſuch variety of Natural and Artificial Rarities, in ſo ſmall a compaſs, as we obſerv'd about *Naples* and *Puzzuolo*.

Having taken a *Felucca*, we began our Voyage to *Meſſina* in the Iſle of *Sicily*.

The

The present State of the Kingdom of Naples; *the Temper, Manners, and Customs of the People,* &c.

THIS Kingdom is the largeſt and moſt conſiderable Part of *Italy*, being about One thouſand five hundred Miles in compaſs, Four hundred and fifty in length, and One hundred and forty in breadth. It was antiently call'd *Sicilia citra Pharum*, and the King of *Spain* ſtiles himſelf, *Rex utriuſq; Siciliæ.* The Country has ſhar'd in the Revolutions of *Italy*, and been poſſeſs'd by the *Romans*, *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Normans*, *French*, and *Spaniards*. The latter hold it at preſent, but are feudatory to the Pope. It's divided into twelve Provinces, *viz. Terra di Lavoro*, antiently *Campania Felix*, *Contado di Moliſi*, *Baſilicata*, *Capitanata*, *Terra d' Otranto*, *Principato Citra*, *Principato Ultra*, *Calabria Citra*, *Calabria Ultra*, *Terra di Bari*, *Abruzzo Citra*, and *Abruzzo Ultra*. Here are likewiſe in this Kingdom One hundred forty eight Cities, Twenty one Archbiſhopricks, One hundred twenty ſeven Biſhopricks, Eighty ſeven Princes, One hundred twenty two Dukes, One hundred fifty nine Marqueſſes, Sixty one Earls, and above a Thouſand Barons; that no Country of its extent in the whole Univerſe can compare with it for number of Nobility, who, tho' they are not Soveraign Princes, claim ſuch great Priviledges as mightily impair the King's Authority, and leſſen his Revenue.

The Air of the Country is wholſome and ſerene: but the exceſſive Heats in Summer-time are a little incommodious, by reaſon whereof the *Neapolitans* uſually walk the Streets, and travel, with Spectacles on their Noſes to preſerve their Eye-ſight, which would otherwiſe be much weaken'd by the powerful Reverberation of the Sun-beams. The Soil is likewiſe very fertile in divers parts, producing great abundance of Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, and all ſorts of other neceſſary Proviſions. The Wines are eſteem'd the moſt delicate in *Italy*: Their Hemp, Flax, Aniſe and Coriander-ſeed, turn to their great Benefit; as does alſo the Manna of *Calabria*.

But one of the moſt wonderful Productions of Nature in this Kingdom, is a ſmall Animal, call'd, a *Tarantula*, and rarely found but near the City of *Taranto* in *Calabria*. Some Authors rank it amongſt Inſects, and make it a kind of *Spider*; others call it a *Lezard*; tho in reality it moſt reſembles the former, and is ſo ſtrangely venemous that ſuch as are bitten by it infallibly die, unleſs ſome ſpeedy means be us'd to expell the poiſon; nay, tho' they ſeem to be cur'd, there uſually lurks a remaining ferment in the Blood, which ſhews it ſelf, by divers odd Symptoms, during the hot Months of every Summer as long as they live. The Venom is ſo very ſubtile and penetrating, that it diſſeminates it ſelf thro' the whole maſs of Blood, and attacks the Animal Spirits in a ſhort time. In ſome it ſtupifies the Senſes, and caſts them into a drowſy Diſpoſition; in ſome it vitiates the Judgment, that they become as apiſh and extravagant in their Actions as if they were meer Idiots; and in others it ſets the Spirits into ſuch exorbitant Motions, that they rave, and are as unruly as Madmen. But as the Diſtemper it ſelf is very ſtrange; ſo the Cure (which is only one) is no leſs admirable; for there's no Antidote againſt the Venome but Muſick, and that

not all ſorts of Harmony, but preciſely ſuch as agrees with the Diſtemper. When the ſick Perſon hears a Tune that ſuits with his Humour, he preſently expreſſes his extream ſatisfaction by divers pleaſant Geſtures, and ſoon after falls a dancing, with all the ridiculous Poſtures and Motions of Feet, Arms, Hands, Eyes, and other parts of his Body, continuing to do 'till his Strength fails him. The ſame Dance is repeated for three or four Days together, 'till the Venom is quite expell'd, or its force ſo broken that it proves not mortal. 'Tis probable that this violent motion of the Body diſcuſſes and evacuates the morbifick Matter by Sweat, or inſenſible Tranſpiration: But I ſhall leave it to be further examin'd by Men of greater Abilities. I know divers eminent Men have queſtion'd the truth hereof, and branded it with Impoſture, as I my ſelf did, 'till I was put out of all doubt by ſeveral Perſons of unqueſtionable Worth and Credit, who had been Eye-witneſſes of what I here write.

The King's Revenue hardly exceeds Two millions five hundred thouſand *Ducats* or Crowns, which is very inconſiderable in a Kingdom of that extent. But things have not formerly been better manag'd here than in other parts of the King of *Spain*'s Dominions; for the Vice-Roys have made it their Buſineſs to cheat both King and People, to raiſe their own Fortunes. I grant, theſe Abuſes are in ſome meaſure rectified of late, but not throughly, nor will they ever be, as long as ſuch indigent Perſons are intruſted with the Government; who are ſure to make uſe of ſo favourable an Occaſion to their beſt Advantage, fleecing their poor Underlings to cover their own Backs. 'Tis likewiſe a great Neglect in the Government, to ſuffer the whole Kingdom to be ſo generally infeſted with *Banditti*, or High-way men, who rob and plunder, for the moſt part, in the habit of Hermits and Pilgrims; and of whom, I dare ſay, two thirds are the King's Soldiers, who, being ill-paid, follow this courſe of Life to get their Bread.

This Kingdom is of great Importance to the Crown of *Spain*, in ſecuring their Intereſt at the Court of *Rome*, in keeping the *Italian* Princes at their Devotion, and laſtly, in awing *Sicily*. It being Feudatory to the Church, divers Popes have had an Eye on reducing it, but the *Spaniſh* Faction in the Conſiſtory (which is very induſtriouſly improv'd and ſupported by that Nation) always found means to thwart the Deſigns againſt it. *Sixtus* V. thought a ſmall Purſe of Gold and an Hackney once a Year, a poor Income for a Kingdom of that Importance, and deſign'd to make a forcible Entry, had he not been prevented by Death.

The *Neapolitans* are generally of a quick Wit, and ſound Judgment, but withal prodigiouſly Proud, Mutinous, Revengeful, and addicted to Women; whence it's a proverbial Saying amongſt the *Italians*, *That though the Kingdom of* Naples *be a Paradiſe, the Inhabitants are meer Devils.*

THE

THE

Isle of Sicilia.

THE *Fare* of *Messina* divides the Kingdom of *Naples* from the Isle of *Sicilia*, which is said to have been heretofore a *Peninsula*, join'd to the main Continent by a narrow *Isthmus*, and seperated by an Earthquake. Whence *Virgil*, *Æn.* 3.

Hæc loca vi quondam, & vasta convulsa ruina,
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protinus utraq; tellus
Una foret, venit medio vi pontus, & undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaq; & urbes
Littore diductos angusto interluit æstu.

From *Capo Faro* to *Sciglio* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, they reckon but seven Miles, which is the narrowest part of the Streight.

Messina, antiently *Mammertina*, is an handsome well-built Archiepiscopal City; and tho' it be not Capital of the Kingdom, it contends with *Palermo* for the Title: So that the Vice-Roy is oblig'd to live here sixteen Months of his time. The Harbour is one of the best in the *Mediterranean Sea*, being encompassed with two Necks of Land in form of a Circle, and capable of four or five hundred Sail of Ships. The Entrance, 'tis true, is difficult and dangerous thro' the rapidity of the Current, and by reason of the Rock *Charybdis* that lies before it. On the Point or Mouth of the Haven stands a strong Citadel, built by *Charles* V. the Arsenal, and a Lanthorn for the safer Entrance of Ships in the Night-time. The City is large and tollerably well-built, especially that part which looks towards the Haven. The Streets are narrow and ill-paved, by reason whereof they are very dusty; whence it's commonly said, *a Messina assai polvere, pulce, e Putane*; At *Messina* they have Dust, Fleas, and Whores enough. It's defended by several Castles, of which some are in the King's hands, others in the Citizens. In the great Place we saw the *Statua Equestris* of *Philip* IV. with his most signal Actions represented in *Bass-relief* on the Pedestal. On the Land-side, the City is environ'd with Mountains very fruitful in most delicious Wines, which were highly priz'd of old, as appears by the Poet *Martial*. *Messina.*

Amphora Nestoreâ tibi Mammertina Senectâ
Si detur, quodvis nomen habere potes.

The great Priviledges which the Citizens enjoy, do almost quite extinguish the Regal Authority; for the *Straticot*, or chief Magistrate, and *Syndick*, have a power of revising the King's Edicts, nay, of suspending and declaring them void by Proclamation, if they think them any way prejudicial to their own Rights. The Inhabitants drive a great

Trade in Silks, and boaſt, That their City was the firſt in *Europe*, after *Conſtantinople*, that exerciſed the Manufacture thereof; to which divers Authors agree, affirming, That the firſt Silk-worms were brought from the *Indies* into *Greece* by two Monks in the Emperour *Juſtinian*'s time, and that *Meſſina* had them thence ſoon after.

Reggio. During our ſtay at *Meſſina*, we hired a Boat and paſſed the Streight to *Reggio*, an antient City of *Calabria*, which, according to *Joſephus*, was built a little after the Flood by *Aſthenegus*, *Noah*'s Great Grandchild, whom we find call'd *Aſhkenaz* in Holy Scripture. It's at preſent a poor and inconſiderable Town, but dignified with an Epiſcopal See. In S. *Paul*'s Church they ſhew'd us part of a Pillar with the Apoſtle's gilt Statue on it, telling us, That S. *Paul* preaching to the Inhabitants, who were at that time Idolaters, and finding them unwilling to hear him, deſired they would only ſtay as long as a Fingar's length of Candle would burn; which being agreed to, and the Candle accordingly faſten'd to this Pillar, the Stone began to burn and flame like a Torch, to the Aſtoniſhment of the whole Aſſembly, who were thereupon converted to the Chriſtian Faith. What credit may be given to this Tradition I know not; only this I can poſitively aver, that the Doctrine of the Apoſtles was uſually ſeconded and confirm d by Miracles; and that S. *Paul* was actually here, is evident from Holy Writ. The Inhabitants drive a good Trade in Silks, and are ſaid to make the beſt in *Italy*.

Scylla. *Charybdis.* We came back to *Meſſina* by *Scylla*, a famous Rock cover'd with Water, paſſing likewiſe near *Charybdis*, vulgarly call'd *Gafaro*, where the whirling of the Water oftentimes draws in Veſſels, and wracks them, and others, endeavouring to ſhun it, fall foul on *Scylla*; which occaſions the proverbial Saying, *Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim*; morally intimating, That whilſt Men endeavour to avoid one Danger, they often precipitate themſelves on another.

In this Streight we likewiſe ſaw the Fiſhing of the Sword fiſh, which is much eſteem'd and dear bought at *Meſſina*. One way of taking it is by certain *Huers*, who, diſcovering the Fiſh from the Clifts on the Sea ſide, advertize the Boatmen who are at Sea, and by certain Signs and Geſtures guide them to the place; which is much like our Pilchard-fiſhing in the Weſt of *England*. In the Seaſons when the Fiſh keep ſo far from the Shore that the *Huers* cannot be ſerviceable, they draw them to the Boat's ſide by the following Song, which is ſung by the whole Crew, but underſtood by none. I have been at Sea with them, and taken it *verbatim*.

Manaſſu di pajanu,
Paletu di pajanu,
Majeſſu Stinietta,
Palettu di pajanu,
Palela Stinieta,
Mancata Stinieta,
Pronaſtu varitu,
Preſſu de viſu, & da terra.

The

The Fiſh being hereby allured to the Boat's ſide, one of the Men ſtrikes it with an Harping-Iron, and takes it on Board. The Fiſhermen are very poſitive, that any other Song or Words, in what Language ſoever, would drive the Fiſh away, which we have their bare word for. If it be really ſo, I am as confident that the Words are magical, and operate by vertue of ſome implicit or explicit Contract with the Devil: For Words materially conſider'd as barely conſiſting of Letters, can produce no ſuch effect; and being formerly taken, they are only ſignificative. Sounds, 'tis true, may imprint ſuch Undulations on the Air as may be communicated to the VVater, and thence to the Organs of the Fiſh, exciting a kind of Pleaſure or Averſion, as they are more or leſs conformable to their natural Diſpoſition: But ſtill there's no reaſon why theſe very Words ſhould be more efficacious than others to the ſame Tune; and he muſt needs have well ſtudied the Temper of the Fiſh who firſt adapted Words to a Tune, or a Tune to Words, that prove ſo much to their liking.

We deſign'd to have gone by Land to *Syracuſa*, but were diſſuaded from it by reaſon of the frequency of Thieves and Robbers, which are ſo common throughout the whole Kingdom, that one can hardly go a League out of a Town without being pillag'd and ſtript. Wherefore we took a *Feluca* for *Catania*, ſixty Miles diſtant, and were, by reaſon of contrary Winds, five Days in getting thither.

Catania, tho' at preſent mean and beggarly, is conſiderable for its Antiquity, having been built, according to *Euſebius*, by *Theocles Anaxis*, in the tenth Year of the Reign of *Ezechias* King of *Juda*, and in the firſt Year of the eighth *Olympiad* before the Birth of Chriſt. It lies at the foot of *Mount Ætna*, in a very fruitful Country, and was fortified by *Charles* V. The River *Judicello*, which runs thro' the midſt of it, ſprings from the bottom of *Ætna*, and oftentimes ſtops on a ſuddain, as if the Fountains were quite exhauſted; from whence the Inhabitants prognoſticate a Dearth; and when it breaks out again, it's uſually impregnated with an Arſenical Venom, which infects the Air, and cauſes the Plague, or ſome other contagious Diſtemper, amongſt the People. The Harbour is almoſt ſtopt up and become uſeleſs; and the Univerſity, tho' ſtill kept up, has quite loſt its Reputation. *Catania.*

Charondas, the great Legiſlator of the *Athenians*, was born in this City, who, having made a Law that none ſhould come to the publick Aſſemblies with Arms, chanc'd one Day to enter the Senate-houſe unawares with his Sword; and to ſhew the Zeal he had for the ſtrict Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and rigorous Obſervance of Laws eſtabliſh'd for the good of the Common-wealth, kill'd himſelf with the ſame Weapon in the ſight of the whole Aſſembly.

The Sun-dial was firſt invented in this place; and Hiſtory informs us, That *M. Valerius Meſſala*, carrying one hence to *Rome* in the firſt *Punick* VVar, ſet it up in the *Forum Romanum*; but having not learnt the Art of placing it ſo as to anſwer to the Hours of the artificial Day, it ran at random for Ninety nine Years ſpace; during which time it was ſuppoſed to regulate all publick and private Actions and Affairs, though, as *Pliny* obſerves, *Non congruebant ad horas ejus linea.* However, the People were ſo infatuated with this ſtrange Novelty, that they almoſt imagin'd the Sun to have chang'd its uſual Courſe, and the Dial to correct its Errour.

This City is likewiſe famous for the Birth of *Amphinomus* and *Anapius*, deſervingly call'd, *The Pious Brothers*, and celebrated by *Seneca*, *Pauſanias*, *Claudian*, and *Silius Italicus*; who ſeeing a rapid burning River break out from the top of *Mount Ætna*, and finding their Parents, by reaſon of their old Age, incapable of ſhifting for themſelves, took them on their Backs, and uſed all poſſible diligence to ſhun the dreadful Deluge, which had no ſooner overtaken them but it divided it ſelf into two Branches, and left them a clear and open Paſſage to make their Eſcape. This exemplary Act of Piety, and punctual Performance of an incumbent Duty (which ſeem'd to be approv'd and favour'd by a Miracle) was ſo much admired by the Citizens, that after their Death their Memory was preſerv'd by a ſtately Monument erected to their Honour, and an Anniverſary kept to tranſmit their Names and Vertues to Poſterity.

We had from hence a ſight of *Mount Ætna*, now call'd *Mon Gibello*, but thought it not worth our while to aſcend higher, ſince it burns not at preſent; and the middle Region is ſo environ'd with a Circle of Snow, that one cannot get to the top. This Mountain has been famous, in all Ages, for caſting out Flames, Smoak, and Streams of Sulphur and melted Metals; and the laſt great Eruption, which happen'd in the Year 1669, has left too fatal marks of its fury to be ſoon forgotten by the Inhabitants. The flaming Torrent has not only deſtroy'd divers Towns and Villages, but left divers Heaps of that heterogenious Mixture, which are ſeen to this Day. The Poets (who uſually aſcribe all extraordinary Effects of Nature to ſome of their fabulous Deities) feign it to be *Vulcan*'s Forge, where the *Cyclops* are at work on Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*. *Virgil*, relating the Expedition of *Æneas*, gives us the following Account of an Eruption that happen'd at that time, which, tho' not very authentick, repreſents, at leaſt, in very lively colours, what has been really experienc'd in divers Ages.

Ignariq; viæ, Cyclopum allabimur oris,
Portus ab acceſſu ventorum immotus & ingens,
Ipſe ſed horriſicis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis,
Interdúmq; etiam prorumpit ad æthera nubem
Turbine fumantem piceo & candente favillâ.
Attollitq; globos flammarum, & ſidera lambit,
Interdum ſcopulos, avulſáq; viſcera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactáq; ſaxa ſub auro
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundóq; exæſtuat imo.

Sig. Antonio Finelli, an ingenious Prieſt and Chymiſt of this City, ſhew'd me divers pieces of the matter that was diſgorg'd at the laſt Eruption, and amongſt the reſt a Salt, very like our common *Sal Ammoniacum*, and nothing inferiour to it in its medicinal Vertues. He likewiſe found, and ſhew'd me a *Nitrous Salt*, which ſhuts into Chriſtals like our *Salt Petre*, and is alſo inflamable, burning clean away home to a few reſidual *Scoriæ*, which are as Corroſive as the *Lapis Infernalis*, and effervеſce with *Ol. Tartari per deliquium*.

The Ground, about the lower part of the Mountain, is ſtrangely fatten'd with the Aſhes, which have from time to time been caſt out from the top, and the Paſture is ſo exceeding good, that they are forc'd

to

to bleed their Cattle three or four times a Year, for otherwiſe they would be ſo overcome with Fat, as not to be capable of doing them any Service.

And here I cannot forget what befell me, whilſt I was detain'd here a Fortnight after the reſt of my Companions, by reaſon of a broken Shin, which having been neglected had like to have coſt me dear. I remov'd my Lodging to a Chyrurgeon's Houſe, and, in a ſhort time, got ſo much in the good Man's Favour, by reaſon of what I knew in Phyſick, that he omitted no occaſion of obliging me. I ordinarily converſed with his Wife and Daughter; a thing not uſual in *Italy*: However, my Hoſt, confiding in my good meaning, took all well; and the young Girl ſeem'd to be diverted in hearing me ſpeak broken *Italian*, and relate the Cuſtoms of our Country, together with the Liberty our *Engliſh* Women enjoy'd, and other ſuch Babble. This innocent Converſation bred a kind of Jealouſy and Ill blood in a certain young Man who made Love to the Maid, and could not bear the free Acceſs I had to his Miſtreſs, nor the Eagerneſs with which ſhe ſeem'd to ſeek the Rancounter. When I began to walk abroad, he invited me to his Father's Country-houſe; which I willingly accepted of, little thinking of the cloſe Deſign he was carrying on; for we had hardly walk'd half a Mile, when he preſented a Piſtol to my Breaſt: *Villain* (ſaid he) *thou ſhalt now pay for thy Intrigues.* He gave fire, but (as Providence would have it) it went not off; whereupon I cloſed in with him, and would have ſoundly mall'd him, but for ſome People who came accidently by and parted us, ſo that he got off. This being preſently noiſed abroad, the *Sbirri* went in purſuit of my Gentleman; but he had ſecur'd himſelf in a Church, which is a Sanctuary and Place of Refuge for the moſt profligate Villains. Returning to my Lodging, I packt up Bag and Baggage and went off, being adviſed ſo to do: For whoſoever commences a Quarrel in *Italy*, has to do with all his Adverſary's Friends, and to think of a Reconciliation is but to build Caſtles in the Air.

I took a *Feluca* for *Syracuſa*, forty Miles further, and we were ſo favour'd by Wind and Weather that we got thither the ſame Day. This City was heretofore *Metropolis* of *Sicilia*, and built Seven hundred thirty ſix Years before the Birth of our Saviour, according to *Euſebius*. The antient *Syracuſæ* was compoſed of four Cities, *viz.* Ὀρτυγία, Νεάπολις, Ἀκραδίνα, and Νῆσος, which is that part which ſtill remains, the other three having been ruin'd, and entirely demoliſh'd. The Riches of this great City were ſo ſurprizing, that *Plutarch*, in the Life of *Marcellus*, tells us, That this General no ſooner got within the Walls after it had been taken by Storm, but he fell a weeping; partly out of Joy, for having accompliſh'd ſo glorious an Enterpriſe; and partly out of Regret, to ſee the Glory of ſo many Ages eclipſed in one Day. It's at preſent a ſmall City, and neither ſplendid, rich, nor populous; but well fortify'd, and having two Harbours for Ships, communicating by a narrow Channel, which forms part of the City into an Iſland. About a Mile from the Town, we ſaw ſome few Ruins of the antient *Syracuſæ*, and particularly remark'd the Reſts of an *Amphitheatre*: But the moſt conſiderable Piece of Antiquity is the *Aqueduct* cut out in the Rock, about ten Miles in length, to convey Water to the Port. *Syracuſa.*

Amongſt the Learned Men that have flouriſh'd here, they reckon *Flavius Vopiſcus*, *Lyſias*, *Bion*, and *Thenagoras*, Orators; *Theocritus*, *Epicharmus*, *Philemon*, *Soſiphanes*, and *Acheus*, Poets. But the immortal Glory of *Syracuſa* is the great *Archimedes*, who, whilſt the City was beſieg'd by the *Romans* under the Conduct of *Marcellus*, invented ſuch wonderful Engins to repulſe the Enemy, that they verily thought they had to do with Gods, and not with Mortals like themſelves. The City being, thro' the Treachery of the Inhabitants, taken by Storm, a certain Soldier chanc'd to kill *Archimedes*, as he was drawing Mathematical Figures on the Ground, and ſo abſorpt in Speculation as not to mind the noiſe of Soldiers, claſhing of Arms, and Out-cries of his Fellow Citizens that ſuffer'd in the general Maſſacre *Marcellus* finding him kill'd, contrary to the Order he had given before the Attack, is ſaid to have ſent the Aſſaſſin into perpetual Baniſhment, and even to have griev'd at his good Succeſs, for having loſt the only Treaſure that muſt have crown'd his Victory: And on the other hand, *Archimedes* was more concern'd at being thus cut off before he had finiſhed his Demonſtratation, than at the fatal Stroke which bereſt him of his Life, and depriv'd the World of that profound Science, which dy'd with him, and was for ever loſt to the Publick.

On the Sea-ſide, a little without the City, is the famous Fountain of *Arethuſa*, ſaid to communicate with the River *Alpheus* in the *Morea*. This Tradition is grounded on a certain Pilgrim's letting fall a Diſh (wherein he had hid ſeven Piſtols of Gold) into the aforeſaid River, at the place where it ſinks into the Earth, who returning to *Syracuſa*, accidentally found it in this Fountain, as they pretend. This ſuppoſed Subterranean Communication, induc'd the Poets to feign *Arethuſa* to have been a Nymph, and Companion of *Diana*, paſſionately belov'd by a certain Huntſman call'd *Alpheus*, who endeavouring to betray her Chaſtity, was by *Diana* turn'd into a River, and the Nymph into a Fountain; but *Alpheus*, in teſtimony of his former Love, ſtill purſu'd her, and after a long and hidden Courſe found her out in *Sicilia*.

The chief Curioſity of this Place is the Grot, call'd, *l' Orecchio di Dionyſio*, or *Dionyſius* his Ear, cut out in a Rock in form of a Man's Ear, and ſo artificially contriv'd, that tho' one pronounces a Word, or Whiſpers never ſo low, at one end, it's eaſily heard at the other. It's about forty Foot high, and twenty long. *Dionyſius*, the Tyrant, is ſaid to have had a Chamber over this Grot, where he could diſtinctly hear even the Whiſperings of Traytors and ſuſpected Perſons, that were here impriſon'd together for that purpoſe.

Syracuſa, heretofore the Head of a Kingdom, was, for a long time, govern'd by Kings, Lords, and Tyrants: Where we may note, that the word *Tyrant* antiently ſignified no more than a King or Sovereign, tho' at preſent it imports Injuſtice and Cruelty, which has, poſſibly, been occaſion'd by the unwarrantable Actions of ſome of thoſe Princes, who have rendred the Title opprobrious and contemptible. Thus the word *Magus* antiently ſignify'd a Wiſe Man or Philoſopher; though, at preſent, thro' the Corruption of that Science, it's rendred odious, and denotes a *Magician* or *Conjurer*. In like manner, the *Latrones* were of Old the Guards of Princes; though, at preſent, the word is underſtood of Robbers and Thieves, thro' the Diſloyalty, Treachery, and Theft, of ſuch as ſerv'd in that Station.

The

The moſt famous and formidable of the Tyrants of *Syracuſa* was *Dionyſius*, who, from a low and baſe Extraction, came to be General of the Army, and at length abſolute Sovereign, governing his People deſpotically, and exerciſing ſuch barbarous Cruelty as will render his Name infamous to the very end of the World. A certain old Woman, who always pray'd for his Life and Proſperity, being brought before him, and ask'd, Why ſhe did it, ſeeing all the *Syracuſians* hated him, and wiſh'd his Death? anſwer'd, That his Predeceſſors had been bad, he worſe than them, and ſhe apprehended (ſince all things uſually degenerate) that his Succeſſor might be more inhumane and cruel than himſelf. His Tyranny reduc'd him to ſuch an Extremity, that he ſhut himſelf up in a Tower, daring truſt none to cut his Beard but his own Daughters, whom he likewiſe ſuſpected when they grew in Years, and permitted them not to uſe a Razor, but cauſed it to be burnt off for fear of Treachery. We find one piece of his Morality on record; for being flatter'd by *Damocles* with the Happineſs of his State, he is ſaid to have treated him one Day with a Dinner of all the moſt delicious Dainties that could be invented; cauſing, at the ſame time, a naked Sword to be ſuſpended over his Head by a Hair, to ſhew him the uncertainty and vanity of worldly Grandeur. He is ſaid to have deſpis'd and laugh'd at all Divine Worſhip; to have taken a golden Cloak from the Image of *Jupiter*, alledging, It was too hot for the God in Summer, and too cold in Winter, and that one of Cloth would be more proper; to have carried off divers rich Veſſels which the Statues of the Gods held in their Hands, ſaying, It were ill-breeding not to accept of Gifts which the Gods ſo graciouſly offer'd; and laſtly, to have taken away the golden Beard of *Æſculapius*, ſaying, It was inconſiderately and fooliſhly given him, ſince his Father *Apollo* never wore any.

The *Petaliſmus* of the antient *Syracuſians* was inſtituted for the Baniſhment of ſuſpected Perſons, and ſuch as were thought obnoxious to the Government, in which each Citizen brought in his Vote written on an Olive-Leaf. The Law *de malo dolo* was likewiſe enacted here againſt Fraud in Commerce, and afterwards uſed amongſt the *Romans*.

The four *Cæmeteria*, or *Catacumbs* of *Syracuſa*, are hewn out in the Rock, much like thoſe at *Rome*, and therefore we think it needleſs to deſcribe them.

Of Sicilia *in general*; *the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People*, &c.

THE Iſle of *Sicilia* was antiently call'd *Triquetra* and *Trinacria*, from its triangular Figure, which is form'd by three Promontories, *viz. Pelorum*, *Pachynum*, and *Lylibeum*. It's the greateſt and moſt conſiderable Iſland in the *Mediterranean Sea*, being about Seven hundred Miles in compaſs. The Air is ſerene, and the Earth very ſulphurious, bituminous, cavernous, and conſequently liable to Earthquakes; but withal, it's ſo exceeding fertile, that the An-

tients ſtil'd the Iſland, *The Magazine of Fruit*, and *Roman Granary*; for in divers parts of the Kingdom, one Buſhel of Seed produces an hundred. It likewiſe abounds with Wine, Oyl, Honey, Sugar, Saffron, Mines of Gold, Silver, and Iron; as alſo with divers precious Stones, as Agats, Emeralds, and Berils, Quarries of Porphiry, Jaſper, Alabaſtre, and a mineral Salt (in the Mountains about *Gregenti*) which diſſolves in the Fire and crackles in Water, as I have been inform'd.

This Iſland is ſaid to have been antiently inhabited by the *Læſtrigones*, a Gyant-like ſort of People, barbarous, inhumane, and living on Mens Fleſh. It was afterwards poſſeſs'd by the *Trojans*, *Candiots*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, Emperours of *Conſtantinople*; and after the Diviſion of the Empire by the *Goths*, *Sarazens*, *Normans*, *Lombards*, *Germans*; and laſtly, by the *French*, 'till the *Sicilian Veſpres*, which happen'd in the Year 1282. *Charles* Duke of *Anjou*, Brother of *Louis* IX. of *France*, having defeated *Conradin*, the Emperour *Conrad*'s Son, was by Pope *Urban* IV. crown'd King of *Naples* and *Sicilia*, and continu'd ſo during his Life; but in the Reign of *Philip* III. the *Sicilians*, thro' the Inſtigation of *Peter* King of *Arragon*, and divers of *Conradin*'s Friends, and by reaſon of the barbarous Uſage they receiv'd from the *French*, unanimouſly conſpir'd their Ruin throughout the whole Kingdom, entring into a private Aſſociation to eradicate them Root and Branch. Their cloſe practiced Deſign was ſo ſecretly carried on, and the *French* ſo generally hated, that tho' divers of them were married into *Sicilian* Families, and others had contracted a ſeeming Intimacy and Friendſhip with the Natives, yet they were wholly ignorant of the Plot 'till the very Day and Hour appointed for the bloody Maſſacre. The Signal given for the univerſal On ſet in all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of the Kingdom, was the Ringing the Bells to *Veſpres* on *Eaſter-Day*, at which time the inhumane Deſign was ſo effectually executed, that they left not one *French* Man, Woman, nor Child alive (excepting ſome few of the Royal Family, who with much ado got over to *Naples*) the greateſt part being maſſacred in the Churches as they entred to hear Evening-Song; from whence it took the name of *Veſper Siculus*, or *Sicilian Veſpres*. This Tragedy being over, they call'd in the King of *Arragon*, who had been privy to the whole Enterpriſe, and whilſt it was contriving, borrow'd the Sum of Five hundred thouſand Crowns of the *French* King, under pretext of proſecuting the War againſt the *Sarazens*, but employ'd it in equipping his Fleet, and putting things in readineſs to ſecure *Sicilia*, as ſoon as the cruel Butchery ſhould make way for his Entrance. In fine, he was ſoon after crown'd at *Palermo*; and, to gratify the People, granted them divers conſiderable Priviledges, which have ſince been confirm'd by divers Kings of *Spain*. The *French* have ſtill an Eye on it, and have made ſome fruitleſs Attempts on *Meſſina*: In the laſt, the brave *De Reuter* loſt his Life, on whom a *French-man* has compoſed the following Diſtich.

Terruit Hiſpanos Ruter, *ter terruit Anglos*,
Ter ruit in Gallos, territus inde ruit.

The King's Revenue amounts to Three hundred thouſand Crowns *per Annum*, beſides other caſual Benefits. If any one carries above ten Crowns in Money out of the Kingdom, and be taken, all is forfeited to the King.

The

The People are quick-witted, talkative, and very ſatyrical, but withal envious, inſtable, deceitful, and uncivil to Strangers, which gives occaſion of an uſual Saying, *Omnes Inſulani mali, Siculiani autem peſſimi*; All Iſlanders are bad, but the *Sicilians* are the very worſt. Their ruſtick and uncivil Demeanour towards Strangers, proceeds poſſibly, from their lying much out of the way, and converſing with few, unleſs it be in the Sea-ports, and theſe are for the moſt part Merchants and Tarpaulins, Men little vers'd in ſtrick Morals or good Converſation, their Learning rarely riſing to an higher pitch than *meum* and *tuum*, and their only Rhetorick being ſuch as moſt conduces to their Intereſt. We remark'd one ſtrange Cuſtom, which is, that a Man without a Beard, or a Woman, can hardly get Lodging in an Inn, unleſs they are well known, or carry good Certificates, there being Guards to ſearch the Beds in all Publick Houſes on that account.

The High-Court of Judicature, to which all Appeals are made, is held at *Palermo*. All Eccleſiaſtical Affairs are manag'd by the Archbiſhops of *Palermo*, *Meſſina*, and *Montreale*, with ten Suffragan Biſhops.

THE

Iſle of Malta.

REturning to our *Feluca*, we put to Sea for the Iſle of *Malta*, ſixty Miles diſtant from the neareſt part of *Sicilia*, and on the Second Day arriv'd at the Haven of *Marſa*. The new City, call'd *Valetta*, which lies on a Neck of Land, and divides the Haven into two parts, is well-built, fortified with ſtrong Walls, and divers impregnable Out-Works, and contains about Ten thouſand five hundred Inhabitants. The Church of S. *John* is ſumptuouſly adorn'd, and conſiderable for the ſtately Monuments of divers Great Maſters of the Order. In the Great Maſter's Palace they ſhew'd us the Arſenal, which is ſtor'd with Arms for Forty thouſand Men. The Infirmary is likewiſe a handſom Structure, where Sick Knights are look'd to, and ſerv'd by others of their Order, who, to ſhew their Humility, are always ready and willing to give them their charitable aſſiſtance even in the meaneſt and moſt contemptible Offices. The *Alberghi* of the *Italians*, *Germans*, *Engliſh*, *French*, *Povenſals*, *Avergnois*, *Aragonians*, and *Caſtilians*, are fair Buildings, belonging to the Knights of the reſpective Nations and Provinces, who are govern'd by their Grand Priors, from whom the Great Maſter has an account of their Behaviour, and on whoſe Informations all Miſdemeanors are puniſh'd with Impriſonment during his pleaſure in the Caſtle of S. *Elmo*. *Valetta.*

The Caſtle of S. *Elmo* ſtands on the Point which ſhuts into the Sea, where they keep a conſtant Watch, to advertiſe the Citizens when they deſcry any Ships making towards the Port, for fear of being ſurpriz'd by the *Turks*. The *Granaries*, which are likewiſe here, are hewn out in the Rock for greater ſecurity, and always ſtor'd with an Years Proviſion of Corn for the whole City.

Burgo. Senglea. Beſides *Valetta*, here are two other large Towns, *viz.* *Burgo*, and *Senglea*, with the Forts of S. *Michael* and *Angelo*, which ſecure that part of the Haven, where the Gallies and moſt of the Veſſels lye.

Citta Notabile. From hence we went out to ſee the antient *Melita*, now call'd *Citta Notabile*, a poor decay'd Place, but well fortified, and ſaid to have been built by the *Carthaginians*. Here we ſaw the Cave where they dig the Alexipharmacal Earth, call'd *Terra Melitenſis*; a Pillar where, they ſay, S. *Paul* Preach'd, when his Voice was heard to the utmoſt corner of the Iſland; and divers other places famous for the Miracles of that Saint, according to Tradition of the Country.

We may gather from the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, chap. 28. That S. *Paul* ſuffer'd Shipwrack on this Iſland, when he was ſent Priſoner from *Caſaria* to *Rome*, to appear before the Emperour *Nero*. I know divers Authors would have it to be the other *Melita*, in the *Gulf* of *Venice*, grounding their Opinion chiefly on S. *Luke*'s mentioning the *Adriatick* Sea: But this difficulty may be remov'd, by calling to mind, that the *Adriatick* extends it ſelf without the *Gulf* along the Coaſt of the *Morea*, and even as far as *Malta*. Moreover, the Wind, which drove them from *Candia* to *Melita*, is in Scripture call'd εὐροκλύδων; which is a barbarous Word, found no where elſe, and muſt, according to S. *Jerom*, be read εὐροβορείας, or North-Eaſt: Now how an Eaſt or North-Eaſt Wind could carry the Ship from *Candia* to *Melita*, on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, would, in my Opinion, puzzle a man to determine; and ſome point of the Eaſt there muſt have been, as appears by the Word *Eurus*. Laſtly, the conſtant Tradition of the Inhabitants of this Iſland, is a Proof of no ſmall force, ſince thoſe of the other *Melita* never pretended to any ſuch thing.

We went likewiſe to ſee a Subterranean Village, if I may ſo call it, cut out in the firm Rock in the ſide of an Hill, with great diverſity of Rooms, which receive ſome ſmall light by holes paſſing thro' the Rock. Our Guide led us along round amongſt theſe *Malteſe Triglodytes*, where we could not but admire the artificial Diſpoſition of theſe under-ground Manſions, but much more the Humour of the People, who rather choſe to bury themſelves, as it were, alive, by inhabiting the dark and ſolitry Caverns of the Earth, than to live above ground in Houſes, which they might erect with leſs charge. Divers of them are not conſtrain'd to it by Poverty, but meerly inur'd by Cuſtom, having been Born and Educated there, and conſequently affecting the Habitation of their Foreſathers.

We likewiſe ſaw the ſmall adjacent Iſles of *Comino* and *Gozo*, which are defended by ſtrong Forts; and tho' mountainous, yet fruitful and well manur'd. In the year 1551. the Citadel of *Gozo* was ſtorm'd and taken by the *Turks*, who finding it of little uſe, by reaſon of the vicinity of *Malta*, abandon'd it, carrying of Four thouſand Priſoners.

Of Malta *in general.*

THE Iſle of *Malta* is about Twenty Miles in length, Twelve in breadth, and Sixty in circuit. The whole Iſland is a perfect Rock, and the Earth ſo ſhallow that it produces little Wood or Corn; the Defect wereof is ſupply'd from *Sicily*. The chief Productions of the Soil are Cotten, Cumin ſeed, Aniſe-ſeed, and Glaſtum (by the Inhabitants call'd Ennir) of which Indigo is made. The Roſes, Thyme, and Fennel, grow wild almoſt every where; their Honey is thought to be beſt in *Europe*; but of Vines they have very few.

We found, in all parts of the Iſland, great ſtore of *Gloſſopetre*, and divers other things, which moſt People ſuppoſe to have been petrified. The *Gloſſopetræ*, 'tis true, ſeem to repreſent a Shark's Teeth very naturally, but the immenſe quantities that are found every where up and down the Iſland, make me take them for immeditate Productions of Nature, whatever others may think to the contrary; unleſs they could prove (ſuppoſing the Iſland to have been antiently cover'd with the Sea) that all the Sharks of the *Ocean* and *Mediteranean Seas* came hither, at leaſt once or twice a Year, to caſt their Teeth: Beſides, their different figures, colour, and magnitude, ſhew them to have been primary, and not petrified Bodies. Laſtly, I have ſeen ſome of thoſe pretended petrified Bones, and Shells, that were found in Quarries on the ſide of *Mount Ætna*, and near *Rudocophani* in *Toſcany*, a place remote enough from the Sea.

Here are no Vipers, or other venomous Creatures, in this Iſland; tho' in *Gozo*, which is but five Miles diſtant, they are very common; which they aſcribe to a Benediction left on the place by S. *Paul*, who, as we read in the above-cited *Acts of the Apoſtles*, was here bitten by a Viper; which made the Inhabitants take him for a Malefactor that fled from Juſtice, ſeeing him follow'd (as they thought) by Divine Vengeance, after he had eſcap'd the Fury of a dreadful Tempeſt at Sea. But the Saint remaining unhurt, converted whole Multitudes to the Faith, and gain'd a ſingular Eſteem and Veneration amongſt the People by the Miracle.

Malta is ſaid to have been antiently inhabited by the *Phenecians*, and afterwards by the *Greeks* and *Carthaginians*. The *Romans* made themſelves Maſters of it in the ſecond *Punick* War, but were driven out by the *Goths*, and they by the *Emperours of the Eaſt*. The *Sarazens*, having uſurp'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*, poſſeſs'd themſelves alſo of this Iſland, and were driven hence, in the Year 1090, by *Roger Count of Sicily*. Afterwards it underwent near the ſame changes of Goverment with *Sicilia*. The Knights of S. *John of Jeruſalem* being driven by the *Turks* from *Rhodes*, in the Year 1522. had it given them to inhabit by *Charles* V. on condition, that they remain fudatory to the Crown of *Spain*, paying yearly, on *All-Saints-Day*, an *Hawk* for an acknowledgment. Since that time, they ſtile themſelves, *Knights of Malta*, and bravely withſtood the ſame *Ottaman* Emperour that expell'd them from *Rhodes*, and likewiſe follow'd them hither to little purpoſe; they are at preſent left in the peaceable Enjoyment of the place. which they

have made impregnable, and follow their Profeſſion of Warring againſt Infidels, but with far leſs Zeal and Vigour than heretofore.

The Biſhop of *Malta* is Suffragan to the Arch-biſhop of *Palermo* in *Sicily*. The Country People ſpeak broken *Arabick*; but in the Towns, *Italian* is chiefly us'd.

Having ſpent three Weeks here, and finding a *Genueſe* Veſſel bound for *Civita Vecchia*, we imbark'd our ſelves to return to *Rome*. We put to Sea in the Evening, and the next Morning early eſpied two Sails to wind-ward, making after us; and ſoon diſcover'd them to be Gallies, and to gain upon us; inſomuch, that we ſuſpected them to be Enemies, as, indeed they prov'd, to our ſorrow: For in leſs than an Hour's time they came within ſhot, and putting up the Colours of *Tripoli* (inſtead of the *French*, which they firſt appear'd under) ſent us ſeveral ſhots, to oblige us to lye by, and ſtrike. When they came up with us, the Captain, who commanded in chief, call'd our *Patrone* on Board, and ſent back an Officer, with diver Soldiers, to ſeize our Veſſel, and ſhut us up cloſe Priſoners; which they accordingly did, and put us twelve Moors on Board to work our Veſſel. We lay ſix Days ſhut up feeding on a few muſty *Caravanſa's* and ſtinking Water, 'till we entred *Tripoli*. Our Caſe was miſerable; for, beſides our being ſtripp'd and plunder'd, I dare ſay, I could have diſpatch'd my ſix Days Allowance at three Meals; tho, I confeſs, this happen'd thro' want of Victuals on Board the Gallies, having been longer out than was deſign'd. I luckily ſav'd thirty *Spaniſh* Piſtols, by wrapping them up in Paper, and faſtening them with Pitch as far as I could thruſt them into an old pair of Shoes, which I wore ſlip-ſho'd, by the advice of *Monſ. Pelletier*, a *French* Paſſenger, we had on Board; a Man of incomparable parts, to whom I owe my Liberty; which Obligation I can only retaliate by a grateful Acknowledgement. Being ſet on Shore and Hous'd, we were examin'd apart to find out our reſpective Abilities; which they uſually do to ſet the Ranſom proportionable. *Monſ. Pelletier* apprehended nothing, the *French* King being in League with that State, which oblig'd them to give up all ſuch of his Subjects as ſhould be taken on Board any other Country-men. He had likewiſe given me my Leſſon, by adviſing me to paſs for his Servant, aſſuring me, he would own me for ſuch, and doubted not but the thing would take. On my Examination I did as he had inſtructed me, and was, together with him, carried before the *French Conſul*, who knew him, and took him under his protection; but a *French* Renegat, who had examin'd me in Priſon, and follow'd us to the Conſul's Houſe, urg'd, That he ſuſpected me; for tho' I ſpoke *French* pretty well, yet I had not the true Accent. Whereupon *Monſ. Pelletier* aſſur'd him, that he had brought me from *France*, and that I had ſomewhat of the *Dutch* Pronunciation, being born on the Frontiers, where they ſpeak both Languages, on which the Conſul ſet me at Liberty.

We embark'd hence for *Naples*, and proceeded thence to *Rome*, to reaſſume our deſign'd Journey.

A

CONTINUATION

OF OUR

Journey thro' Italy.

FROM *Rome* we travell'd to *Becano*, *Monteroſſa*, *Ronciglione*, and *Viterbo*, Forty Miles diſtant, an Epiſcopal See, and Capital of the *Patrimony of* S. *Peter*. It's ſituate in a fruitful Plain, indifferently well-built and peopled, having divers fine Publick Fountains to ſerve the City with Water. In the principal Church we ſaw the Monuments of four Popes; and in a Church belonging to a Monaſtery of Nuns, they ſhew'd us the Body of S. *Roſe*, in a little Chappel near the High-Altar, where it lies entire and clad in a Nun's Habit. Over the Gate that leads to *Monteſiaſcone*, we read the following Verſe in large Characters. *Viterbo.*

Urbs antiqua, potens armis, & ubere glebæ.

The *Virtuoſi* of this City have an Academy, and ſtile themſelves *Oſtinati*.

Monteſiaſcone is a ſmall Epiſcopal City, ſeated on an Hill, about eight Miles from *Viterbo*, but neither well-built nor populous, tho' famous for the Richneſs of its Soil, and the Muſcadine Wines that are made thereabouts In a Church in the ſide of the Hill, we ſaw the Tomb of a certain *Dutchman*, who, travelling thro' *Italy*, and hearing of the Excellency of the Wine of this Territory, ſent his Servant before him to ſeek out the beſt, ordering him to mark out the Houſes by writing the word EST [*here it is*] on the Wall. The Servant finding an Inn where the Wine was ſuperexcellent, wrote on the Wall, EST, EST, EST, and the Gentleman finding out the place, took ſo large a Doſe of *Muſcatello* that he kill'd himſelf, and was buried by his Servant in this Church, who caus'd the following Epitaph to be inſcrib'd on his Tomb, of which ſome Letters ſtill remain. *Monteſiaſcone.*

Propter EST, EST, EST,
Herus meus hic mortuus eſt.

Having refreſh'd our ſelves, and laid a good Foundation with a brisk Glaſs of their generous Liquor, the better to ſupport the Fatigue of the remaining part of our Day's Journey, we rode on to *Bolſena*, about eight Miles further, paſſing thro' the Wood antiently call'd *Lucus Volſinenſium*, where they ſacrific'd heretofore to *Juno*. In the middle of the Wood, we ſaw at a diſtance, amongſt the Thicket, a great Fire, and drawing nearer we found ſeven or eight Men well arm'd, roaſting Veniſon round about it. They told us they were Guards, ſet to *Lucus Volſinenſium.*

ſecure Paſſengers from the *Banditti* or High-way-men; though, in reality (as we underſtood afterwards) they were ſuch themſelves, but durſt not ſet upon us becauſe we were more in number, and as well arm'd as they. As we deſcended from the Wood towards the Town, we obſerv'd, on our Right-hand, a Rock of *Baſaltes*, compos'd of Stones of a quadrilateral Figure (ſuch as Mathematicians call *Parallelepipeda obtonga*) of a great height, perpendicularly erected by Nature, and ſo cloſely united, that at a diſtance they ſeem'd to be but one Stone. Two of the parallel ſides of each *Parallelepipedum* are about half a foot broad, and the other two near three inches.

Bolſena. *Bolſena* is a little wall'd Town, built on the Ruins of the antient *Urbs Volſinenſium*, which was reckon'd amongſt the principal Cities of *Italy*, and burnt by a certain Monſter, by *Pliny* call'd *Volta*, ſaid to have been rais'd by the Magick of the Inhabitants to revenge themſelves on their Prince *Porſenna*, who had chaſtis'd them for their Diſloyalty. Finding nothing very remarkable in this Town, we kept along the ſide of a Lake of the ſame Name thirty Miles in circuit, and one of the moſt conſiderable in *Italy*; in the middle whereof are the Iſles of *Martana* and *Guilſena*. Having follow'd the Lake about a Mile, we turn'd up on our Right hand to S. *Lorenzo*, two Miles from *Bolſena*. It's a poor inconſiderable wall'd Town, where we took notice of nothing but divers Subterranean Habitations, cut out in the Rock on the way that leads to *Aquapendente*.

S. Lorenzo.

Aquapendente. From hence we went to *Aquapendente*, four Miles diſtant, a poor depopulated Epiſcopal City, lying on a Hill, and taking its Name from the abundance of Water, which falling thence into the Valley ſeems to hang in the Air. It's defended by an old Caſtle; but the Inhabitants are ſo beggarly, that there's but one Inn or Tavern in the Town, and that we found ſo ill furniſh'd that it hardly afforded us a tollerable Entertainment. *Fabricius ab Aquapendente*, the famous Chyrurgeon, was Native of this place.

Radicophani. We continu'd on our Journey, paſſing by *Radicophani*, an impregnable Caſtle, ſituate on a high Mountain, at the entrance into the Great Duke's Dominions. Next we rode thro' *San Quierico*, a ſmall wall'd Town belonging to Cardinal *Chigi*, and famous for a ſort of *Muſcatello* Wine. Here they ſhew'd us an antient ſquare Tower, encompaſſed with Ruins, which ſeem to be the Reſts of a Pagan Temple. On the Wall we obſerv'd *Pallas* repreſented with this Diſtich:

S. Quierico.

Sola nec invidias inter, nec militis enſem,
Nec mare, nec ventos, barbariémq; timit.

Tornieri. *Buon-Convento.* The ſame Day we paſſed *Tornieri*, and *Buon-Convento*, and came to *Siena*, forty four Miles from *Aquapendente*.

Siena. *Siena* is an Archiepiſcopal See, and glories in having antiently been a *Roman* Colony, and afterwards Head of a flouriſhing Common-wealth. The City is about five Miles in compaſs, beautified with handſome Buildings, fair Streets, and ſituate in a very fruitful and pleaſant Country: However, it's much decay'd ſince it loſt its Liberty by coming under the Great Duke; and tho' they uſe all poſſible means to encourage the Inhabitants, it's very thinly peopled. The *Domo*, or Great Church, is one of the moſt Superb in *Italy*, being beautified with an immenſe

immenſe variety of fine Marble curiouſly and moſt exquiſitely wrought. On the Pavement are repreſented, in *Moſaick-work*, the Hiſtory of the *Macchabees*; the Sacrifice of *Abraham*; and *Moſes* ſtriking the Rock, with divers other Paſſages of Holy Writ; being the ſtupendious Works of *Ducio* and *Becafumi*. It's cover'd with a board-floor, part of which they remove to ſhew Strangers the Work. The Heads of all the Popes, of Alabaſtre, are placed round the Wall. The principal Statues are of *Alexander* III, *Pius* II, and *Alexander* VII, Natives of this City. The Pulpit is highly valu'd for having been honour'd with the Sermons of S. *Bernardin* of *Siena*, as appears by the Inſcription: *Fulgurantibus Dei vocibus Bernardinus hic intonuit.* In the adjoyning Library, we admired the principal Actions of *Æneas Sylvius*, afterwards Pope *Pius* II, painted in *Freſco* by *Perugino*, or (as ſome will have it) *Raphael Urbin*; but who ever was the Author, it's one of the moſt beautiful Pieces in the whole World.

The great *Piazza* of the City is faſhion'd like a Schollop-ſhell, and and ſo contriv'd, that one may ſee the leaſt Child that walks in any part of it amongſt a croud of People, at what diſtance, and from what place he pleaſes.

At the corner of a Street, near the Palace of the Magiſtrates, we ſaw a Braſs Wolf ſuckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, which is a Statue of great Antiquity, and ſaid to have antiently ſtood in the Temple of *Diana*.

Here is likewiſe an Univerſity, and Academy of VVits, who go by the name of *Intornati*, and ſpend their time in poliſhing the *Italian* Language, which is better ſpoke here, than in all the way between the *Alpes* and *Rome*.

The Magiſtracy of this City is compoſed of the Governour and ten grave judicious Men, who manage all Publick Affairs under the Great Duke.

The Duke of *Tuſcany* rendred himſelf Maſter in the Year 1555, after a long and vigorous Reſiſtance, ſince which time the number of Inhabitants is reduc'd from Seventy thouſand to leſs than Twenty thouſand, ſo very ill-affected are they to the preſent Government. Hiſtory informs us, That, during the flouriſhing State of this Republick, all ſuch Citizens as had many Children were exempt from all Impoſitions and chargeable Offices, for having ſtrengthen'd the Common wealth by their numerous Off-Spring.

From *Siena* we travell'd to *Florence*, thirty ſix Miles further, paſſing thro' *Poggi Bonzi*, famous for a ſort of *Snuff* which is ſent hence into all parts of *Europe*. *Florence*, call'd by the *Italians Fiorenza*, is the Capital City of *Tuſcany*, and an Archbiſhop's See, magnificent in Buildings, flouriſhing in Commerce, and ſituate on the River *Arno*. It's about ſix Miles in compaſs, and of a Figure neither perfectly round nor oval, but between both. The Buildings in general are tall and fair, the Palaces numerous, the Convents and Churches magnificent, and the Streets pav'd with large ſquare Stones; ſo that it's juſtly ſtil'd *Fiorenza la bella*, or *Florence the fair*. The Inhabitants are abont Eighty thouſand in number. The three Forts ſerve rather to aw the Citizens, than defend the City. They boaſt of having been heretofore a Colony of the *Romans*, and enjoy'd the Liberty of a Free State, 'till they came under the Juriſdiction of the Family of *Mediris*.

Poggi Bonzi.
Florence.

The *Domo*, or principal Church, is one of the moſt mageſtick in *Europe*, preſenting nothing to the Eye, both within and without, but Marble of all ſorts. The Architecture is *alla Ruſtica*, and admirable in its kind; the Pilaſtres that ſupport the Body of the Church ſtanding at ſo great a diſtance, that it's very light, and one has a view of the whole from any part thereof. The *Cupola* is the Deſign of *Brunelleſchi*, which being the firſt that was made, has been the Pattern of all the reſt, and is curiouſly painted by *Veſari* and *Thad. Zuccharo*. The Statue of a dead Chriſt, and thoſe of *Adam* and *Eve*, are ſtupendious Works of *Bandinelli*. In the *Sacriſty*, we obſerv'd a *Latin* Inſcription concerning the Re-union of the *Roman* and *Greek* Churches, in a Council held at *Florence* in the Year 1439, in theſe words:

Ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

Generali Concilio Florentiæ celebrato poſt longas diſputationes unio Græcorum facta eſt in hac ipſa Eccleſia, Die 6. Julii, 1438. Præſidente eidem Concilio Eugenio Papa IV. cum Latinis Epiſcopis & Prælatis, & Imperatore Conſtantinopolitano, cum Epiſcopis, & Prælatis, & Proceribus Græcorum in copioſo numero, ſublatiſq; erroribus in unam eandemq; rectam fidem quam Romana tenet Eccleſia conſenſerunt.

Amongſt a great number of Epitaphs of famous Men, Natives of this City, we remark'd theſe three; the Firſt is of *Giotto*, who reſtor'd the Art of Painting, compos'd by *Angelus Politianus*.

Ille ego ſum per quem Pictura extincta revixit:
Cui quam recta manus, tam fuit & facilis.
Naturæ deerat noſtræ quod defuit arti;
Plus nulli licuit pingere, nec melius.
Miraris turrim egregiam ſacro ære ſonantem:
Hæc quoq; de modulo crevit ad aſtra meo.
Deniq; ſum Jottus, quid opus fuit iſta referre?
Hoc nomen longi carminis inſtar erit.

The Second is of *Marſilius Ficinus*, the Phyſician and Platoniſt, who, out of meer Veneration, kept a Lamp continually burning in his Chamber before *Plato*'s Picture.

En Hoſpes! Hic eſt Marſilius ſophiæ pater;
Platonicum qui dogma culpâ temporum
Situ obrutum illuſtrans, & Atticum decus
Servans, Latio dedit: fores primus ſacras
Divinæ aperiens mentis, actus numine.
Vixit beatus ante Coſmi munere
Lauriq; Medicis, nunc revixit publico.
S. P. Q. F. MDXXI.

The

The Third is of *Dante*, the famous *Italian* Poet, who, tho' buried at *Ravenna*, has his Memory ſtill preſerv'd here by a painted Square hung up in this Church, on which we read the following Verſes:

Qui cælum cecinit, mediumq; imumq; tribunal,
Luſtravitq; animo cuncta poeta ſuo,
Doctus adeſt Dantes, ſua quem Florentia ſæpe
Senſit conſiliis ac pietate patrem.
Nil potuit tanto mors ſæva nocere poetæ,
Quem vivum virtus, carmen, imago facit.

The Steeple, built by the aboveſaid *Jotto*, is not only conſiderable for its height, but more eſpecially for its Incruſtations of Marble, which cover all the out-ſide, and divers Statues of great value; that *Charles* V. ſaid it deſerv'd to be kept in a Caſe, and not to be too much expos'd to publick view, by which means People would flock from all parts to ſee and admire it, as one of the Wonders of the World.

The *Baptiſtery* of S. *John* ſtands before the *Domo*, of an Octagonal Figure, and was antiently dedicated to *Mars*. We ſaw here the ſtately Tomb of *Baltaſar Coſſa*, or Pope *John* XXIII. who was depos'd in the Council of *Conſtance*; as alſo divers curious Statues, of which the moſt beautiful is that of *Magdalen*, a ſingular Work of *Donatello*. The Braſs Doors were fifty Years in making, on which divers Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament are ſo curiouſly repreſented in *Baſs-relief*, that *Michael Angelo* us'd to ſay, They might ſerve for the Doors of Paradiſe; and 'tis enough to ſay they are the Works of *Giotto*, *Andrea Piſani*, and *Lorenza Ghiberto*.

We went next to ſee the Collegial Church of S. *Laurence*, which is a Deſign of *Brunneleſchi*, built at the Charge of *Coſmo de Medicis*, and adorn'd with curious Statues, Paintings, and other rich Ornaments: But it's chiefly conſiderable for the New Chappel, which is to be the *Mauſolæum* of the *Medicean* Family. It has already been above Fourſcore Years in building, and were it finiſh'd, would be the moſt majeſtick Structure of its kind in the whole World. It's of an Octagonal Figure, vaulted at the top in form of a *Cupola*, and the Walls are all incruſtated and cover'd with Porphiry, Jaſper, Agat, Touch ſtone, Lapis Lazuli, Oriental Alabaſtre, and the like, which can be equall'd by nothing but the Workmanſhip which ſets it beyond all parallel. Round the Chappel are the Tombs of divers Great Dukes, with their Statues and Ducal Crowns, admirably well wrought, and enrich'd with precious Stones. Between every two Tombs is repreſented the Arms of ſome City of their Dominions, in *Moſaick-work*, all blazon'd with precious Stones. In a word, we could caſt our Eyes on no ſide but we ſaw ſomething extreamly amazing; if we look'd down, we ſaw the Pavement of the choiceſt Marble; if we view'd the Walls, our Eyes were even dazzl'd with the piercing luſtre of precious Stones; and laſtly, if we look'd up, we were even raviſh'd with the Beauty of the Roof, vaulted with Lapis Lazuli, which being blew, and intermixt with veins of Gold, repreſents the Skies very naturally. A Canon of the Church, who honour'd us with his Company in this Viſit, aſſur'd us, That the Great Dukes had already expended eighteen Millions

of Crowns on this ſtupendious Work, and yet proſecute it daily with an incredible Expence. The Statues which repreſent the four parts of the Natural Day, *viz.* the Morning, Day, Evening, and Night, are rare Works of *Michael Angelo.*

From the Church we went to the *Laurentian Library*, and paſſing thro' the Cloiſter ſaw the Statue of *Paulus Jovius* the Hiſtorian. The Building was deſign'd by *Michael Angelo*; which, tho' ſmall, is admirably well contriv'd, and of a very beautiful Architecture. The Anti-Chamber is faſhion'd like a little Temple, and beautify'd with an infinity of little Pillars of black Marble exquiſitely wrought. It contains a great Collection of *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Italian*, and other Manuſcripts of great Antiquity, amongſt which we found ſeveral that are not yet extant in print, as, A Treatiſe of *Dioſcorides* περὶ Ἀντιφαρμάκων; a great *Greek* Manuſcript containing the Works of the Antients that writ about Chyrurgery; ſome Pieces of *Nicander*; *Aphrodiſeus* περὶ πυρετῶν; and ſome Fragments of *Diodorus Siculus.* The Library-keepers permit them not to be copied out, for fear of being depriv'd of the vanity of boaſting themſelves to be the only Poſſeſſors of what was deſign'd for the Benefit of the Publick.

The Church of *Santa Croce*, of the *Franciſcan* Fryars, is an admirable Deſign of *Michael Angelo*, where, amongſt other things, we admired the Workmanſhip of the Pulpit, which is an exquiſite Performance of the ſame great Architect, Sculptor, and Painter, who has likewiſe here his Tomb accompanied with his own Effigies, and three incomparable Statues repreſenting the Arts he excell'd in. The Inſcription is thus:

Michaeli Angelo Bonarotio,
E vetuſta Simoniorum familia,
Sculptori, Pictori, & Architecto
Famâ omnibus notiſſimo.
Leonardus patruo amantiſſimo, & de ſe optimè merito tranſlatis Româ ejus Oſſibus, atq; in hoc templo Major. ſuor. Sepulchro conditis, Cohortante Sereniſſ. Coſmo Med. Magno Etruriæ Duce P.C. *Anno Sal.* CIↃIↃLXX.

He gave the Deſign of this ſtately Monument to the Perſon he intended to make his Heir, enjoining him, on his Death-bed, to execute it accordingly. The Organs of this Church are of an admirable Workmanſhip. The Picture of *Our Lady of Piety* is a Maſter piece of *Civoli.*

We likewiſe viſited the Church of S. *Mark* of the *Dominicans*; and on our Left-hand, as we entred, ſaw the Tomb of the learned *Picus Mirandulanus*, the Prodigy of his Age, on which we read the following Diſtich.

Joannes jacet hic Mirandola. Cætera norunt
Et Tagus, & Ganges, forſan & Antipodes.

We

We saw also the Church of *San Spirito*, the High-Altar of which cost above One hundred thousand Crowns: The *Annunciata*, famous for a curious Altar of Silver, and several beautiful Paintings of *Andrea del Sarto*, of which that of the Virgin *Mary* with our Saviour and S. *Joseph*, over the Door that leads from the Cloister to the Church, is esteem'd one of the best in *Italy*, and vulgarly call'd, *la Madonna del Sarto*: And lastly, S. *Maria Novella*, in which the Council of *Florence* was held under *Eugenius* IV. at which the Emperour of *Greece* and four Oriental Patriarchs were present.

We went next to the Old Palace of the Great Duke, and in the *Piazza* before it saw the Brass *Statua Equestris* of *Cosmus de Medicis*, erected on a Pedestal, on the square sides whereof are represented the principal Actions of that great Man in *Bass-relief*. On one is set forth his being declar'd *Dux & Pater Patriæ*, with this Inscription, *Plenis liberis Senatus Florentini suffragiis Dux Patriæ renunciatur*; and on another, his being crown'd by the Pope, *Obzelum religionis, præcipuumq; Justiciæ studium.* At the corner of the Palace stands a fine Fountain, and near the Gate two gigantick Statues of *David* and *Hercules*, the former being an exquisite Work of *Michael Angelo*, and the latter of *Bandinelli*. The Porch is likewise beautified with curious Statues, *viz.* a *Judith*, by *Donatello*; a *Sabina*, by *Gio. Bologna*; and *Perseus* in Brass, a rare Work of *Benvenuto Cellini*, a famous *Florentin* Sculptor, who has publish'd three excellent Treatises in the *Italian* Tongue; 1. *Della otto principali arti dell' Orificeria*; 2. *Della Scoltura*; 3. *Del arte del Gioielliere*. The great Hall, call'd *lo Stanzone*, is about eighty paces long and sixty five broad; on the Walls of which are painted the most signal Actions of *Cosmus*, the first Duke.

The most considerable part of this Palace is the famous Gallery, where the Great Duke keeps his vast Collection of Rarities. We entred first into a long Gallery, beautified with rows of Pictures, done by the best hands, and a multitude of curious Statues, of which the greater part are antient: The famous *Venus de Medicis*, so highly priz'd of late Years at *Rome*, and the Head of *Cicero*, are two of the most valuable.

We likewise saw here divers antient Inscriptions that were found amongst the Ruins of *Carthage*, and brought from *Tunis* in *Africa*.

From hence we were conducted to the Armory, where they shew'd us the Arms of *Charlemagne*, *Roland*, the warlike Count of *Angers*, the valiant *Scanderberg* Prince of *Albania*, *Henry* IV, and others: *Indian* Armor of Fish-bones and Scales of Iron: Divers *Japonian* and *Turkish* Arms, with Scymiters, the Scabbards of which are cover'd with Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious Stones. We likewise saw *Hannibal's* Head-piece: A long Gun and a Pistol of beaten Gold: Several Pistols joyn'd together in frames, making as many Shots as there are Barrels, and that by once pulling the trigger: A little Canon, which may be taken in pieces, carried on Mens Backs, and rejoyn'd on occasion: Locks formerly used by the *Italians* to secure their Wives Chastity: The Robes of *Indian* Kings made of Feathers: A Loadstone, which formerly held up a piece of Iron of sixty pound weight, but has been much weaken'd by the Fire, which happen'd some Years since in this Palace: The Hair of an Horse's Tail seven Ells long. Lastly, we saw divers of the Swords which the Pope usually blesses on *Christmas-*

Eve, and preſents to ſome Prince of great Merit, exhorting him to Vertue, Juſtice, and the defence of his Religion, in imitation of a paſſage in Scripture, where *Judas*, the General of the *Jewiſh* Army, before he went to fight *Nicanor*, ſaw in a Dream *Onias* the High-prieſt praying for the People, and the Prophet *Jeremy* giving him a Silver Sword with theſe words, *Accipe ſanctum gladium munus à Deo, in quo dejicies adverſarios populi mei Iſrael.*

The principal Curioſities are kept in five Cloſets, amongſt which we took more ſpecial notice of divers Stone-Tables, enlaid with precious Stones of ſeveral colours, repreſenting Plants, Flowers, Animals, and the like, ſo very much to the Life, that one of them is valued at Twenty thouſand Crowns, and another at One hundred thouſand, in making whereof thirty Perſons were continually at work for the ſpace of fifteen Years. The *Tabernacle*, deſign'd for S. *Laurence*'s Chappel, is of a ſtupendious Workmanſhip and immenſe Value, being compoſed of an immenſe number of *Carbuncles*, *Diamonds*, *Emeralds*, *Saphyrs*, *Rubies*, *Pearls*, and other precious Stones, with divers little Statues of the ſame matter. Amongſt divers pretty Cabinets, we obſerv'd one ſo thick ſet with Jewels of the largeſt ſize, that it's valu'd at Five hundred thouſand Crowns. VVe likewiſe ſaw a *Luſtre*, or branch'd Candleſtick, with divers Figures included in, and appearing thro' the diaphanous Amber; a very large Sphere and Globe; the famous Nail, half Gold and half Iron, ſaid to be a Tranſmutation perform'd by *Turnhanſer* a *German*, Alchymiſt, tho' in reality it's artificially joyn'd; divers antient Medals of Gold, Silver and Braſs; antient *Roman* Lamps, Idols, *&c.* Several fair Statues, Heads, and Pictures of the VVork of *Raphael*, *Michael Angelo*, *Titian*, *Sarto*, *Vinci*, *Rubens*, *Holbens*, and other great Maſters; our Saviour taken from the Croſs, a ſtupendious VVork in Ivory; Chriſt and the twelve Apoſtles of Amber; a large Image of one entire *Turky* Stone; and divers Veſſels of Agat, Lapis Lazuli, and Chriſtal, with a great quantity of precious Stones, and other artificial Rarities, which we omit for Brevities ſake.

Next we were led to the Room where the Plate is kept in divers great Cupboards. Beſides divers whole Services for the Table of beaten Gold and Silver, we ſaw ſeveral curious Minuatures; Cabinets and other things thick ſet with all ſorts of precious Stones; a Cup of one entire Emerald, with a Cover of the ſame; as alſo an *Antipendium* of beaten Gold, on which is repreſented the Great Duke *Coſmus* II. kneeling, in a kind of *Moſaick-work*, compoſed of divers precious Stones artificially joyn'd, with the following Inſcription in exceeding large Capitals made of Rubies.

COSMVS II. DEI GRATIA MAGNVS
DVX ETRVRIÆ EX VOTO.

This elegant and coſtly Piece was made during the Duke's Sickneſs, and deſign'd for S. *Charles Borrhomeus*'s Chappel at *Milan*, as is partly intimated by the words *ex voto*; but he dying, his Succeſſor thought not fit to ſend ſo great a Treaſure out of his Dominions.

We

We went from hence to the New Palace, call'd *Palazzo di Pitti*, thro'a close Gallery near Five hundred Paces long. This Palace is built *à la Rustica*, which is a sort of Architecture where the rough-hewn Stones stand out beyond the plain Superficies of the Wall, but not without their Simmetry and Proportion. At the further end of the Court is a Fountain with *Grotto-work*, where the Fish that are kept for present use are so very tame, that they come to the sides, and take Bread out of peoples Hands. At the further end of the Gallery, on our Left-hand as we entred the Court, we saw a Mule represented in black Marble, and said to have belong'd to *Signor Luca Pitti*, the Founder of this Palace; who for the long and good Services it had rendred him, caused this Monument to be erected to its Memory, with the following Distich.

Lecticam lapides, & marmora, ligna, columnas,
Vexit, conduxit, traxit, & ista tulit.

In the different Apartments of this Palace we saw a great variety of rich Hangings, curious Paintings, and other sumptuous Ornaments, which are esteem'd some of the best in *Italy*. We likewise got a sight of the famous great Diamond of an Inch Diameter, weighing One hundred thirty eight *Carats*, and valued at One hundred and fifty thousand Crowns. It's said to be the greatest in the World, excepting one that's kept in the Emperour of *Persia*'s Treasury: It's rarely shewn, nor had we seen it, but by the means of two *German* Princes who hapned to be present at the same time.

From the back Court we ascended to a large plat of Ground encompassed with a Semi-Circle of Stone-Seats, six Rows high, in form of an *Amphitheatre*, on which people sit and see the Sports that are there exhibited. We went next to the Garden, which is beautify'd with a multitude of pleasant Walks, Fountains, and Statues of a very considerable value. The most celebrated Statue is that of *Adam* and *Eve*, of one entire piece of Marble, which hardly gives place to the boldest and most noble Work of the antient *Grecian*, or modern *Roman* Sculptors.

As we walk'd about the Streets, we observ'd, 1. A Column with the Statue of Justice at the top, of which the Inhabitants say in Drollery, *That Justice is plac'd too high for poor People to reach her.* 2. The Great Duke's Stables. 3. A *Statua Equestris* of *Ferdinand*. 4. The Serraglio where he keeps divers sorts of wild Beasts, which are very often let out of their Stalls into a large Court to fight with one another, for the diversion of the Prince and People; and when the Combat is over, they fright them in again by a Machine shaped like a Dragon, which, a Man shut up within, moves by certain Wheels, thrusting two burning Torches through its Eyes.

Having view'd and review'd this noble City, we walk'd out to *Poggio Imperiale*, a Palace belonging to the Great Duke, beautified with a rare Collection of some of the best Pictures in *Italy*; amongst which we admired divers incomparable Pieces of *Perugino*, *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Andrea del Sarto*, *Durer*, and other great Artists. The Garden is likewise very artificially disposed into pleasant Walks, set with divers exotick and domestick Plants. The curious Statue of *Adonis* is a Work

of *Michael Angelo*. I had almoſt forgot the Oratory of the Great Dutcheſs, which is one of the prettieſt Curioſities of this Palace, being all cover'd with Marble Moſaically wrought into Flowers of divers Colours, and that with ſuch vivacity, that Nature it ſelf ſeems to be outdone by this Maſter-piece of Art.

We made another excurſion to *Pratolino*, another *Villa* of the Great Duke: the Palace is a majeſtick ſquare Structure, ſituate amongſt the Mountains, about ſix Miles from *Florence*. Its principal Ornaments are fine Pictures, Beds, and Tables of Alabaſtre. The Garden is anſwerable to the magnificence of the Palace, where the Walks, Statues, Fountains, Wetting ſpots, Grotto's, and the like, are all admirable in their kinds. We likewiſe ſaw divers Statues playing very melodiouſly on Inſtruments, Water-Organs, Men working at a Forge, Birds chirping, Frogs croaking, Figures walking, and all this perform'd by Water, to the admiration of ſuch as behold it.

The Trade of this City is much decayed; the Manufactures of Silks and Cloth of Gold and Silver are the moſt conſiderable. The Nobility are permitted to merchandize, and it's ſo far from being derogatory to their Quality, that it's look'd on as a great Accompliſhment, and becoming Induſtry in perſons of what Degree or Character ſoever; and no more than what the Great Duke himſelf does, who is eſteem'd the greateſt Merchant in *Europe*, and ſaid to return more Money by Commerce than all the Negotiators in *Tuſcany* beſides.

Of Tuſcany *in General, the preſent State, Intereſts,* &c.

THE antient *Hetruſci* are celebrated in Hiſtory for their Valour, Force, Riches, Policy, and Invention of divers Arts and Sciences. *Pliny* makes mention of Three hundred Cities which they ſubdued. *Dionyſius Helicarnaſſeus* aſſures us, that they inſtructed the *Romans* in their Sacrifices, and divers other Cuſtoms; and *Livy* ſpeaks of their ſending Colonies into ſeveral Cities beyond the *Appenins*. But as they are at preſent much fallen from their antient Greatneſs, ſo a conſiderable part of the Country is under the Juriſdiction of their neighbouring Princes. The King of *Spain*, the Pope, the Republick of *Luca*, the Dukes of *Parma*, *Modena*, and Prince of *Piombino*, are poſſeſſed of the greateſt ſhare of the antient *Tuſcany*. The Great Duke holds the three States of *Florence*, *Siena*, and *Piſa*; good part of the Iſle of *Elba*, the Marquiſate of *Scanzano*, the Counties of *Fiora*, *Petigliano*, and *Sarano*; *Burgo-San-Sepulcro* in *Umbria*; and *Citto del Sole* in *Romagna*. He has under him twenty Epiſcopal Cities, with about Five hundred other wall'd Towns, and divers Garriſons capable of a good Defence. The Plains of *Tuſcany* are exceeding Fertil, eſpecially that which paſſes thro' the Country from *Arezzo* to *Piſa*, above Fourſcore Miles in length, watered with the River *Arno*, and abounding with Corn, Wine, Oil, and all other Neceſſaries, beyond what can be expreſſed. I do not remember in my Life-time to have had a more agreeable Proſpect, than in viewing divers parts of this Plain from Hills that over-top it: the River which divides it in the middle is thick ſet with Towns and Villages, and the Land ſo cover'd with Fruit-Trees, that it ſeems to be one continued Garden. The

The Great Duke exerciſes an arbitrary Power, conſulting ſuch of his Confidents as he thinks fit in the moſt important Affairs of State, which is done with ſuch ſecricy, that all Deliberations are kept from the knowledg of the People. All things go in his Name, and are executed as the proper Effects of his own Will and Pleaſure. All matters of Law, whether Civil or Criminal, are managed by the *Rota*, divers Tribunals, Senators, and other Magiſtrates. His annual Revenue amounts to Two millions and half of Crowns, beſides what he exacts at pleaſure, and gains by merchandizing. He can on occaſion raiſe an Army of Thirty thouſand Foot and Three thouſand Horſe, tho' his ſtanding Forces rarely exceed Five thouſand. He has likewiſe four Gallies in conſtant Service, and can ſet out a dozen in caſe of need. The afore-ſaid number of Foot and Horſe is always liſted and kept full and compleat; but the Men are permitted to live at home, and follow their reſpective Vocations; for which Service they enjoy certain Priviledges in lieu of Pay, and are to be ready on a very ſhort warning The Great Duke's Treaſure, which conſiſts of Gold, Silver, Jewels, and immenſe Collections of Rarities, is valued at above Ten Millions *Sterl*

This Prince uſually keeps a good Correſpondence with *Spain*, by reaſon of the places poſſeſſed by that Crown on his Frontiers. He likewiſe collogues with the Pope, who has almoſt encompaſſed *Tuſcany* with his Dominions. He flatters the *Genueſe*, becauſe of their maritime Force. He ſeems to favour the *French* Intereſt, rather out of Fear than Affection; for 'tis the Footing which that King has got in *Italy* that keeps thoſe petty Princes from following the Dictates of their own Reaſon. In ſhort, amidſt a multiplicity of different Factions and Intereſts, he keeps a fair Underſtanding on all ſides, and plays his own Game to his beſt Advantage.

The Great Duke's Court conſiſts in a ſplendid Equipage and numerous Attendants. He's an extream good manager, and tho' he makes a great Figure abroad, he lives very ſparingly at home. His Table coſts him little, his Officers Salaries are ſmall, and his ordinary Expences are ſo cloſely inſpected into, that his Domeſticks cannot pick his Pockets by way of Perquiſites. The Excels, Riots, and profuſe Liberality, which are too frequently preached in divers other Courts, are not known in this.

The *Tuſcan* Dialect is the moſt refin'd *Italian*, but the guttural Pronunciation is very diſagreeable and harſh, which occaſions the Proverb, *La lingua Toſcana in bocca Romana*; The *Tuſcan* Language muſt have a *Roman* Mouth.

The *Florentines* who have moſt contributed to the advancement of Learning, are *Marſilius Ficinus*, *Petrarcha*, *Dante*, *Bocchatius*, *Angelus Politianus*, *Palmerus*, *Accurſius*, *Leo Albertus*, *Donatus Victorius*, *Veſpuctius*, *Guicchardinus*, *Galilæus de Galilæis*, *Joannes Caſa*, *Michael Angelo Buonoroto*, *Philippo Brunnelleſchi*, with divers Architects, Sculptors, and Painters of the firſt Rank. The moſt eminent now living at *Florence* are, *Franceſco Redi* the Great Duke's chief Phyſician, and *Vincenzo Viviani* the Mathematician, courteous and obliging Perſons, and too well known to the World to need any further Character. In a Viſit which we made *Signor Redi*, he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted his Opinion concerning the Poyſon of Vipers, aſcribing it to the Juice that's contain'd in the Veſicles at the roots of their Teeth, and condemning the Sentiment of

his Antagoniſt, *Monſ. Charas*, who attributes it to the meer Rage and venomous Quality of the irritated Spirits of the Animal. He told us likewiſe, he had been confirm'd in the ſame Opinion by divers new Experiments, and believed, that either *M. Charas* had been drawn into his for the ſake of a fair and laudable *Hypotheſis*, or that the *French* Vipers differed from thoſe of *Italy*. I am, I confeſs, much of *Signor Redi's* mind, being induc'd thereunto by an Experiment which I often ſaw tried at *Rome* and *Venice*. They took a live Viper, which had killed a Dog the day before, and by whipping, provok'd it to faſten its Teeth ſeveral times on a piece of raw Fleſh; afterwards they incited it in the ſame manner to bite a Dog and a Pigeon, which it accordingly did, but without cauſing any manifeſt alteration in either. This ſeems to me an evident proof of the virulency of the afore-ſaid Juice, which being ſpent on the raw Fleſh, the biting of the Viper, never ſo much irritated, had no other effect than the prick of a Pin, or any other light Wound.

I obſerv'd, that divers poor People in *Italy* get their Livelyhood by taking Vipers for the Apothecaries, and if they chance to be bitten by them, they firſt apply their Mouth to the Part and ſuck it luſtily; which being done, they ſtamp the Fleſh of a live Viper, or any other Creature newly kill'd, and apply it warm thereon, which proves an effectual Cure.

Piſtoia. From *Florence* we went to *Piſtoia*, twenty Miles diſtant, a very antient City, and formerly Head of a Common-wealth, 'till the Great Duke rendred himſelf Maſter of *Piſa*, at which time they were conſtrain'd to deliver up their Keys. It's at preſent thinly inhabited and much decayed, tho' ſituate in the moſt fruitful and pleaſant part of *Tuſcany*. In the Church *dell' Humiltá* we obſerv'd the Effigies of Pope *Leo* X. *Clement* VII. *Coſmus* and *Alexander* Dukes of *Florence*.

Luca. Having rode twenty Miles further we came to *Luca*, a pretty well-built City, three Miles in compaſs, Capital of a ſmall Republick of the ſame Name, and ſituate in a Plain encompaſſed with Mountains. It's likewiſe fortified with ſtrong Walls, Ramparts, Ditches, Baſtions, and divers other Out-works, and contains at leaſt Thirty thouſand Inhabitants. All Strangers are oblig'd to leave their Fire-Arms at the Gates, and enter with their Sword only. The Biſhop officiates in the Veſtments of an Arch Biſhop, and has no Superiour but the Pope.

In the Cathedral dedicated to S. *Martin* we ſaw a Chappel called *il Volto ſanto*, and in it the repreſentation of our Saviour, which they ſay was begun by *Nicodemus*, and the Face miraculouſly finiſh'd whilſt he was at a loſs how to expreſs the Divinity of his Features; as alſo a beautiful Picture of the laſt Supper by the Hand of *Tintoret*.

In the Church of S. *Fredian* we ſaw the Tomb of S. *Richard* King of *England*, who died here on his Journey towards *Rome*. His Epitaph, ſuch as it is, runs thus;

Hic Rex Richardus requieſcit ſeptrifer almus.
Rex fuit Anglorum, Regnum tenet iſte polorum.
Regnum dimiſit, pro Chriſto cuncta reliquit.
Ergo Richardum nobis dedit Anglia ſanctum.
Hic genitor ſanctæ Walburgæ, virginis almæ,

Eſt

Est Villebaldi sancti, simul ac Vinebaldi,
Suffragium quorum vobis det regna polorum.

In the Church of *Santa Croce* they shewed us a Cross valued at Fifteen thousand Crowns, which was left in pawn to this State by the Republick of *Pisa*. In that of *Corte Landini* we saw two admirable Pictures by *Guido Rheni*; one represents the Virgin *Mary* in the Snow, and the other, Christ on the Cross.

This City was built by the *Tuscans*, and set at liberty in the Year 1430, by a Cardinal that govern'd it under *Charles* Duke of *Bohemia*. The Government is purely Aristocratical, and managed by the Nobility and Gentry. The Great Council or Senate is composed of One hundred and sixty Counsellors, who continue in their Offices for the space of one Year; and, together with the *Gonfalonier* and nine *Antiani*, elect all Subaltern *Officers*, and deliberate on the most important Affairs of State. The *Gonfalonier* or Head of the Republick is chosen every two Months, as are likewise the *Antiani*, who live in the Palace whilst they are in Office, and are called the *Signoria*. The Title of *Gonfalonier* is honourable, but his precedency is his chief Prerogative; for at most, he's no more than the first or principal Counsellour. All Elections are made by *Bilotting*, to avoid Partiality, and all other Inconvenience's that might arise; so that 'tis not Favour or Affection that makes a Magistrate, but meer Chance. Here is likewise a *Podesta* who judges in Criminal Matters, and four other Judges for the Civil; but the *Gonfalonter* and Secretaries are the Sovereign Judges in all Affairs.

They have the Emperour for Protector, and by that means secure themselves against the Insults of their more potent Neighbours. They are so very jealous of their Liberty, and nicely vigilant, that the Militia keep as strict Watch and Ward as if they were in continual War. They can on occasion raise and arm Eighteen thousand Men besides the Train-bands; but then they must assemble all that are capable of bearing Arms within the State. Their annual Revenue comes to One hundred and seventy thousand Crowns; which is a great Sum, considering the small extent of their Territory.

The Industry of the People has given this City the Epithet of *Luca industriosa*: Their chief Trade lies in Cloth of Gold and Silks. Their Country abounds in Wine, but the scarcity of Corn is supply'd from other parts. The Country People feed, for the most part, on Chesnuts and Millet.

Their numerous Nobility is the reason that there are always divers Cardinals of this State, who keep up their Faction and Interest in the Court of *Rome*; which highly conduces, as well to maintain the Reputation of the Republick, as to secure it against other adjoyning Princes; and make the old Saying good;

Libera Luca tenet Ducibus vicina duobus.

They could never be induc'd to let the Jesuits get Footing in their City, or Territory; for they look on them as medlers in Affairs of State, and disturbers of the publick Peace and Tranquility. They say, that So-

phiſtry is enough for the Convents; and that ſince Politicks crept in the Effects have been too obvious to need new Experiments.

Beſides the City of *Luca* they poſſeſs ſome ſtrong and well fortified places, as *Montignefio*, *Caſtiglione*, *Minucciano*, *Cumagier*, and *Viareggia* a ſmall Sea-port.

Piſa. From *Luca* we travelled to *Piſa*, a great City lying on the River *Arno*, but ſo deſolate and abandon'd by the Inhabitants, that in divers places we obſerved Graſs growing in the Streets. It was formerly Head of a potent and flouriſhing Common wealth, to which the Iſles of *Sardinia* and *Corſica*, and City of *Carthage* were ſubject; but ſince it came under the Great Duke it's mightily decay'd, and ſtill declines, notwithſtanding all the Prince can do to encourage the Inhabitants, by eſtabliſhing the Order of Knights of S. *Stephen*, founding an Univerſity, building Colleges, and divers other publick Works; which ſignify little, as long as the Trade fails: So that to raiſe *Piſa* he muſt ruin *Leghorn*, which being a commodious Sea-port ſituate on the *Mediterranean*, has drawn away the moſt conſiderable part of the Commerce of this City. Beſides the River *Arno* which was formerly navigable for great Ships, is at preſent only capable of ſmall Barks and Boats. The Buildings are fair, the Streets wide, the Walls ſtrong, and the Citadel commands and defends the Town.

The *Domo* or Archiepiſcopal Church is the deſign of *Boſchetto* the *Grecian*, and one of the moſt magnificent in *Italy*. It was built out of a great confuſed heap of wrought Marble, as Pillars, Pedeſtals, Capitals, Corniſhes, Architraves, and the like, which had lain here ever ſince the flouriſhing State of the Republick, and were part of the Spoils the *Piſans* had taken in their Eaſtern Expeditions. It's ſupported by Seventy ſix ſtately Marble Pillars of divers Colours, pav'd with in-laid Marble, and beautify'd with divers other rich Ornaments; the Roof is rarely gilt, the Quire painted by the greateſt Maſters, the Doors of Braſs curiouſly engraven, and ſaid to have been thoſe of *Solomon's* Temple, which is evidently falſe, for the *Baſs-reliefs* ſhew the Annunciation, Incarnation, Nativity, Life, and Paſſion of our Saviour. Over the High Altar we obſerved Chriſt with the Virgin and S. *John* in *Moſaick-work*; as likewiſe other pieces of the ſame Work over two Doors of the Church.

In the ſame *Area* with the *Domo* ſtands the Baptiſtery, which is a round Structure ſupported by divers ſtately Pillars, and in it is one of the fineſt pulpits in *Europe*, being a Marble curiouſly engraven.

Hard by is the Burial-place, call'd *Campo Santo*, for having been covered with Earth brought from the *Holy Land* in fifty Gallies, ſent by the *Piſans* to the Succour of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*. It's incloſed with a Wall, and cloyſter'd round within, where we ſaw divers *Scripture-Hiſtories* repreſented in antient Painting. Amongſt divers Tombs and Inſcriptions we ſaw that of *Decius* the famous Lawyer.

The *Campanile* or Steeple is of a great height, built with Marble, and beautified with divers Pillars on the out-ſide. It ſeems to incline or lean to one ſide, and that ſo much, that one would think it falling; but it's ſaid to be perpendicularly erected, and ſo ingeniouſly contriv'd, that it deceives the Sight. The City is call'd *Piſa pendente* from this leaning Tower.

We

We went next to the Houſe of the Knights of S. *Stephen*, inſtituted by *Coſmus de Medicis*, in memory of a Battle he gain'd againſt the *Turks* on S. *Stephen's* day. None are admitted but perſons of noble Extraction, who are ſworn to fight againſt the *Turks*, and wear a red Croſs on their Cloaks as a Mark of their Order. Such as marry retire to their own Habitations, but are ſtill ſubject to the Great Maſter, and Laws of the Order. Their Church is beautified without with a majeſtick Front, & adorn'd within with Enſigns and Lanthorns of Gallies taken from the *Turks*, and old Painting, ſhewing divers heroick Actions of Knights of their Order.

The Univerſity is not much frequented by reaſon of the unwholſomneſs of the Air. The Houſe of the learned *Bartolus* is converted into a College for Philoſophy and Law, on which is this Inſcription:

Ferdinandus Medices magnus Dux Etrur. III. has ædes quas olim Bartolus Juris Interpres celeberr, inxoluit nũnc renovatas & inſtructas adoleſcentibus qui ad Philoſophorum & Juriſconſultorum Scholas miſſi publico urbium atq; oppidorum ſuorum ſumptu ſeperatim alebantur, publicæ utilitati conſulens addixit, legeſq; quibus in victu, veſtitu, vitaq; ſimul degendâ uterentur tulit. Anno Salutis MDLXXXXV.

The publick Library is augmented by that of *Aldus Manutius*, which contains the choiceſt Books. The Phyſick Garden is indifferently ſtored with Plants, but more obſervable for its Mirtle Walks, Fountains, and Gallery of Curioſities. Over the Door on the inſide we read theſe Words, *Argus eſto, non Briareus*; intimating, that ſuch as enter are free to ſee, but not to gather or carry any thing away.

The Great Duke reſides here ſometimes, but makes no long ſtay, by reaſon of the ill Air. His Gallies are alſo built here, launched into the River, and carried down to *Ligorn*. The Civil Government of the City is in the Hands of a Commiſſary General, two Conſuls, a Judge, and other inferiour Officers.

Here have been held two Councils; one General in the Year 1407, wherein *Alexander* V. was elected Pope, and *Benedict* XIII. and *Gregory* XII. depoſed; another National in the Year 1511.

The Aqueduct which furniſhes the City with Water is of above Five thouſand Arches, and the Water eſteem'd the beſt in *Italy*. The Sword blades which are made here paſs for ſome of the beſt in *Europe*.

From *Piſa* we came by Water to *Ligorn*, ſixteen Miles diſtant. It's a pretty little Town, and the beſt fortified of any in the Great Duke's Dominions. The Streets are ſtraight, large, and neat; and the Houſes are for the moſt part painted on the out-ſide. The Haven is covered on one ſide with a Mole advanced a good way into the Sea, beyond which is a Lanthorn for the ſafer entrance of Ships in the Night time. Since the Great Duke made it a Free Port, it's much frequented by Strangers, and uſually full of *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French* Merchantmen; for few Ships paſs without touching here, as well to vent divers Commodities, as to take in *Florence* Wine, Oil, Anchoves, and ſuch *Ligorn.*

other Goods as the Country affords. Here are likewiſe a multitude of ſmall Barks loaden with Wine from *Languedock*, *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*, which they ſell off at Retail, each Veſſel being a Tavern where people go to drink; for they are not permitted to carry it into the Town without paying the Cuſtoms. The Great Duke entertains four Gallies to ſecure the Coaſts againſt the Privateers of *Barbary*; but at our being here they were employ'd in the *Venetian* Service.

On the Key we ſaw the Marble Statue of *Ferdinand* I. with four *Turkiſh* Slaves chain'd at the Corners of the Pedeſtal of a very extraordinary Workmanſhip in Braſs. They repreſent an old Man and his three Sons, who to get their Liberty endeavour'd to run away in the Night-time with one of the Gallies; but being taken were executed in this place.

We likewiſe viſited the *Bagni* where the Gally-Slaves are kept whilſt they are on Shore, of which there are two ſorts; one they call *Forzati*, and theſe are either *Turks* or *Moors* that are taken at Sea, or ſuch of the Natives as are condemn'd to the Gallies for ſome enormous Crimes which deſerve Death: the other is call'd *di Buona voglia*, who are a raſcally ſort of people that make themſelves Slaves for Money, or to cheat their Creditors; but they have more Liberty than the reſt, and are free when the time they bargain'd for is expired. The *Turks* and *Moors* are permitted to go abroad with a ſingle Iron Bar on their Leg like a Horſe-Lock, and ſome without any at all, becauſe they are eaſily known, and cannot make their eſcape. But ſuch as are condemn'd for Miſdemeanours go coupled together with a long Chain, and have always a Guard following them; nay for greater ſecurity they commonly chain a *Turk* and a *Chriſtian* together. The greateſt part of them follow their reſpective Trades and Callings; but ſuch as have none, ſell Wine and other Neceſſaries to get a penny; inſomuch that there are divers of the *Turks* and *Moors* who are worth above a thouſand Crowns a Man, and would not have their Liberty if they might; for by Greaſing a little the Captain's Fiſt once a Year when the Gallies go to Sea, they paſs for Sick, and are excuſed from Service. Amongſt thoſe miſerable Creatures we found one *Engliſhman*, Son to Captain *Ball*, who formerly commanded one of the King's Men-of War. This Man being at *Algier* in a Ship with his Brother, on ſome diſtaſte or falling out turn'd *Mahometan*, which voluntary Act got him ſo much eſteem amongſt the *Moors*, that they made him Gunner of a Gally, and ſoon after Lieutenant; in which Poſt he was taken in a Sea Fight between the Great Duke's Gallies and thoſe of *Algier*. He had been hang'd, as being a Renegado, but for the interceſſion of ſome Friends, by whoſe means he got his Life, but continues a Slave, and is never permitted to go out of the *Bagni* but when he's carried on Board the Gally to make his Campagne. He ſtill continues a *Mahometan*, and very opinionated in his way by long Cuſtom, imagining himſelf to be in the right.

Laſtly, we went to the *Jews* Quarter, who are ſaid to make one third part of the Inhabitants, and to be the richeſt Merchants of the Town. We were ſeveral times preſent at their *Hebrew* Service in the Synagogue, and had ſome Acquaintance with one of their *Rabbies* lately arriv'd from the *Levant*, a Man of great Repute amongſt thoſe of his Sect, and well Skill'd in *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, *Caldee*, and *Arabick*. We found him very civil and obliging, and amongſt other Diſcourſe, he

was

was pleaſed to give us the following particulars concerning the preſent State of their Religion. 1. That they worſhip'd God as only one in Unity of Perſon and Divinity, and that the *three Lights* ſpoken of by divers of their *Rabbies* were no receiv'd Article of their Faith. 2. That they hold the *Tetragrammaton*, or Name of God, which conſiſts of four letters, *Jod*, *He*, *Vau*, *He*, to be ineffable; that it was declar'd to *Moſes* only, *Exod.* 6. 3. that the Vowels were always left out in that Word; and laſtly, that they look on the word *Jehovah*, which has been introduc'd of late Years, to be erroneous and feign'd at pleaſure. 3. That they hold this Word to be ſacred and myſterious, for which reaſon God has kept it from the knowledge of Men, to reveal it at the coming of the *Meſſias*; and that as other Nations are vitiouſly accuſtom'd to invoke the ſacred Name of God on all Occaſions, ſo the *Jews* commonly ſwear by *Jod*, *He*, *Vau*, *He*, the four Conſonants of that unknown Name. 4. That, beſides the written Law, they have an oral or traditional one, which *Moſes* receiv'd likewiſe on *Mount Sina*, and goes by the name of the *Babilonian Talmud*, containing a litteral and allegorical Explication of the written Law, with divers Myſteries of the *Hebrew* Language; he might have ſaid, a vaſt Collection of idle, profane, and blaſphemous Legends, Fictions, and Whimſies of their antient *Rabbies*. 5. That they pray for the Souls of the dead, and in all their Devotions deſire God to haſten the coming of the *Meſſias*. 6. That they believe the Reſurrection of *Jews*, but not of others. 7. That they abſtain from Blood and Hogs Fleſh, to which they attribute their being rarely or never troubled with the Scab or Leproſy. 8. That they hold the time appointed for the coming of the *Meſſias* to be paſt, and prolong'd by reaſon of their Sins. 9. That the Paſſage of *Iſaiah*, Ch. 7. *Behold a Virgin ſhall bring forth*, &c. does not import his being born of a Virgin, the *Hebrew* word ſignifying no more than a Young Woman in that place, tho' he own'd that it denotes a Virgin in other parts of Scripture, and that the *Seventy Interpreters* tranſlate it νεᾶνις. 10. That the *Meſſias* ſhall be their King, exerciſe a Temporal as well as Spiritual Authority, bring them back to the Land of Promiſe; and laſtly, that he ſhall marry and have Children, who ſhall inherit his earthly Kingdom after his Death.

We came at length to the Prophecy of *Jacob*, *The Scepter ſhall not depart from the Tribe of* Juda *'till* Shiloh *come*; where I told him it was fulfill'd in *Herod*, who was the firſt Stranger that was King of the *Jews*, all his Predeceſſors having been of the Tribe of *Juda*; and that *Chriſt's* being Born in the thirty-third Year of his Reign, was an evident proof of his being the true *Meſſias*. I further ſhew'd him, That they can produce no viſible Power ſet over them exempt from the *Chriſtian*, *Mahometan*, or other Laws they live under; and that they are rather treated as Slaves than free born Subjects, not enjoying one foot of Land throughout the whole Univerſe. To this Objection he anſwer'd very coldly, *That they ſtill retain amongſt themſelves a Civil Government, and put their Laws in execution, tho' it be not ſo viſible to the World*; which is an uſual but frivolous Evaſion of this blind and obſtinate People. I alledged likewiſe, as an Argument of Conviction, the Deſtruction of the Temple and Abolition of Sacrifice; but could draw no other reaſon from him than, *That God had ſuffer'd theſe things to be for the Sins of the People, and that the* Meſſias, *whoſe coming they expect with great Im-*

patience, would reſtore them all. Here we left our *Rabbi*, and taking a *Feluca* for *Genua*, got the firſt Night as far as *Maſſa*.

Maſſa. This City is but ſmall, and yet Head of a little Principality, ſubject to one of the Family of *Cibo*, who ſtiles himſelf Prince of *Maſſa*. It lies on the ſide of a Hill, and has a Citadel which both commands and defends it. About half a League from the Town are the Marble Quarries of *Carrara*, which ſupply the greateſt part of *Italy*, and bring in a good Revenue to the Prince.

Lerici. The next place of Note we met with was *Lerici*, a Fortreſs of conſiderable Strength, ſituate at the entrance of the Gulf of *Spezzia*, and ſaid to ſtand in the place of the antient *Luna*, which was deſtroy'd by the *Normans* in the Year 856. *Haddingus* arriving before the Town with his Fleet, and judging by its vaſt Extent and magnificent Buildings it muſt be *Rome*, without making any further enquiry, bethought himſelf of a Stratagem to take and deſtroy it. To that intent, he ſent Deputies on Shore to deſire leave of the Inhabitants to take in freſh Proviſions, and that he himſelf, being Sick, might land and embrace the Chriſtian Religion before his Death. His Requeſt being granted, he accordingly came to the City, feigning himſelf indiſpoſed in Body, and being met by the Magiſtrates and Clergy, was conducted to the great Church, where he made a publick Profeſſion of Chriſtianity, and was Baptiz'd. This being done, he return'd to his Fleet, and ſoon after, the better to execute the barbarous Deſign, a Report was ſpread abroad that he was dead, that he had left all his Jewels and other Riches to the City, and deſired to be buried in the place where he was baptiz'd. Whereupon the *Luneſe* made great preparations to perform his Funeral Exequies, with a pomp becoming a Perſon of his Dignity; and *Haddingus* was brought to the Church in a Coffin, follow'd by his Officers and Soldiers in a mourning poſture; but the Coffin was no ſooner open'd, but the Impoſtor roſe up arm'd from head to foot, and with his Followers maſſacred a great part of the Inhabitants, taking the reſt Priſoners, pillaging and burning the City, and then boaſting himſelf to have deſtroy'd *Rome*, the Miſtreſs of the whole World.

As we paſſed thro' the Gulf of *Spezzia* towards *Genua*, our Boatmen row'd us to the middle of the Bay to ſhew us a Spring of freſh Water, which breaks up from the bottom of the Sea thro' the Salt-water, and forms a Circle in manner of a Baſin, ſtill remaining unmixt, and ſo far from being brackiſh, that divers Ships paſſing this way take in their proviſion of it, and prefer it before that of the Continent.

Genua. *Genua* is an Archiepiſcopal City, and Capital of a Common-wealth, antiently call'd *Ligaria*. It's one of the moſt mageſtick Cities in *Europe*, and juſtly ſtil'd, *Genua la Superba*; The proud *Genua*. The Buildings are tall and ſtately; but the Streets are, for the moſt part, narrow built, by reaſon of the exceſſive Heat of the Sun in Summer-time, occaſion'd by its being expoſed to the South, and environ'd on all other ſides with high Mountains. It's about ſix Miles in compaſs, ſituate on a riſing Ground, encompaſſed with double Walls on the Land-ſide, and lying round in form of an *Amphitheatre*, ſo that ſuch as enter the Haven by Sea have a very pleaſant proſpect of all its Splendour and Magnificence. The Street call'd *la Strada Nuova* is one of the fineſt I ever ſaw, the Houſes on each ſide being the moſt ſumptuous Palaces

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in *Genua*, no leſs ſhining with Marble than conſiderable for their Architecture, each of them being ſaid to be capable of Lodging the greateſt Prince in *Chriſtendom* with all his Retinue.

The principal Church dedicated to S. *Laurence* is a ſtately Structure, enrich'd with a great quantity of Marble, and other coſtly Ornaments. From the Church we went to the Treaſury, leaving our Swords at the door (as all are oblig'd to do under a ſevere Penalty) and entring at an Iron Door which was open'd by four Keys, kept by as many Senators, they ſhew'd us, amongſt other Rarities, a large Diſh of one entire Emerald, ſaid to have been a Preſent of the Queen of *Sheba* to *Solomon*, wherein our Saviour eat the Paſchal Lamb with his Diſciples, and to have been brought from *Antioch* near Six hundred Years ago, when the *Genueſe* aſſiſted *Balduin* King of *Jeruſalem* againſt the *Turks*; but they muſt pardon me if I have not Faith enough to believe that Chriſt ever uſed ſuch coſtly Veſſels. We likewiſe ſaw a Table on which are repreſented the antient Limits of *Liguria*, a conſiderable Piece of Antiquity.

The Church of S. *Ambroſe*, belonging to the *Jeſuites*, is a rich and ſtately Fabrick, as well in reſpect of its Architecture, as the ſtately Marble Pillars and exquiſite Paintings. The Altars are likewiſe ſupported with Marble Pillars, and rail'd in with Balaſtres of the ſame.

The *Annunciata* is one of the moſt Superb Structures in *Europe*, and ſupported by the ſtatelieſt *Striate* Marble Pillars I ever ſaw. Which way ſoever we caſt our Eyes they were even dazzl'd with the glittering Luſtre of fine Marble, moſt elaborate Paintings, Gildings, and the like, all done to perfection. The Church of S. *Cyrus* is alſo remarkable for Marble Work, and other ſumptuous Ornaments.

The Palaces of *Genua* are, for the moſt part all Marble. That of Prince *Doria* on one ſide of the City is built with an ordinary Stone, and pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of the Hill. The great Gallery, pav'd with Marble and ſupported by divers fair Pillars, is no ſmall Ornament to this Palace; the *Statues*, *Tapiſtry*, *Veſſels*, *Beds*, and *Tables of Silver* (of which here's one valu'd at Twenty five thouſand Crowns) are no leſs ſurprizing. In the Wardrobe we ſaw divers Veſſels of *Gold*, *Rock-Chriſtal*, and *Purcelain* of great Value, with ſeveral other pretty Curioſities. In the Garden we obſerv'd divers artificial *Grots*, *Fountains*, and, amongſt other Rarities, the Tomb and Epitaph of a Dog, that had a Legacy of Five hundred Crowns *per Annum* left him for his Maintenance.

The *Doge's* Palace is a large Building, with divers fair and ſpacious Rooms, in one of which we ſaw twelve curious Statues of white Marble, repreſenting as many eminent Citizens who have ſignaliz'd themſelves in the Service of the Republick. In the Armory we ſaw Arms for Forty thouſand Men; a Cannon made of Leather; two Standards taken by the *Genueſe* in their War with *Savoy*; and the Armor of divers Maids of *Genua*, who with a maſculine Courage and Bravery, beyond the uſual weakneſs of their Sex, perform'd ſuch Wonders in the Holy War, that the Republick honour'd them with the Title of, *Noble Genueſe*. All round the Court of the Palace are divers Artizans, and near the Steps the Statues of two Princes of the Family of *Doria*,

erected by the Senate for their great Service and illuſtrious Actions.

We obſerv'd divers other ſtately Palaces, as thoſe of *Sauli* and *Balbi*, and the *Villa's* in the Suburbs of *San Pietro in Arena*, ſtupendiouſly adorn'd with Statues, Water-Works, Arbours, Grots, Ponds, and a prodigious variety of other charming Objects.

Having ſeen the City, we went to view the Haven and new Mole, which is far advanc'd into the Sea for the ſecurity of Ships. The *Pharos*, or Light-Tower, ſtands on a Rock at the extremity of the Mole. The Gallies are commonly employ'd in tranſporting Silks and other Commodities, the Coaſts being ſo infeſted with *African* Pyrates, that they dare not expoſe them in Barks and other ſmall Veſſels, there being no Ships of any conſiderable Burthen or Strength.

The Baggage of Strangers is very ſtrictly ſearch'd at the Gates by the Officers of the Cuſtom Houſe; and a Man is ſeverely treated if they find any Foreign Coin, or a ſharp-pointed Knife about him. They are likewiſe oblig'd to carry their Fire-Arms, if they have any, to the Palace, where they are given them back when they leave the Town; but the keeping them coſts a piece of Money, as well here as in divers other Cities; ſo that if you paſs thro' *Italy* but with a pair of Piſtols, you are forc'd to pay three or four times their value.

As we were walking thro' the Streets, we ſaw a Woman mounted on a Stage hung round with *Spheres*, *Globes*, *Schemes*, and divers Mathematical Inſtruments. Approaching nearer, we found her to be of a tall Stature, ſwarthy Complexion, and fierce maſculine Countenance, haranguing a great Concourſe of People with a thouſand apiſh Poſtures, ridiculous Geſtures, and odd Grimaces. Some of our Companions took it for *Tycho Brahe's* Ghoſt; and others, for a Lunatick Perſon, who having plunder'd ſome Star-gazer's Cabinet, was here acting a mad piece of Comedy. In ſhort, we at length perceiv'd her to be one of thoſe that make profeſſion of *Judiciary Aſtrology*, and deal out Fortunes to People, better or worſe, according as they are paid; for having finiſh'd her Harangue, ſhe invited her Auditors to her Chamber, where they ſhould have an Account of their whole Lives paſt and to come, at a very reaſonable Rate. For a proof of her Ability, ſhe pretended to tell divers Perſons there preſent their Fortune, ſpeaking thro' a Tin Pipe twelve or fourteen foot long, and ſomewhat like a Speaking-trumpet, the ſmall end of which ſhe apply'd to ſome one's Ear amongſt the Crowd, ſo that none of the Standers-by could hear what ſhe ſaid. Amongſt the reſt ſhe pitch'd on me, and earneſtly preſſed me to take a Proof of her Art; to which with much ado I condeſcended, and having adapted the Machine to my Ear, ſhe told me, *I was troubled with an itch of Rambling; that I had gone through many Dangers to gratify my Curioſity, and been five Years out of my own Country.* If we had eaten a Peck of Salt together ſhe could not have painted my *Genius* in truer Colours: But, I confeſs, I was a little ſtartled when I reflected, that I had really been out of *England* as long as ſhe ſaid, to a Day or two. 'Twas altogether impoſſible ſhe could have had any account of me, ſeeing it happen'd on the Day of my arrival, and before I had converſed with any one of the Inhabitants; wherefore I concluded, ſhe muſt either do it by the Devil's means, or by meer Chance; which latter ſeems very improbable, conſidering all the Circumſtances.

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The Devil, 'tis true, may know what is paſt, but future Events he can only gueſs at. I am apt to think, that if any thing could be gather'd from the Stars, the Devil, whom all Divines grant to be wonderfully skill'd in all Natural Sciences, would not have been ſo obſcure in all his Oracles, nor have ſtudied ſuch crafty and dubious Anſwers, when conſulted by the *Pagans* of old.

Here is in this City a Society of *Virtuoſi*, call'd *Adormentati*. The famous *Chriſtopher Columbus*, who firſt diſcover'd the *Weſt-Indies*, was a Native of this place.

Of Genua *in General; the preſent State and Intereſt; the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, &c.*

THE antient *Ligurians* were ſo potent by Sea and Land that they ſubdued the Iſles of *Cyprus*, *Lesbos*, and *Chio*, extending their Conqueſts as far as the River *Tanais*, and triumphing over the *Piſans* and *Venetians*. The State was by *Charlemagne* taken from the *Lumbards*, and left to the Kings of *France* his Succeſſors, who poſſeſſed it above an Hundred Years. It was afterwards govern'd by Dukes, and then by the *French* again, 'till the Year 1528, when the brave *Andrew Doria*, ſhaking off the Yoke, eſtabliſh'd the *Democracy*, which continues to this Day. The Government is Popular, and manag'd by a *Doge* or Duke, a *Senate* or Great Council of Four hundred Citizens, a leſſer Council of One hundred, and divers *Governatori*. All matters of greateſt Importance are handled by the *Senate*, which is the very Foundation of the Government; but Affairs of leſs moment are deliberated in the other Council, or by the *Doge* and *Governatori*, whom they call the *Signoria*. They have likewiſe ſix *Conſervatori*, whoſe Buſineſs it is to ſee that nothing be done againſt the Laws of the Republick; ſeven *Inquiſatori di Stato* to root out all Factions amongſt the People, and hinder Conſpiracies; and laſtly, the *Protettori di San Georgio*, which is a Body independent on the Common-Wealth, and having particular Conſtitutions of their own. Theſe latter Mageſtrates manage a kind of Bank for the Benefit of the Government, and are ſo very punctual in paying the Intereſt, that the greateſt part of the Money of *Genua* is in their hands, and Foreigners are daily laying in very conſiderable Sums. To keep up the Reputation of the Office, they have oftentimes made good the yearly Intereſt to ſuch as they were in actual War withal, and even to Traytors, Rebels, and ſuch as had forfeited all their other Goods to the State.

The *Doge* is choſen every two Years; and, whilſt he continues Head of the Republick, lives in the Palace, from whence he cannot ſtir but by Order or Leave of the *Senate*. His greateſt Prerogative is his power of propoſing matters to be treated of in Council, which is more than the *Doge* of *Venice* can do. His Term being expired, he is in full Council groſly complemented and diſcharged by the Secretary in theſe words: *Voſtra Serenita ha finito il ſuo tempo, Voſtra Excellenza ſene vadi a caſa.* That is, *Your Serene Highneſs has finiſh'd his time, Your Excellence may go home.* The *Dean* of the *Senate* ſupplies the place during three Days of Vacancy, and then they proceed to a new Election. The

Senate choſes twelve Men out of their number, who are by the leſſer Council reduc'd to ſix ; and out of theſe ſix the *Doge* is choſen in the *Senate* by *Balloting*, and crown'd ſome few Days after by the Archbiſhop.

The State of *Genua* is about One hundred and ſixty Miles in length, but its greateſt breadth exceeds not twenty five. The Country is Mountainous and naturally barren, but much improved by good Huſbandry, by means whereof it produceth good Wine and Oil. They likewiſe poſſeſs the Iſle of *Corſica*, which having formerly been a Kingdom gives *Genua* the title of *Sereniſſima*. The little Iſle of *Capraria* is alſo under the ſame Juriſdiction. The publick Revenue amounts to One million two hundred thouſand Crowns *per Annum*; but a conſiderable part of it being engag'd for publick Debts, there hardly remain Four hundred thouſand to the Government ; ſo that tho' the Subjects are ſome of the richeſt in the whole World, yet the State is low. As the *Venetians* are very forward in promoting the Publick, ſo the *Genueſe* mind little but their own private Intereſt. They can on occaſion raiſe an Army of Thirty thouſand Men, and find Arms enough in the Arſenal for a greater number. They have about Three thouſand Foot in conſtant Service, with ſix Gallies and two Men of War of ſeventy Guns to ſecure the Commerce, and clear the Coaſts of *Turkiſh* and other Pyrates.

The Crown of *Spain* is conſiderably indebted to this Common-Wealth for Money borrow'd by *Phillip* II. to ſet out his *Invincible Armado* againſt *England*, and other Sums taken up ſince, for which they pay Intereſt. Some are of Opinion, that the *Spaniards* would never pay the Principal, to keep the *Genueſe* under their Protection, by which means they get freſh Supplies on all urgent Occaſions. 'Twas *Charles* the Fifth's Advice to keep them thus depending, and his Succeſſors have found by Experience that his Politicks were well-grounded ; for by this means they have, for divers Years, commanded here as abſolutely as if they had been Lords and Maſters of the State. And, indeed, the *Genueſe* have no leſs reaſon to keep in with *Spain*, ſeeing the Dutchy of *Milan* is too near their Country to be poſſeſſed by one that's diſaffected to their Government, it being the only place from whence they expect Succours in caſe of Neceſſity, and where their Nobility have very plentiful Eſtates, which links them cloſer to the *Spaniſh* Intereſt. Moreover, the ſtrong Town of *Final* is a ſhrew'd check, being ſituate in the middle of their Dominions ; and laſtly, the Barrenneſs of their own Soil requires annual Supplies of Corn from *Sicilia*, from whence they are furniſh'd at a very eaſy Rate. However, this ſtrict and neceſſary Alliance greatly incommodes them in regard of the *French*, who look upon all Fiſh to be loſt that come not to their Net ; and as the Intereſts of *Spain* and *France* are in themſelves quite different and inſociable, ſo what ever turns to the Benefit of the one, is an afflicting Eye ſore to the other. The *Genueſe* have much ado for to keep a fair Correſpondence with theſe two oppoſite Powers.

The *French* have for a long time endeavoured to withdraw them from the *Spaniard*'s protection, but has not hitherto been able to hurt them much ; for whoever has to do with any one Member of *Italy*, all its Parts communicate ſo well, and joyn ſo unanimouſly in one com-

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mon Intereſt, that it ſets the whole Body into a Commotion. The Footing that this Monarch has already got on this ſide of the *Alpes*, by the Duke of *Mantua*'s giving up the Citadel of *Cazal*, puts them in mind of *jam proximus ardet*; and even thoſe Princes who ſeem'd to favour his Faction moſt, begin to look home and think of the publick Security. The City of *Genua* has more than once experienc'd the fatal Conſequence of theſe mutual Jarrs and Counter-plots; but principally in the Year 1678, when it was Bombarded by the *French*, and the Republick oblig'd by Articles of Agreement to ſend their *Doge* in perſon with four Senators to *Verſailles*, to attone for Crimes they knew little of, and aſſure the King of the firm Reſolution they had taken to ſtick cloſe to his Intereſt.

As for the Humor of the People, the Men are generally eſteemed Haughty, Scornful, Crafty, and Deceitful; and the Women Proud, Confident, and Diſſolute: whence it's ſaid, that *Genua* hath, *Mare ſenza peſce, Montagne ſenza legno, Huomini ſenza fede, e donne ſenza vergogna.* That is, *A Sea without Fiſh, Mountains without Wood, Men without Faith, and Women without Shame.* If you ask me how it comes to paſs that there are no *Jews* in *Genua*, ſince moſt of the Cities in *Italy* are full of them; I anſwer, That all the Inhabitants are meer *Jews* in matter of Traffick; and a true *Jew* would have much adoe to live amongſt them. The *Italians* ſo far abhor their crafty and fraudulent Dealing, that the beſt Character they give a *Genueſe* is, *Moro batteſato*, or a *Moor* baptiz'd.

They drive a great Trade in Silks, Taffeta's, Velvet, & other rich Stuffs, which keep up a very beneficial Commerce, and employ at leaſt Forty thouſand poor Families of the City, who live by the Manufactures.

The chief and antienteſt of twenty eight noble Families of *Genua*, are thoſe of *Fieſchi*, *Grimaldi*, *Spinola*, and *Doria*; who are ſeldom or never permitted to ſhare in the Government, for fear they ſhould endeavour to engroſs the whole to themſelves, by aſpiring to the Sovereignty. It derogates not from their Quality to merchandize; ſo that divers of the firſt Rank make conſiderable addition to their Eſtates by Traffick.

One thing I remark'd in this City, no leſs worthy of Imitation than Commendation, which is, their admirable Method of furniſhing the place with Proviſions of Corn, Wine, and Oil; by which means they remove all danger of Scarcity or Famine, ſo frequently experienc'd in other Parts. Their Granaries and other Magazines are always ſtor'd with two Years Proviſion; ſo that if there happen a dear and bad Seaſon they uſe their old Stores, and take in no more for that Year; but if it chance to be plentiful and cheap, they buy up enough to ſerve the City three or four Years. By this prudent Management the aforeſaid Neceſſaries are never dear; for the Republick is content with a very ſmall Profit. All perſons are forbidden, by a publick Edict of State, to buy up any Corn 'till the City-Granaries are fill'd, and all Bakers and others are obliged under ſevere Penalties to take all their Corn from thence. Their two Years Proviſion of Wine is kept in Cellars in divers Quarters of the City, and there ſold out at Retail; ſo that the Government only has the profit, and all Inn-keepers and others muſt take it from theſe Cellars, where they have it at a very reaſonable Rate. Over each Cellar, which they call *Fondequa*, is ſet an Intendant or Overſeer, who has the management thereof, and muſt be reſponſable to the

State. These Wines are never adulterated; for should it be known that the Officers or Servants brew'd or mix'd them, they would infallibly be sent to the Gallies: so that the Citizens usually boast that pure and natural Wine is only drank in *Genua*.

Savona. From *Genua* we went by *Feluca* to *Villa Franca*. Our first days Voyage brought us to *Savona*, an Episcopal City, and second of the Republick. It's situate on the Sea-shore, and well-fortified by Art and Nature; having for its defence strong Walls, a regular Citadel, and the *Appenin* Mountains, which environ it on the Land-side. The Houses are handsom and well built, but the Haven has been almost quite block'd up by the *Genuese*, I suppose, to draw all the Trade to *Genua*; however, they still retain a considerable Commerce by the means of small Barks, which enter without danger.

Final. We touch'd next at *Final*, so call'd from the Subtilty of the Air. It's Capital of a Marquisate belonging to the King of *Spain*, and commodious for debarking Forces, Provisions, and other Necessaries design'd for the Dutchy of *Milan*. The City, which lies near a Mile from the Sea, is tolerably well-built and peopled, well fortified, and defended by a strong Citadel.

San Remo. From *Final* we kept along the Coast to *San Remo*, a little triangular City, situate on an Eminence, and belonging to the *Genuese*. The whole Plain (for so I may call it in respect of the prodigious high Mountains which cover it on the Land-side) seems to be one continued Wood of Orange, Lemon, Palm, and Olive-Trees. The Lemons are sent hence into most parts of *Italy* and *France*, in exchange for Corn and other Commodities which their Soil doth not produce.

We proceeded on to *Monacho*. And here I cannot but admire to see the Western Coast of *Genua* so well Inhabited; tho' we found nothing but Mountains, Rocks, and dry barren Ground all along the Shore; which, were it not for its commodious situation, would soon become desolate. The People are likewise of a different Humor from those of the Eastern Coast, affecting the Manners, and using divers Customs of the *Spaniards*, but surpassing them, if possible, in morosenes of Temper. All Women of any Rank, as well here as in *Genua*, wear Fardingals like the *Spanish* Ladies, which are Circles of Whale-bone about their Waste, bearing out their Petticoats on all sides, as far as they can well reach; insomuch, that when two of them meet in a narrow Street, they find as much difficulty to pass, as when two Coaches or Carts fall foul on one another in the same manner. 'Tis really diverting to see what a Figure they make in this odd kind of Habit, which makes them look as thick as long, and force people to open the great Gate where-ever they come, the Wicket being too narrow to receive such a strutting bulk of Petticoats.

Monaco. *Monaco* is a small City, lying on a kind of *Peninsula* at the foot of the Mountains. It's likewise Head of a small Principality, and takes its Name from the *Greek* Words, μόνος οἶκος, because *Hercules* was antiently worshipped here in his Temple alone, and no other Gods ador'd by the Inhabitants; whence it was also call'd *Portus Herculis*. The Castle is built on a high craggy Rock, and esteem'd impregnable. The Citadel is likewise regularly fortify'd, and commands both City and Haven. *Monaco*, *Rocca Bruna*, and *Menton*, are the only Cities of this Principality; and the greatest part of the Prince's Revenue is drawn from

from the Magazines of Salt at *Menton*, which furniſh *Piedmont* and *Montferrat*.

We came next to *Villa Franca*, which is in the Port of *Nice*, and one of the beſt in the *Mediterranean* Sea. The City is indifferently well-built, and defended by two or three ſtrong Forts. The Duke of *Savoy* uſually keeps two Gallies in the Haven to ſecure his Cuſtoms, and from hence the people of *Piedmont* tranſport their Linen and Cordage, which are the principal Commodities of the Country. From *Villa Franca* we walk'd over the Hill to *Nice*, two Leagues diſtant. *Villa Franca.*

Nice is Epiſcopal, and Capital of a County of the ſame Name belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. It's likewiſe well-built, and defended by one of the ſtrongeſt Caſtles in *Europe*, moſt advantagiouſly ſeated on a Rock that ſhuts into the Sea. We ſaw here divers Footſteps of Antiquity, of which the moſt conſiderable were of an *Amphitheatre*. We were likewiſe ſhewn the places where the Temples of *Pluto*, *Juno*, and *Charon*, antiently ſtood, but there remains nothing of them at preſent. Nothing can be more charming than the proſpect we had of this place from Sea, where we ſaw it encompaſſed in form of an *Amphitheatre*, with Hills over-toping one another by their gradual aſcent, thick ſet with the Country-Houſes of the Gentry and Merchants of the City, and repreſenting one great Garden ſtupendiouſly beautified with all ſorts of Fruit-Trees. The Town and adjacent Campagne is ſo well defended from the rigorous Inclemencies of Northerly and Eaſterly Winds, by means of the Mountains which over-look them, that the Air is always ſerene and temperate, and Orange-Trees are cover'd with Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit, in all Seaſons of the Year. They cultivate all ſorts of odoriferous Flowers, as well for their Pleaſure, as for the Eſſences or Perfumes, wherewith they trade into divers parts of *Europe*. The *Tubereuſe* is a Flower that endures not the Cold, and therefore the Bulb is taken out of the Earth in the beginning of *October*, kept in a dry place, and re-planted in *April*. The *Jonquille* is likewiſe taken up in *June*, or as ſoon as the Leaves are withered, and planted again about *Michaelmas*; ſo are likewiſe *Ranunculus's* and *Anemones*: for if they are left in the Ground (at moſt above two Years) they decay, or multiply ſo much, that they are quite ſpoyl'd. The *Acacia* is propagated by the Seed, which is like a ſmall Bean, the Husk whereof is ſo hard, that unleſs you ſteep it two days in Milk, and open it on one ſide with a fine File, or the like, it rots in the Ground, and never grows. I ſaw very large Palm-Trees in this Country, and was told, that they tye two Date-Stones together when they ſet them, or elſe they ſeldom grow; or, if they do, rarely proſper. *Jeſſamy* is very induſtriouſly cultivated hereabouts, and the Flowers thereof tranſported hence into divers parts of *Europe*, to the great benefit of the Inhabitants. *Nice.*

The want of a commodious Haven at *Nice* is a great diſincouragement to the People, who are much addicted to Commerce; nor is it poſſible to build a Mole, by reaſon of the exceſſive depth of the Water all along the Shore, where Veſſels diſcharge and take in Goods, but are not ſecure in bad Weather.

Of Italy *in general, the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, &c.*

ITALY, which was heretofore eſteem'd the Miſtreſs and Paradiſe of *Europe*, lies in the middle of the *Temperate Zone*, repreſenting a Boot, or Man's Leg, and having the Sea on all ſides but on that where it's ſhut up by the *Alpes* from the Main Continent. *Pliny* gives it the length of One thouſand and twenty *Italian* Miles, and the breadth of Four hundred and twenty, which muſt be the greateſt, for in ſome parts it exceeds not thirty or forty. The Country was heretofore ſo well inhabited, that *Ælianus* makes mention of Eleven hundred and ſixty ſix great Cities, and a multitude of other Towns and Villages it contain'd in his time. The temperateneſs of the Air, and great abundance of all things neceſſary for the preſervation of Life, made *Pliny* imagin Nature to have been in a merry Mood when ſhe made it, and induc'd the Poets to feign *Bacchus* and *Ceres* at variance, and emulouſly contending which ſhall moſt contribute to the delight and benefit of the Inhabitants. Some parts, I grant, are mountainous and barren, but what they want is abundantly ſupply'd from the Superfluity of their Neighbours. The Rivers of *Italy*, tho' not ſo great and navigable as thoſe of other Countries, are notwithſtanding more or leſs beneficial to the People: the principal are the *Po*, *Arno*, *Tiber*, and *Adige*.

How the Affairs of *Italy* ſtood before the foundation of *Rome*, is uncertain. It was afterwards govern'd by Kings for the ſpace of Two hundred and twenty Years, 'till the People, provok'd by the Oppreſſion of *Tarquinius Superbus* the ſeventh and laſt King, by the ſolicitation of *Junius Brutus* ſhook off the Yoke, and chang'd the Monarchy into a Republick, which was adminiſtred by Conſuls for about Four hundred eighty three Years. Then *Julius Cæſar* reduc'd it to a Monarchy, and was declar'd Firſt Emperour, from whom all his Succeſſors took the Sirname of *Cæſar*. When the Empire began to decline, *Italy* likewiſe chang'd Maſters, and was poſſeſſed by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, the *Goths*, *Lombards*, and others, but at length reduc'd by *Charlemagn.* It has ſince been diſmembred by Gifts and Conqueſts, and is at preſent ſubject to divers Princes. It's uſually divided into three Regions, *viz. Italy* ſo call'd, *Lombardy*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Lombardy* contains *Piedmont*, *Montferat*, *Milan*, *Parma*, *Modena*, *Mantua*, the States of *Venice* and *Genua*, and the Biſhoprick of *Trent*. *Italy* ſo called, lies in the middle, and comprehends the Pope's Dominions, *Tuſcany*, and the Republick of *Luca*. The Kingdom of *Naples* is the utmoſt part, and wholly ſubject to the King of *Spain*. The Iſles of *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, &c. may make a fourth Part. Theſe Provinces are govern'd by Sovereign Princes of the firſt Rank; beſides which, there are divers other petty Princes who are as abſolute as the former, tho' their Dominions are not of the ſame extent. Of this latter ſort are the Dukes of *Guaſtalla*, *Mirandola*, *Sabonietta*, and *Bracciano*; the Princes of *Bozzolo*, *Monaco*, *Maſſerano*, *Piombino*; the Marqueſſes of *Caſtillone*, *Maſſa*, *Monti*, *Torreglia*, and *Meldola*; the Counts of *Novellara* and *Petillano*; the Republick of *San Marino*; and the Lord of *Solpharino*. To theſe we may add divers new Principalities erected in favour

favour of Popes Nephews, and thoſe that have been given by the King of *Spain* to gratify the Ambition of ſeveral *Neapolitan* Noblemen. All theſe Principalities and States (excepting that of *Venice*) are held under the Pope or Emperour, and ſuch as are feudatory to the Pope fall to the Church, if the Proprietors die without Iſſue-Male, or ſome legitimate and near Relations of the ſame Sex, Women having no Right of Succeſſion.

The *Italians* are generally Quick-witted, Grave, and Judicious; but withal Laſcivious, Jealous, and Revengeful. Their long Peace and Tranquility has quite extinguiſh'd that maſculine and war-like Spirit ſo conſpicuous in their glorious Anceſtors; inſomuch, that *Machiavel*, ſpeaking of a Fight betwen the *Milaneſe* and *Florentine* Armies that laſted four Hours, tells us, there was but one Man kill'd in the Battle; and he unluckily falling off his Horſe was trampled to death in the heat of the Conflict. They are very temperate in their Diet, and Drunkenneſs is eſteem'd the greateſt of all Crimes; ſo that ſuch as are given to drink are taken for Monſters, and judg'd unfit for human Society. The reaſon may be, becauſe the *Italians* being naturally hot-headed and revengeful, when their Brains are never ſo little inflam'd with Liquor, they exceed all bounds of Reaſon, and act worſe than Brutes. They are likewiſe extreamly ambitious, affecting the Names, and emulous of the Actions of the antient *Romans*. Vain glory and Self-applauſe are inherent in the very Conſtitution of their Nature, and paſs for meer *Peccadillio's*. They are ſo very ceremonious, and nicely punctual in what they call good Breeding, that all perſons of the firſt Rank keep Maſters of Ceremonies (*Maeſtri di Camera*) to inſtruct them how they ought to carry themſelves on all occaſions; for to err but in the leaſt *Punctillio*, is not only look'd upon as abſurd and ridiculous, but it becomes the common Town-talk, and every one cries out, *Non ha letto il Galateo*; He has not read *Galateo*; which is a Book of Manners, written by the erudite *Joannes de Caſa*. The Nobility and Gentry ſpend their Eſtates in erecting ſtately Palaces; in furniſhing them with choice Pictures, Statues, Hangings, and other coſtly Ornaments; in entertaining ſplendid Equipages, and great Trains of Attendants; and, in a word, in making the greateſt Figure their Degree and Dignity will permit. They eſteem it derogatory to their Quality to be born in the Country, and therefore affect living in the moſt conſiderable Cities, or ſend their Wives thither to lie in. They are extreme cautious in their Marriages, it having been rarely known that an *Italian* Nobleman or Woman wedded beneath their Quality; a thing very common in divers other Parts of *Europe*, where we ſee Gentlemen marry their Cooks and Chamber-maids, and Ladies their Grooms and Butlers. This unbecoming Condeſcention is ſo odious in *Italy*, that it leaves a blot on their Families for ſome Ages, incapacitating their Children to be Knights of *Malta*, and keeping them from divers other honourable Pretentions. Snch decay'd Perſons of Quality as cannot pretend to others of their Rank, are forc'd to turn Fryars and Nuns, or continue Bachelors and Maids all their Life-time; unleſs they can raiſe their Fortunes, and qualify themſelves for Matches equivalent to their Degree.

The *Italians* have a great eſteem for their own Language; and, to cultivate it, have erected Academies or Societies of *Virtuoſi* in all the principal Cities, of whom we have ſpoken above; who likewiſe endeavour to add ſomething to the common Treaſury of Arts and Sciences, exerciſing their Talents at their publick Meetings by Rhetorical, Moral, and Phyloſophical Diſcourſes. This ſeems to be what the Moral *Seneca* invites the Learned to, *Sume in manus Indices Philoſophorum: hæc ipſa res expergeſci te coget, ſi videris quam multi tibi laboraverint, concupiſces & ipſe ex illis unus eſſe.* Ep. 39. They affect obſcure and fantaſtical Names, and ſuch, for the moſt part, as one would think unapplicable to their Profeſſion, as you will ſee more at large in the following Table.

Aleſſandria		*Immobili*
Ancona		*Caliginoſi*
Bergamo		*Eccitati*
Bologna		*Ardenti*, *Indomiti*, *Otioſi*
Breſcia		*Occulti*
Ceſena		*Offuſcati*
Ferrara		*Elevati*
Florence		*La Cruſca*
Fabriano		*Diſuniti*
Fermo		*Raffrontati*
Fienza		*Filoponi*
Genua		*Addormentati*
Luca		*Oſcuri*, *Freddi*
Mantua		*Acceſi*
At *Macerata*, *Milan*, *Naples*	They call themſelves	*Catenati*, *Naſcoſti*, *Ardenti*
Padua		*Intronati*, *Ricoverati*, *Infiammati*
Parma		*Innominati*
Pavia		*Affidati*
Perugia		*Inſenſati*
Rome		*Humoriſti*, *Lyncæi*, *Fantaſtici*
Rimini		*Adagiati*
Siena		*Intronati*
Treviſo		*Perſeveranti*
Vicenza		*Olympici*
Viterbo		*Oſtinati*
Verona		*Philarmonici*
Venice		*Diſcordanti*, *Guſſoni*
Urbino		*Aſſorditi*

The

The *Italians* are very Sententious in their Writings and publick Diſcourſes, and aim at Thoughts out of the common. I have often admired to hear their Preachers endeavour to improve all things into Myſteries, handling their Text in ſuch meaſure, as to wreſt plain and eaſy Paſſages in Scripture, to favour ſuch odd Speculations as none but themſelves could ever have dreamt of. I heard a very eminent *Neapolitan* Divine preach on that Paſſage in *Daniel*, where *David took his Staff in his hand, and choſe him five ſmooth Stones out of the Brook, and put them in a Shepherd's Bag, which he had, even in a Scrip, and his Sling was in his hand:* Theſe were the words of his Text, and you can't imagine what pains he took in rubbing up old Gloſſes and Comments; how he criticiz'd on Words, turning Mythologiſt, Cabaliſt, Phylologiſt, and what not, to edify his learned Auditory of Shopkeepers, Butchers, Coblers, and the like. 'Tis unuſual for them to ſtick cloſe to their Text, which ſeems only to ſerve them to ſtart Difficulties, and is, in a word, the Station from whence their Wits ſet out a wool gathering. *Dicturi de Charitate á Nilo Ægypti fluvio ſumunt exordium: aut Crucis Myſterium enarraturi á Babylonio Dracone Bel fæliciter auſpicantur: aut de jejunio diſputaturi, á duodecim Zodiaci ſignis principium faciunt: aut de Fide verba facturi, diu de quadratura Circuli præloquuntur. Eraſm. Rot. Encom. Mor. p.* 245.

The common People are ſtrangely taken with high Expreſſions, and lofty thundering Words, tho' above their Capacity; for I remember I once happen'd to be in an Houſe at *Rome*, where a certain Woman ſpoke much in Commendation of a Sermon ſhe had heard that Morning, and being ask'd, What the Preacher ſaid? anſwer'd, *He ſpoke ſo very well that ſhe hardly underſtood one word.*

Their Univerſity-learning (ſetting aſide the Studies of Civil and Canon-Law) is of the old Stamp, and a meer hodg-podge of ridiculous Formalities. All Novelties, tho' grounded on the moſt irrefragable Experience, are *crimina læſæ Majeſtatis*, and branded with the infamous note of Innovation, becauſe they were not taught by *Ariſtotle* and *Galen*, and conſequently admit not of an *Ipſe dixit*.

In all the Inns on the Road we were forc'd to bargain before hand for what we took, or otherwiſe were ſure to pay ſawce; for he muſt have a long Purſe that travels thro' *Italy* without good management. Inn-keepers ſtand at their Doors to invite Paſſengers in, and having once engag'd them, treat them very ſlightly, without the uſual Civility which is practic'd in other Parts, and as if they were hardly beholding to them for their Money. The People of the Country cannot be cheated by them; for they are oblig'd to keep a *Tariffa* or Table of what they ſell, with their reſpective Prices regulated by publick Authority, hung up in all publick Houſes: But this avails a Stranger little, who being on his Journey has ſeldom time to call them in queſtion.

The *Italians* reckon not their Hours as we do, but begin their Day from the going down of the Sun, and count on to twenty four; ſo that their Hours of Noon and Midnight riſe and fall, according to the different Seaſons of the Year.

In passing from one Prince's Dominion to another, we were forc'd to take *Billets of Health*, certifying that the place we came from was free from all contagious Distempers; without which a Man cannot travel in *Italy*; for in all Frontier-Towns the Officers at the Gates demand the *Billet*, which if one should have neglected to take, he's denied entrance.

All Ships that trade from one Sea-port to another, must likewise carry their *Billets of Health*, or they cannot have their *Prattica* (as they call it) that is, be permitted to go on Shore in forty Days, especially if they come from *Turky*, or any part of *Barbary*. In this case the Goods are sent to the *Lazaretto* or Pest-House, which stands in the Fields, and are kept there some time before they are brought to the City; So very apprehensive are they of being infected. Such as have not *Prattica*, are suffer'd to come from their Ship to a certain place wall'd in on the Key, where they are permitted to converse with the Merchants at a distance; but these latter must take heed not so much as to touch their Cloaths, for there are always Officers and Spies at hand that would hurry them away to the *Lazaretto*, where they must remain shut up for some days. If the Seamen pay any Money to the Inhabitants, it's receiv'd in a long Iron Ladle full of Water; and if they deliver any Letters, they are taken with a Stick cloven at one end, and fumigated with Brimstone, before any one touches them.

The *Italians* delight much in playing at Chess, a grave melancholly Diversion, which suits best with their temper. It requires a good Judgment to play the Game well, whence it's commonly said, *That he that plays well at Chess, is fit to be a Statesman.* They are so very expert at it, that they play by Memory on the Road as they travel, and some of them are said to have been their whole Life-time in playing one Game, and left their Heirs to finish it.

There is another antient Play still used amongst the common People, which they call *Alla More*; 'twas the ἐπαμαξις των δακτύλων of the *Grecians*, and *Micatio Digitorum* of the *Romans*. 'Tis play'd by two Persons, whose Fists being closed, each at the same instant opens as many Fingars as he pleases, and names some Number, and if either chance to hit on the number of Fingars open'd by his Adversary, he gets the Lay; if not, they play on 'till it be done.

THE

THE Coaſt of France ON THE Mediterranean Sea.

RETURNING to *Villa Franca*, we took a *Felucca* and went to *Antibes*, the firſt Town in *Provence* from *Nice*, call'd in Latin *Antipolis*, well built and fortified, with an Haven capable of ſmall Veſſels. The Epiſcopal See has been remov'd for ſome perſonal Indignities ſhewn to one of their Prelates. *Antibes.*

We ſent our *Felucca* to expect us at *Frejus*, and travell'd to *Vence*, which is Epiſcopal, but at beſt but a good Village. The *Marquis*'s Garden is poſſibly one of the pleaſanteſt in *France*, in regard of the diverſity of fine Walks border'd with Lemmons, Oranges, and other Fruit-trees. *Vence.*

Leaving *Vence*, and having rode about a quarter of a League towards *Graſſe*, we paſſed thro' a rocky Way all cover'd with Scalop-ſhells petrefied, as 'tis vulgarly believ'd. The Rock is of a very great extent, and ſeems to be a meer maſs of thoſe Shells, impaſted or join'd together by a ſoft ſtony Subſtance. How deep it is I know not, but I ſaw holes digg'd in ſome places ſeven or eight foot deep, and the Shells ſtill appear'd at bottom as numerous as at top. I likewiſe made the following Remarks.

1. That they lay all with their concave ſide downward, and the greater ones, for the moſt part, included the leſſer within their cavity.

2. That the ſtony Stubſtance, with which they are joyn'd, is of a ſpongy, light Gravel, and eaſily ſeperated from their convex'd ſide, but with difficulty from the Concave; ſo that they can hardly be cleans'd without breaking.

3. They are more ponderous and friable than thoſe of Sea-Scalops, but differ not in ſhape and colour.

4. They effervеſce with Acids, as all Teſtatious Bodies do.

5. Being calcin'd they yield a very white Calx.

6. In a Sea-Schallop the Shell is in two parts, one gibbous and the other flat; but we only found the gibbous part amongſt ſuch multitudes, which ſeems to ſhew them to be original Productions, and is Dr. *Plot*'s principal Argument to prove them not to have been Sea-ſhells.

This is poſſibly the greateſt Bed of Shells in *Europe*; and had they been brought in at the time of the Deluge, as ſome imagine, I would willingly be inform'd how they all came to lie with their concave ſide downward; and by what means the greater Shells came to include the

leſſer within their cavity. This Remark has hitherto been made by no one that I know of, and is, in my opinion, a ſhrewd Argument for their having been naturally produc'd in that place, and not thrown up by the Sea. That Nature ſometimes ſports in its Productions, is evident, and clearly evinc'd by what I obſerv'd to our preſent purpoſe in the Body of a Cachetick Woman, diſſected by *M. Scaeght* at the Hoſpital in *Leyden*, in the Year 1677. Her Gall was fill'd with ſmall Stones of different ſizes, of which I got five or ſix, and amongſt them one of the bigneſs of a ſmall Hazel Nut, gibbous on both ſides. I carried them to my Lodging, and having waſh'd and cleans'd them, found the exact Figure of a Schallop-ſhell on one of the gibbous ſides of the largeſt Stone, with its *Striæ*, and all other things to perfection. I ſhew'd it to Mr. *Mathew Poole* of *London*, Son to the Author of the *Criticks*, who may poſſibly be ſtill living to vouch for the truth of this Remark. 'Tis probable, there may be real Sea-ſhells found remote from the Shores; but I am apt to believe that theſe Beds of Shells, which uſally paſs for petrified, are no other than Stones, molded by ſome *Plaſtic* Vertue into Figures reſembling Sea-ſhells. I have much more to ſay on this Subject, but ſhall reſerve it to be treated of at ſome other time, as leiſure ſhall permit.

Whilſt we were viewing and contemplating this Prodigy of Nature, there came by a certain Ruſtick, who informed us of a Legend that paſſes amongſt the Country People concerning theſe Shells, which, tho' ridiculous enough, goes for an unqueſtionable Tradition. They ſay, that our Saviour Chriſt, when he was upon Earth, to ſhun the *Jewiſh* Perſecution, paſſed thro' the Sea from *Judea* to *France*, and hid himſelf in a Wood that ſtood near this place; but that, as he walk'd thro the Water, an infinity of Scalops ſtuck faſt to his Feet and Legs, which he ſhook off on this very place, where they continue to this Day.

Graſſe. *Graſſe* lies three Leagues from *Vence*, and the Way is difficult and mountainous, but for the moſt part fertile and abounding with Wine, Oil, and Figs; inſomuch, that we were exceedingly diverted in our Journey. About a ſhort League from the City, we paſſed by a ſmall Pariſh Church, near which, on the ſide of a Bank, we found a Vein of the *Galaicos Plinii*, as I take it; and, indeed, divers curious Naturaliſts, to whom I have ſhewn it, are of my opinion. 'Tis a glittering, ſcaly, brittle ſort of *Talk*; but it's eaſily calcin'd into a very white *Calx*.

This City is likewiſe Epiſcopal, ſituate on an Eminence, about two Leagues from the Sea, with a circle of Mountains which cover and defend it on the North ſide, by reaſon whereof it's eſteem'd one of the moſt healthy places in *France*. The Town is ſmall, ill-built, and dirty; but the Induſtry of the People is beyond expreſſion: For all their Ground is gain'd out of rocky and almoſt inacceſſible Mountains, and the Barrenneſs of the Soil meerly overcome by good Husbandry. The whole Country is like a Garden, and wonderfully charming in the Spring time. Nor are the Summer-heats exceſſive; for the City being ſeated on a riſing Ground, the Ardour of the Sun is moderated by a Sea-Wind, which all Summer long begins to blow at Nine in the Morning, and continues 'till Sun-ſet. Their Oil is eſteem'd the beſt in *France*, as are likewiſe their Figs, both being tranſported to the great

Benefit

Benefit of the Town and Territory. Oranges thrive here indifferently well, and Palm Trees grow to a great bulk, but bear no Fruit.

The Jeſſamy Gardens, that are round the Town, yield twelve (ſome ſay fifteen) hundred weight of Flowers every Morning during the Seaſon, which are ſold at four *Sols* the pound. They drive a wonderful Trade with the Eſſence of theſe Flowers, as they call it, a Perfume, which is made in the following manner. They have ſeveral large ſquare Frames of Wood, divided likewiſe into divers ſmaller Squares juſt like the Frame of a Saſh-Window, and all of the ſame ſize and proportion. To each of the ſmaller ſquare Spaces they have a piece of thick Cotton, which being well moiſten'd in good ſweet Olive Oil, are faſten'd and drawn pretty ſtraight; which being done, theſe great Frames are placed (in another Frame only made to ſupport them) about two Fingars breadth and half above one another, and juſtly parallel to each other. Then they fill the intervals between the Frames with Flowers, changing them, and putting in freſh ones every Morning for ſixteen or ſeventeen Days together, and afterwards they take off the Cloths and preſs out the Oil, which has by that time imbib'd the fragrant Odour of the Flowers. They moiſten their Cloths afreſh, and proceed after the ſame manner as often as they pleaſe, with this difference, that after the firſt expreſſion they only renew the Flowers for eight or ten Mornings: for the Oil is ſooner impregnated, by reaſon that the Cloths retain ſome part of the Fragrancy they contracted at firſt. The Eſſences of *Jonquilles*, *Tuberoſe*, *Acacia Leguminoſa*, *Violets*, and other aromatick Flowers are made after the ſame manner.

They have little Corn in this Country but on the Hills, and that they uſually tread out with Cattle as ſoon as it's cut; a Cuſtom uſed heretofore in *Judea*, as appears from Holy Writ. The Leather of *Graſſe* is much eſteem'd, and call'd *Cuir vert*, from its green Colour. Inſtead of *Oak-Bark* the Tanners uſe dried *Myrtle-Leaves*, of that ſort which they call *Myrtus latifolia multiflora*; and I fancy we might find divers Plants in *England* more eaſily got, and leſs chargeable than the Bark of Oak. I have been told that the Leaves of *Willow* and *Box* are uſed in ſome parts of the *Levant*; but what they might do in our Climate, I know not; tho' I am almoſt confident we might find others to ſubſtitute, if we would make the Experiment.

The Fountain Water is ſo extreamly cold here in Summer, that the Inhabitants uſe it to cool their Wine inſtead of Ice; and on the contrary in Winter it's luke-warm, and ſmoaks all day long: Inſomuch, that in Froſt and Snow the Women ſtand up to their knees in Water to waſh their Linnen, and Tanners are continually waſhing their Leather by treading it in the Brooks with their bare Feet. The thing is ſo very palpable that there can be no Deception of Senſe, that ſtale Topick of Philoſophers. The reaſon of it ſeems plain enough, if we conſider that the adjacent Mountains are cover'd with Snow, from the latter end of *Autumn* 'till the beginning of *Spring*, at which time it's diſſolved, and ſupplys the Fountains all *Summer*, from whence proceeds the coldneſs of the Water; but the Autumnal Rains waſh off this Snow-water, and ſupply the Springs thro' the whole courſe of *Winter*, and hence proceeds their warmth during that Seaſon of the Year: So that the difference is no leſs than is uſually obſerved between a diſſolution of Snow and ſimple Rain water; to which we may add the natural warmth of their ſulphurious Earth.

We saw a Fountain near S. *Valier*, about a League from the City, the Water whereof is so prodigiously cold in Summer, that if any one drinks but two or three spoonful of it, 'twill set his Nose a bleeding. We saw its Effects on two then present, and were inform'd that there are divers such Fountains amongst the Mountains. This is likewise owing to the coldness of the Water, which hinders the Circulation of the Blood.

Cannes. *S. Margaret.* *S. Honoré.* From *Grasse* we walk'd to *Cannes*, two Leagues distant, a small Sea-port, and opposite to the Isles of S *Margaret* and S. *Honoré*. These two small Islands are well fortified, and that of S. *Margaret* serves for a Prison of State, where we saw a Wood of *Ferula* or *Fennel-Giant*. 'Tis an Umbelliferous Plant, of a prodigious size; for I saw some above twenty foot high, and above a foot in Diameter near the Ground. They have carried off the Roots and Seed, and planted them on the Continent, but could never make them grow; nor do I remember that I ever saw them but in this Island, and near the City of *Monaco* in *Italy*. The Governour cuts them down, and sells them for Walking sticks, which brings him in near Four hundred Crowns a Year.

Napole. We went next to *Frejus*, five Leagues further, passing by the ruin'd Town of *Napoli* or *Napole*, which was long since deserted by reason of the unwholsomness of the Air, it being situate on the Sea, but in a low marshy Plain full of standing Waters, and consequently very noisom in Summer-time. However, it affords store of Rice, which they sow in the Spring, and have a Contrivance to let in the Water to keep the Ground cover'd about a foot high, on which the Rice floats 'till Harvest, when they let it out, and, as soon as the Ground is dry, cut the Grain. They have Mills in the same Plain to husk it, and render it fit for sale.

We observ'd, that in *Provence* they usually give their Cattle Salt once in a Week or Fortnight. They thrust an handful into the Throats of their Horses and Oxen; but the Sheep and Goats are so used to it, that they lick it greedily from the Ground. They seldom give it to Cattle that eat Hay or Straw in *Winter*, for then it's apt to bind them. It gives them a good Appetite to their Meat, fattens them, and defends them from all Distempers. We were assured, that Cattle used to Salt might be easily distinguish'd from such as were not, and that their Flesh did eat much better.

Frejus. *Frejus* is the antient *Forum Julii*, said to have been built by *Julius Cæsar*. This City is Episcopal, situate about a Mile and half from the Sea on a Level, beautified with handsom Buildings, and divers Convents of both Sexes. The principal marks of its Antiquity are the Ruins of an *Amphitheatre*, of an oval Figure, and the Rests of an *Aqueduct* erected by *Jul. Cæsar*, to bring hither Water from the River *Siane*, seven Leagues distant.

We set out to Sea again, and had not gone above a League, when the Heavens were on a suddain overspread with thick dark Clouds, which seem'd to threaten a dismal Storm, and oblig'd us to make towards the Shore; but our Fear was greater than the Danger, for all ended in Rain, Thunder and Lightning. Whilst we were rowing to Land, we saw a Fire of a Conical or Pyramidal Figure, darted from the Clouds with such violence, that lighting within twenty yards of our Boat, it rose the Water and made as great a Noise as a Mill-stone could

could have done, if it had been thrown from the top of ſome high Precipice into the Sea. We likewiſe obſerved, that it deſcended not in a right line, but ſpirally (*in modum vorticis*) and ſo as to make a very acute Angle with the Superficies of the Water. The Mariners bleſt themſelves, and call'd it a Thunder-bolt, imagining it (as 'tis vulgarly believ'd) to be a Mieral or Metallick Subſtance condenſed in the Clouds; tho' in reality 'twas no more than what Philoſophers call *Fulmen*, and diſtinguiſh from *fulgur*, or ordinary Lightning, by the more ſubſtantial denſity of the ſulphurious matter.

The Weather clearing up, we proceeded on to *Marſeilles*, and found nothing very obſervable on the way. As we paſſed along the Coaſt in the Night-time, we ſaw divers Lights upon the Water, ſome ſtanding ſtill, and others moving to and fro like ſo many *Ignis fatuus's*, which, our Seamen told us, were Boats fiſhing for *Anchoves*. They keep a conſtant Fire on an Iron Grate, ſtanding out from the Stern of their Boats, the Light whereof draws the Fiſh after them, which they encompaſs with their Nets.

This Coaſt is ſtrangely infeſted with *Porpeſſes*, which the *Provenſals* call'd *Dolphins*. They are very injurious to the Fiſhing-Trade by tearing the Nets; for they are not only incredibly ſtrong, but likewiſe of a prodigious ſize, here being ſome taken that weigh near Twelve hundred Pound, and the leſſer ſort weigh Two hundred. They fiſh great ſtore of *Soles* about *Martegue* when Northerly Winds blow; but at other times few or none: Of which it paſſes my weak Capacity to aſſign the Reaſon.

At *Marſeilles* I embark'd on a *Dutch* Veſſel bound for *Amſterdam*, which was to touch at *Cales* in *Spain*. VVe ſet Sail with a favourable and freſh gale of VVind, which advanc'd us conſiderably; but on the third Day after our departure it blew ſo violently from the South-weſt, that we could hardly carry any Sail at all. The next Day it turn'd to the North, where it continued the whole Day and Night, which ſet us large at Sea; but on the Morrow it became Eaſterly, and brought with it ſo dreadful a Tempeſt that the oldeſt Man on Board had hardly ever ſeen the like. VVe lay two Days under a main Coaſt, expoſed to the Mercy of the Sea, whilſt the tumultuous Billows each moment threaten'd our Deſtruction. In this Storm we loſt our Fore-Maſt by the Board, and ſprung a Leek, which gave our Seamen work enough to ſtruggle with the mercileſs Element. VVhilſt we were thus encountring the fatal Meſſengers of Death, and expecting our Doom from each inſulting VVave, the Fury of the VVind began to abate on a ſuddain, and a gentler Gale favoured our entrance into the Road of *Malaga*; where we no ſooner got and anchor'd, but a South-Eaſt-Wind ſo alarm'd us for the ſpace of an Hour and half, that tho' we had three Anchors out, we had much ado to keep from running on Shore, and ſuffering Shipwrack in the very Harbour.

SPAIN.

ALL along the Coaſt, from the further part of the Kingdom of *Naples* to the Streights Mouth, we obſerv'd ſmall Watch-Towers, where they place Sentinels every Night to hinder the Privatiers of *Barbary* from landing, who have oftentimes ſurpriz'd whole Towns and Villages, and carried all the Inhabitants into Slavery. If they diſcover but a ſingle Ship at Sea towards Night, they kindle a Fire on the top of theſe Towers, ſoon after the going down of the Sun; at the ſight of which, divers others are lighted on Towers further advanc'd into the Country, and the People thereby admoniſh'd to be in readineſs.

And here I cannot paſs by an Obſervation I made as we entred *Malaga* Road. Our Gunner's Mate being drunk with Brandy, and in ſuch a pickle that he could hardly ſtand or ſpeak, chanc'd to fall over-board; and, the Sea being a little rough, very narrowly eſcaped drowning. He was no ſooner taken up, but we found him ſo well recover'd of his drunken Fit, that he preſently apply'd himſelf to his Work, and complain'd of no Indiſpoſition but a light Head-ach. This ſtrange and ſuddain Alteration muſt neceſſarily have proceeded from Fear, which compoſed, and (as it were) fix'd the exorbitant motions of the Animal Spirits, awakening the Soul by a lively Apprehenſion of the Danger.

Malaga. *Malaga* is a little, dirty, ill-built Town, but of a very conſiderable Trade, and on that account defended by two ſtrong Forts, one in the City, and the other on the top of an adjacent Hill, with a Paſſage from one to the other between two thick Walls. The adjoyning Country is very fruitful, and abounding with Wine and all ſorts of Fruit, which turn to their great Commodity. The Inhabitants rarely drink their own Wines 'till they are three Years old, judging them hardly wholſom under that time. Our *Engliſh* Merchants uſed to buy up nothing but new ſweet Wine, which ſerv'd, as I am inform'd, to make a kind of ſophiſticated Canary, by the mixture of White-wine and ſome other Ingredients; but our King's Cuſtom is at preſent ſo great on this Wine, that the Trade is very much decay'd.

The Man of the Houſe where we lodg'd, pretended to a ſtrange Gift of curing People infected with the Plague, or bitten by a Mad Dog, or any other venemous Creature; and that meerly on the account of being born on a *Good-Friday*. The *Spaniards* fancy that ſuch Men cure theſe and the like Diſeaſes, moſt effectually, by breathing on the Sick; that their Breath kills all mad and poiſonous Beaſts; and laſtly, that they themſelves are Proof againſt Fire, in as high a degree as the Primitive Martyrs, or the *Three Children* that underwent the trial of the *Firey Furnace* without being hurt thereby. However, as vainly ſuperſtitious as they are in their Belief, they have Wit and Reaſon enough to decline the Experiment.

The

The *Spaniards* being the only People in *Europe*, that have the Reputation of making *Chocolate* to perfection, I made it my Buſineſs to learn the manner, which is as follows: Take twenty pound of *Cacao-Nuts*, and dividing them into four or five parcels, dry each apart in an Iron-pan pierced full of holes, over a gentle Fire without the leaſt flame, ſtirring them continually and without the leaſt intermiſſion. The coming off of the Husks is no argument of their being ſufficiently dried, but you are to continue it 'till the Kernels ſlip between your Fingars, and being lightly preſſed crumble into pieces, but not ſo as to turn into Duſt. The *Cacao* being thus prepared, put it into a Box or other Veſſel, ſtopping it up cloſe, and ſtirring it every two Hours, and twice or thrice during the Night-time, for otherwiſe it's apt to take fire. The next Day work it gently on the Stone with a Roller, that the Husks may come off, which are to be ſeperated by winnowing, and ſuch as remain afterwards muſt be carefully pickt out, and the Duſt ſeperated by a Searce; when it is throughly cleanſed, grind it on the Stone with a little Fire under it in a Chafendiſh, 'till it be wrought into a Maſs. Weigh the whole, and add to it as much Sugar finely powder'd as will make it up twenty five Pound, with four Ounces of Cinamon, working them all together very well with your hands, 'till they are mixt and united. Then you muſt grind it as before, but with greater force and longer, 'till it be well incorporated, and look as if it were all *Cacao*. Next you are to add twenty five *Bainillas* (more or leſs according to every one's palate) finely powder'd, proceeding to mix and grind it again as you did before with the Sugar. After this ſome put in a Drachm of Musk powder'd in a Mortar with a little dry Sugar, and ſo work it over again. Others add a ſmall quantity of *Acciote*, which is a ſort of red Earth brought from the *Weſt Indies*, and ſerves to give it a Colour; but neither of theſe two latter Ingredients are neceſſary. Laſtly, you may form it into Cakes, Bricks, or Rolls, according to your fancy. The Rolls are made by dividing a Sheet of brown Paper into four parts, and laying as much of the Maſs on each as you think ſufficient (which you may regulate by weight) ſhaking and roling it from ſide to ſide 'till it be formed. You may make the Cakes by putting about ten or twelve parcels on a ſheet of the ſame Paper, and beating it againſt the Table to make it run abroad. For making the Bricks, the Paper muſt be formed into that ſhape, and the *Chocolate* put in. It muſt remain in the Papers 'till it be cold and dry.

VVhilſt our Ship was refitting at *Malaga*, we reſolv'd to travel thro' the Country to ſee the antient Cities of *Granada*, *Cordoua*, and *Sevil*; for our Captain aſſured us, we had time enough to take this round, and meet him at *Cales*. VVe accordingly ſet out for *Granada* about twenty ſix Leagues diſtant, finding no very conſiderable place on the way. VVe found the Country fruitful beyond our expectation, well-manur'd, full of Towns and Villages, and abounding with all ſorts of Grain and Fruit; ſo that tho' it be ſomewhat mountainous, it's eſteem'd the moſt temperate, plentiful, and delicious part of *Spain*. The People are, for the moſt part, of the *Mooriſh* Race, and ſtill retain much of the *Arabick* Language corrupted by a mixture of the *Spaniſh*. Their Induſtry in cultivating the Earth, ſhews them to have little *Spaniſh* Blood in

their Veins. They had rather enjoy the Fruits of their own Labour, and be accounted Clowns and Churls, than by a lazy and unprofitable Life to incur the juſt Reproach of Pride and Beggary. They think themſelves happier in the plentiful Bleſſings they reap from the Vines and Fig trees, which they plant and induſtriouſly manure, than to Breakfaſt on Air, Dine with *Duke Humphry*, and Sup on an Onion with the empty whiſperings of Self-conceit. In a word, they choſe rather to make their own Lives eaſy by their fruitful Toils, and their Childrens by the effects of their Induſtry, than to live miſerably, die in want, and propagate nothing to their Off-ſpring but the ſad Reſult of their affected Negligence and apiſh Gravity. Theſe are the true Characters of thoſe two different People, which ſhew *Charles* V. to have been in the right, when he ſaid; *Les Eſpagnoles pareçen ſabios, y no lo ſon*; the *Spaniards* ſeem wiſe, but are not ſo.

They live chiefly on Wine, Bread, and Fruit; for Fleſh is both ſcarce and dear, there being very little Paſture for Cattle. Their Bread is exceeding good, and may almoſt be compared with Snow for whiteneſs. I have, indeed, obſerved, that in the hotteſt Climates they have the fineſt and compacteſt Bread.

The *Spaniards* uſe the *Mala Inſana* (which they call *Barahennas*) for Food, and eſteem it of better Nouriſhment than *Cucumbers* or *Goords*. They have a Tradition amongſt them, that the *Moors* brought the Plant from *Africa* with deſign to poiſon the *Spaniards*; but the change of the Climate ſo alter'd it, that inſtead of proving deleterious, it became Food. Poſſibly this may be the poiſonous Apple, uſed by the *Perſians* to diſpatch Criminals, which being planted in *Egypt* proved both delicious and wholſom, whence *Columella*,

Stipantur calathi & pomis, quæ barbara Perſis
Miſerat (ut fama eſt) patriis armata venenis:
At nunc expoſiti parvo diſcrimine lethi
Ambroſios præbent ſuccos, oblita nocendi.

The Poiſons of Vegetables and Animals (if any) are ſo languid and depreſſed thro' the moiſture and coldneſs of our Septentrional Parts of the World, that they can hardly exert their force, at leaſt not to the tenth part of what they do in hotter Countries. I have known divers bitten by our *Engliſh* Vipers, and no more grievous ſymptom has follow'd than from the Bite of any domeſtick Animal; ſo that it has often been wholly neglected and left to Nature, or taken off by very ſlight and ordinary Means. *Hemlock* is in hotter Countries reckon'd amongſt the moſt deadly Poiſons, and yet in *England* we have known the Roots eaten by a miſtake for *Parſenips*, and the Herb boyl'd for *Parcely*, with no worſe conſequence than a light Intoxication. A Neighbour of mine was adviſed by a Quack, to make an Infuſion of two handfuls of *Charlock* bruiſed in a Diſh of warm Broth for her Husband, but the good Woman, miſtaking the Name, innocently took *Hemlock*, which made him talk a little at random for a while, and then ſeem'd to ſtupify him; but it paſt before they had time to conſult a Phyſician.

The famous City of *Granada* was antiently Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name, and is at preſent the biggeſt in all *Spain*, being about twelve Miles in compaſs, and environ'd with Walls flank'd with above a thouſand old Towers. The Buildings are fair, and the Streets large and adorn'd with a great diverſity of Fountains; but it's very thinly Peopled ſince the *Moors* were driven over to *Africa*. The City is divided into four Regions or Quarters, *viz. Granata*, *Alhambra*, *Alveſin*, and *Antiquerula*. *Granada.*

The firſt Region is fill'd with fair Palaces and Houſes of the Nobility, Clergy, and principal Merchants of the City. In it are likewiſe the Parliament-Houſe, and a great Hall taken up by Cloth and Silk-Merchants; as likewiſe the principal Church, a moſt magnificent Structure, in which we ſaw the Monuments of ſome Kings and Queens of *Spain*, and particularly remark'd that of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel*, who cleared the Kingdom of *Granada* of the *Moors*, after they had poſſeſſed it Eight hundred Years, and *Spain* of One hundred and twenty four thouſand Families of *Jews*, erecting the Inquiſition to extirpate the Remains of *Mooriſh* and *Jewiſh* Superſtition: The Inſcription is in theſe words.

Mahometicæ Sectæ proſtratores, Hæreticæ pervicaciæ extinctores, Ferdinandus Aragonum & Eliſabetha Caſtellæ, vir & uxor unanimes, Catholici appellati, Marmoreo claudantur hoc tumulo.

In the ſecond Region we ſaw the Caſtle of *Alcacar*, or antient Palace of the Kings of *Granada*, adorn'd within with curious *Moreſco-Moſaick-work*, but more remarkable for an octagonal vaulted Room, with a Door on each ſide, and ſo ingeniouſly contriv'd, that if one whiſpers never ſo low in one of the corners, he that ſtands in the oppoſite corner hears him very diſtinctly; but ſuch as ſtand not diametrically oppoſite, hear nothing at all. The New Palace is a ſtately Fabrick, but unfiniſh'd. Here is likewiſe another antient Palace, call'd *Generalifa*, built by the *Moors*, and ſtupendiouſly beautified with *Moreſco-Architecture*, *Sculpture*, and *Moſaick-work*; which ſhew them to have been great Maſters of theſe Arts.

The Arſenal is well-ſtored with Arms, amongſt which they ſhew'd us ſuch as were uſed by the *Moors*, adorn'd with precious Stones of a conſiderable value; as alſo divers curious antient Statues, that of *Neptune* being a ſingular Piece. Near the Gate of *Elvero*, we ſaw an high Column of black Marble, with a Capital and Baſe of Alabaſtre, on which is erected the Statue of the B. Virgin. It's adorn'd with twenty Lanthorns, for as many Lamps to give light in the Night-time.

The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Silks, there being no City in the whole Kingdom where the Manufacture is ſo much in vogue, or where they work better, than at *Granada*. The bare Tax that's laid on *Mulberry-Leaves*, with which they feed their Silk-Worms, brings in the King Thirty thouſand Piſtols *per Annum*, beſides what is paid him in Silk.

Here is likewiſe one of the ten Tribunals of the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition, the Preſident whereof ſtiles himſelf *Inquiſidor General*, and his Aſſiſtants *Inquiſidores*. It was firſt eſtabliſhed, as I obſerved before, to extirpate the Remains of *Mahometaniſm* left by the *Moors*, and *Judaiſm* to which the *Spaniards* are naturally addicted: But in proceſs of time they are come to meddle in all Matters that concern the Eccleſiaſtical Government; and, in ſome caſes, even the Civil; which proves very prejudicial to the publick Tranquility; inſomuch, that the whole Country complains of their Oppreſſion. Divers Families are ruined and reduced to Beggary by theſe Gentlemen, who have made it a meer Trade to raiſe their own Fortunes by leeching and ſqueezing all ſuch as come under their Laſh. They have their Spies in all parts, who make it their Buſineſs to enquire into Mens Lives and Converſation; and if they hear but the leaſt Diſpute about Religion, or the like, the Perſons are, on their Information, Apprehended, and happy if they come off by Recantation. Their way of Proceeding ſeems to be againſt all Forms of Juſtice; for Men are ſeiz'd, tortur'd, and executed without the leaſt Defence, their Accuſers being neither declared, nor brought Face to Face, nor the Criminals ſo much as told their Crimes, but kept in Priſon and ill-treated 'till they confeſs them of their own accord. Divers are accus'd out of meer Envy by their profeſſed Enemies, and yet have not the Benefit of a fair Tryal to make uſe of their Counter-proofs, and diſcover the Malice of the Accuſation: A thing ſo equitable and agreeable to all Laws, both Divine and Human, that we ſee it the common Practice of all other Courts of Judicature. For light Crimes they are uſually whipt, led round the Streets faſten'd to an Aſs's Tail, and expoſed to the fury of the inſulting Rabble, or cauſed to faſt a Fortnight or a Month on Bread and Water. But for Crimes of a deeper Dye, nothing ſerves but Fire and Faggot, eſpecially if they are accus'd of *Judaiſm* or *Mahometaniſm*, and are found to have relaps'd. When it happens that the Priſoner is found guiltleſs, for an honourable Amends, he's carried about the Streets in Proceſſion, clad in a white Robe, to ſhew his Innocence. Such as are ſet at liberty, are oblig'd on pain of Excommunication and (what is ten times worſe) of acting the ſame Tragedy over again, not to diſcover what paſſed, or what Treatment they received in the Inquiſition. Their Sentence admits of no Appeal, nor can the King himſelf pardon a Man that's condemn'd by the Inquiſitors.

Cordova. We left *Granada*, and after twenty-two Miles riding came to *Cordova*, an antient Epiſcopal City, ſituate on the River *Betis*, in the pleaſant and fruitful Province of *Andalouſia*. The Buildings are tolerably good, but it's as ill Inhabited as the greateſt part of the Towns in this part of *Spain*; which is not much to be wonder'd at, ſince Eighteen hundred thouſand *Moors* were baniſh'd hence, and forc'd to paſs over into *Africa*, in the Year 1610, beſides a vaſt Number that were put to death by the Inquiſition. The Cathedral was a *Mooriſh Moſquee*, and eſteem'd the next to that at *Mecha* for Magnificence, in which they kept a Thigh of *Mahomet*, 'till the City was reduc'd by *Ferdinand* III. King of *Caſtile*, in the Year 1236. This vaſt Frbrick is Six hundred foot long, but not proportionably wide and high. It's ſupported by Eight thouſand and fifty black Marble Pillars, diſpos'd into Sixteen Rows

Rows one way, and Thirty the other, each Pillar exceeding not a foot and half in Diameter, and divers of them being engraven with *Moors* Heads.

We ſaw likewiſe the Reſts of *Almancer*'s Palace, and the *Cavalariſca* where the King of *Spain* breeds and keeps a great many fine Horſes. This City is famous for the Birth of the two *Seneca's*, and *Lucan* the Poet, whence *Martia*;

Duoſq; Senecas, unicumq; Lucanum
Facunda loquitur Corduba.

From *Cordoua* we follow'd the Poſt-way to *Sevil* Twenty three Leagues, paſſing through *Oſſuna*, *Evia*, and *Carmona*. The Archiepiſcopal City of *Sevil*, call'd in *Latin*, *Hiſpalis*, was heretofore Capital of all *Spain*, and is at preſent of the Province of *Andaleuſia*, being ſo rich, populous, and magnificent in its publick and private Buildings, that it's an uſual Saying amongſt the *Spaniards*, *Qui nò ha viſta Sevilla, nò ha viſta maravilla*; He that has not ſeen *Sevil*, has not ſeen a Wonder. It's much decay'd, 'tis true, of late, a great ſhare of the Commerce being carried to *Cales*, and other Sea Ports, where the Impoſts are leſs burthenſom: However, the Trade is ſtill conſiderable, and divers marks of its Antient Grandeur give it the Pre-eminence above moſt Cities in *Spain*. Its encompaſs'd with a ſtrong Wall, and beautified with ſtately Buildings, majeſtick Palaces, large Streets, and ſeveral other ſumptuous Ornaments. The Cathedral is one of the moſt Superb in *Spain*, the Tower whereof is remarkable for it's Architecture, Height, and Contrivance within, where one aſcends by inclining Plains, ſo that a Man on Horſeback may go up almoſt to the top. In this Church we ſaw the Monument of *Ferdinand* III. who took the City from the *Moors* after they had poſſeſt it above Five hundred Years. The Inſcription is in *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and *Arabick*, to this effect. *Sevil.*

Hic jacet illuſtriſſimus Rex Fernandus Caſtiliæ & Toleti, Legionis, Galliciæ, Sivillæ, Corduba, Murciæ, & Jaheni, qui totam Hiſpaniam conquiſivit, fideliſſimus, veraciſſimus, conſtantiſſimus, juſtiſſimus, ſtrenuiſſimus, detentiſſimus, liberaliſſimus, patientiſſimus, piiſſimus, humillimus, in timore & ſervitio Dei efficaciſſimus; qui contrivit & exterminavit penitus hoſtium ſuorum proterviam: qui ſublimavit & exaltavit omnes amicos ſuos: qui civitatem Hiſpalem quæ caput eſt & metropolis totius Hiſpaniæ de manibus eripuit Paganorum, & cultui reſtituit Chriſtiano; ubi ſolvens naturæ debitum ad dominum tranſmigravit ultimo Die Maii. Anno ab Incarnatione Domini 1352.

The King's Palace, the *India-House*, the antient Palace of the *Moors*, and divers Convents, are very remarkable; as is likewiſe the Bridge of Boats over the River *Bætis*, now call'd *Guadalquivir*, joyning the Suburbs of *Triano* to the City. The old Caſtle of *Triano* ſerves at preſent for the Inquiſition, in which they ſhew'd us divers antient Lamps of Glaſs and Stone, Urns, Tombs, Medals, and other Pieces of Antiquity, that had been found in the Earth thereabouts. Here likewiſe ſtill remains an arch'd Aqueduct built by the *Moors*, and conveying Water above ſix Leagues to ſerve the City.

The Univerſity of *Sevil* is not in ſo great Repute at preſent as it was in *Avicenna*'s time, who is ſaid to have ſtudied, taught, and writ his Books of *Philoſophy*, *Phyſick* and *Moreſco-Divinity*, in this place, about Five hundred Years ſince; at which time, Arts and Sciences flouriſh'd chiefly amongſt the *Moors* in *Spain*. This great Man was poiſon'd by *Averroes*, his Contemporary, famous for the ſame ſort of Learning; but, to revenge himſelf before his Death, he caus'd his Enemy to be aſſaſſinated in the open Street.

S. *Lucar.* Finding a Bark juſt parting for *Cales*, we went on Board, and paſſing down the *Guadalquivir* into the *Gulf*, had a veiw of S. *Lucar*, a well-fortified Town, belonging to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, ſituate at the Mouth of the River, and ſerving for a Defence to *Sevil*, as alſo for a Port for ſuch great Ships as cannot go up to the City.

Cales. *Cales*, by the *Spaniards*, call'd *Cadez*, in the antient *Gades*, built by *Trojans*, and in thoſe Days thought to be one of the extremeſt Parts of the Earth, to which the Poet alludes;

——— ——— *a Gadibus uſque*
Ad Auroram & Gangen.

It was afterwards call'd *Erythrea*, and under its Republican Government flouriſh'd ſo prodigiouſly, that it wag'd War with divers neighbouring Provinces, and the *Romans*, at a certain time numbring the People, found Five hundred Noble Families in the City of *Rome*, originally deſcended from this Place. The City ſtands on a ſmall Iſland of the ſame Name, joyn'd to the Continent by a Bridge, and is tolerably well-built, fortified, rich and populous; being alſo the uſual Randevouz of the Plate-Fleet, and much frequented by Merchants Ships on that account. It was taken, pillag'd, and burnt by the *Engliſh*, in the Year 1596.

The whole Iſland is very fruitful, abounding with Wine and all ſorts of Fruit; but it's principally noted for its excellent Paſture, which is ſaid to improve Cattle ſo wonderfully in a Month's time, that the very Fat kills them, unleſs they are often bleeded; which occaſion'd the Fable of *Geryon*, whom the Poets feign to have been kill'd by *Hercules*, for the ſake of his fat Oxen.

In this Iſland ſtood the famous Temple of *Hercules*, erected by the *Phenicians*, and by them beautified with divers coſtly Ornaments of Gold and Silver, which *Julius Cæſar* caus'd to be taken away to pay his Army. In this Temple was an Altar dedicated to Poverty, and another to *Arts* and *Sciences*, intimating that Poverty was the Mother of Arts;

Arts; tho', by a ſtrange change, *Science* is now become the Nurſe of Poverty.

And here it will not be amiſs to ſpeak a word or two of the *Spaniſh Plate-Fleet*, which has made ſo much Noiſe in the World ſince the diſcovery of *America*. 'Tis certain that the Veſſels commonly return richly loaden: However, I am credibly inform'd, That it would have been better for the King and Kingdom if the *Weſt-Indies* had never been found out, at leaſt as things are manag'd; for tho' divers private Perſons have made their Fortunes, the Government and Nation in general are great Loſers by them. The bewitching Allurements of the rich Mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, have almoſt diſpeopl'd *Spain*, many thouſands of Families having left their Vocations, and ſold their Eſtates, tranſporting themſelves and their Effects into this new World, to the great Detriment of the Publick. By this means the Scarcity of People is ſo great at Home, that the Land lies, for the moſt part, uncultivated; and in divers Provinces one ſees little Ground manur'd, but ſuch as lies near ſome Town; which manifeſtly ſhews what they ſuffer by erecting new Colonies and Plantations, conſidering the natural Sloth and Lazineſs of the People. The Commodities ſent to the *Indies* are furniſh'd by other Nations, and not paid for 'till the coming back of the Fleet; ſo that they muſt needs coſt them dear, as you may well imagine. I have it from very good hands, that out of a return of Thirty three Millions of Crowns, the King has been known to have had but two for his ſhare, and his Subjects leſs, the reſt belonging entirely to Strangers.

All Perſons are permited to work or employ Labourers in the Mines, provided they tranſport the Gold and Silver into *Europe*. 'Tis likewiſe no leſs Prejudicial to the Nation, that they are conſtrain'd, for want of Merchandiſe of their own, to ſend their Money out of the Kingdom in *Specie*. We eſteem the *Spaniſh* Trade extreamly beneficial to *England*, foraſmuch as it furniſhes our Nation with Six hundred thouſand Pounds, or more, *per Annum*; and if *Holland* and *France* draw each as much (as 'tis ſaid they do) and the *Genueſe* likewiſe much more, you may judge where theſe vaſt Returns of Plate go, and how little they avail the *Spaniards*, who, like *Tantalus* in the Fiction, pine for Want amidſt the greateſt Plenty, and no ſooner touch the Fruit of their own Labours, but they inſtantly withdraw, and leave them little more then the Fatigue for their pains. Hence ſome compare them to the *Arcadian* Aſſes, which, tho' loaden with Gold, are content to feed on Thiſtles; and others ſtile them, *Damnati ad metalla*, who enrich their Neighbors by their own fruitleſs Toils. And as the greateſt part of the Merchants ſhare is aſſign'd beforehand to Foreigners, ſo the King's is always engag'd to the *Aſſentados*, who advance Money on it; which Aſſignation, together with the Intereſt, devour the whole *Indulto*, and ſometimes more, if the Fleet return not at the uſual time. If you ask a *Spaniard*, why the immenſe Treaſure of *America* are ſo little Beneficial to his Country and Government (which have been declining ever ſince their Diſcovery)? He'll be apt to exclaim againſt evil Counſellors and ſelf-intereſs'd Miniſters, who neglect the Publick, to fill their own Coffers: But others wholly attribute it to an heavy Judgment of Almighty God, for the inhumane and more than barbarous Cruelty they exerciſed on the Natives, in their

first Expeditions into those Parts. The *Indians* were rich, and therefore the Sacrifice was necessary to gratify the *Spaniards* insatiable Thirst of Gold; so that several Hundred thousands of poor innocent Men, Women, and Children, were butcher'd in cold Blood. Their Barbarity was such, that one of those salvage People being instructed in the Christian Faith, and told of Heaven; ask'd, *If there were any* Spaniards *there?* and being told that there were, answer'd, *That he would by no means go thither*; judging it impossible there could be any Peace, or real Comfort, where such blood-thirsty Tygers came.

Our Ship being arriv'd, and the Captain having dispatched his Business, we set Sail again with a very fair Wind, which carried us as far as the Cape of S. *Vincent*, where the Wind turning North-East, and blowing stiffly, set us a little wider at Sea; and the next Day we were becalm'd with an *English* Vessel bound for *Legorn* and *Alexandria*. The Captain inform'd us, That the Day before he had been chased by four small Frigats, which he took to be *Corsairs* of *Barbary*; but that he lost them at Night. This Account quite deterr'd me from prosecuting my Voyage, and wilfully exposing my self to Dangers I might easily avoid: Wherefore, I went on board the *English* Ship to return to *Legorn*. The Wind favouring us towards Night, and blowing a fresh Gale all the next Day, we soon came in sight of the *Streight*'s Mouth, and that very happily, for a small *London* Catch, loaden with Lemmons and other Fruit from *Veles Malaga*, had been follow'd all Night by a *Brigantin* of *Momorra*, which, on sight of our great Vessel, fell back into the Road of *Tanger*.

The *Streight* of *Gibralter*.

We entred the *Streight* of *Gibralter* on the *Barbary* Shore; but, the Wind turning against us, were forc'd to anchor in *Tanger* Road, and lay so near the Town, that we could easily discern the Ruins, with divers little Huts the *Moors* have built along the Shore, as also several Half-Gallies and *Brigantins* of *Sally* and *Momorra*, which shelter themselves under the Town, watching an Opportunity of surprizing such small Vessels as pass in or out.

This *Streight* is by some believ'd, or rather feign'd, to have been made by *Hercules*, who cut a Neck of Land that joyn'd *Europe* and *Africa*, to unite the two Seas; whence it was antiently called *Fretum Herculeum*, and the two Mountains on each side of it, the Pillars or *Neplus ultra* of *Hercules*. But I am of Opinion, that the famous Temple of *Hercules*, erected by the *Tyrians* in the Isle of *Cadez*, occasion'd this Fiction.

The Current, that instantly runs from the Ocean into the *Mediterranean Sea* by this *Streight*, is so strong that we could easily discern it near twenty Leagues within the Mouth, especially on the Shore's side, and principally on the *African* side. There is little or no Tide but in the *Adriatick*, where it's very perceptible through the narrowness of the *Gulf*, as I suppose. There is likewise another Current from the *Euxin Sea* through the *Bosphorus* of *Thrace*, or *Streight* of *Constantinople*, into this same Sea; and it's hard to guess by what way it discharges all this Water, unless it communicates with the Ocean by some subterranean Passages; for it cannot be supposed

poſed that what's daily pour'd in by the two Currents, and ſo many great Rivers, can be carried off by Exhalations alone. The Seamen attribute it to an Under-Current, which carries off more Water underneath, than is ſent in above from the Ocean; comparing it to what we obſerve in the River *Thames*, and elſewhere, on a Tide of Flood; where we ſee the Tide mount on top, whilſt the Current deſcends at the ſame time underneath. But tho' this might poſſibly hold good on a Tide of Flood, we ſhould ſtill be at a loſs on an Ebb; and, indeed, the thing ſeems to be contradictory in plain terms. However, I am apt to think that there may be ſomething in't; for whilſt we lay at Anchor above *Gibralter*, I obſerv'd that our Fiſhing-Lines were forcibly carried Weſtward, notwithſtanding the violence of the Current above.

The Wind turning, we paſſed the *Streight*, and ſteer'd our Courſe along the Coaſt of *Europe*. When we were becalm'd, we diverted our ſelves in taking *Tortoiſes*, which our Seamen call'd *Turtles*. When the Sea is ſtill and ſmooth they float on the top of the Water, and the Mariners rowing towards them with as little noiſe as poſſible, one of the Crew nimbly turns them on their back; ſo that the Shells being convex ſwim like a Boat, and the Fiſh cannot turn themſelves in a long time, but are eaſily taken on Board. We obſerved, that when they were taken they cry'd piteouſly, and the Tears ran from their Eyes as from a weeping Child's; but how this can be reconcil'd with the Maxim of the Schools, *Brutorum non eſt flere*, I know not. *Fletus* (ſay they) *eſt animæ mærentis.* I grant it, and why not the ſame Paſſion in Beaſts? The Senſative Soul of Beaſts, amongſt its Faculties, has an Appetite (though not a Will) by which it follows or embraces Objects repreſented to the Senſes, if they are good, and avoids them if they are ill: And hence proceed divers Affections, as Love, Delight, Hatred, Anger, Sorrow, and the like, all which may eaſily be obſerv'd in divers ſorts of Brute. Now we may argue hence, that if Brutes give all the marks of Sorrow, and Water iſſues from their Eyes at the ſame time, they muſt neceſſarily be Tears, ſince they are an effect of that Sorrow.

We kept ſome of theſe Fiſh on Board a long time in a Tub of Salt-Water; and the Seamen told us, they had kept them above three Months in the ſame manner, without the leaſt Nouriſhment but what they have from the Water. They pine away, 'tis true, and grow very poor, unleſs you change the Water now and then, by which means you may keep them as long as you pleaſe; for Fiſh can live by Water alone.

We fed very heartily on them, for they eat ſomewhat like Fleſh, have a good taſt, and are eſteem'd wholſom Food.

As we paſſed the *Gulf* of *Lions*, one of our Seamen, that ſtood at Helm, obſerved on a ſuddain a more than ordinary motion or trembling in the Compaſs, which continu'd about ſeven or eight Hours; whereupon, they aſſured me we ſhould hear of ſome Sea-Fight, tho' by reaſon of the diſtance we could not hear the noiſe; for, it ſeems, this often happens on ſuch Occaſions. We were afterwards inform'd at *Legorn*, That two Privatiers of that Port had at that time engag'd three *Algerins* on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, above

ſixty Leagues from the place where we obſerv'd the *Phanomenon*, and that the Fight continued as long as we had obſerved the aboveſaid trembling in the Compaſs. 'Tis likewiſe reported, That whilſt the *Chriſtians* engag'd the *Turks* at the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, this trembling was obſerved on Board divers Ships in the remoteſt parts of the *Archipelago*. The Mobility of the Air is ſuch, that its Undulations are continued to an incredible diſtance, eſpecially in this clear ſerene Air, and when favour'd by the Wind. Tho' they may be almoſt ſpent, and grown too languid to move the Organs of Senſe, yet, however, they may move the Needle, which, being light and very nicely poiſed, gives way to the leaſt impulſe.

In fine, we continued our Voyage to *Legorn*, without obſerving any thing conſiderable.

TAB. II. Pag. 283.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

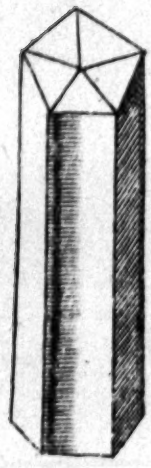
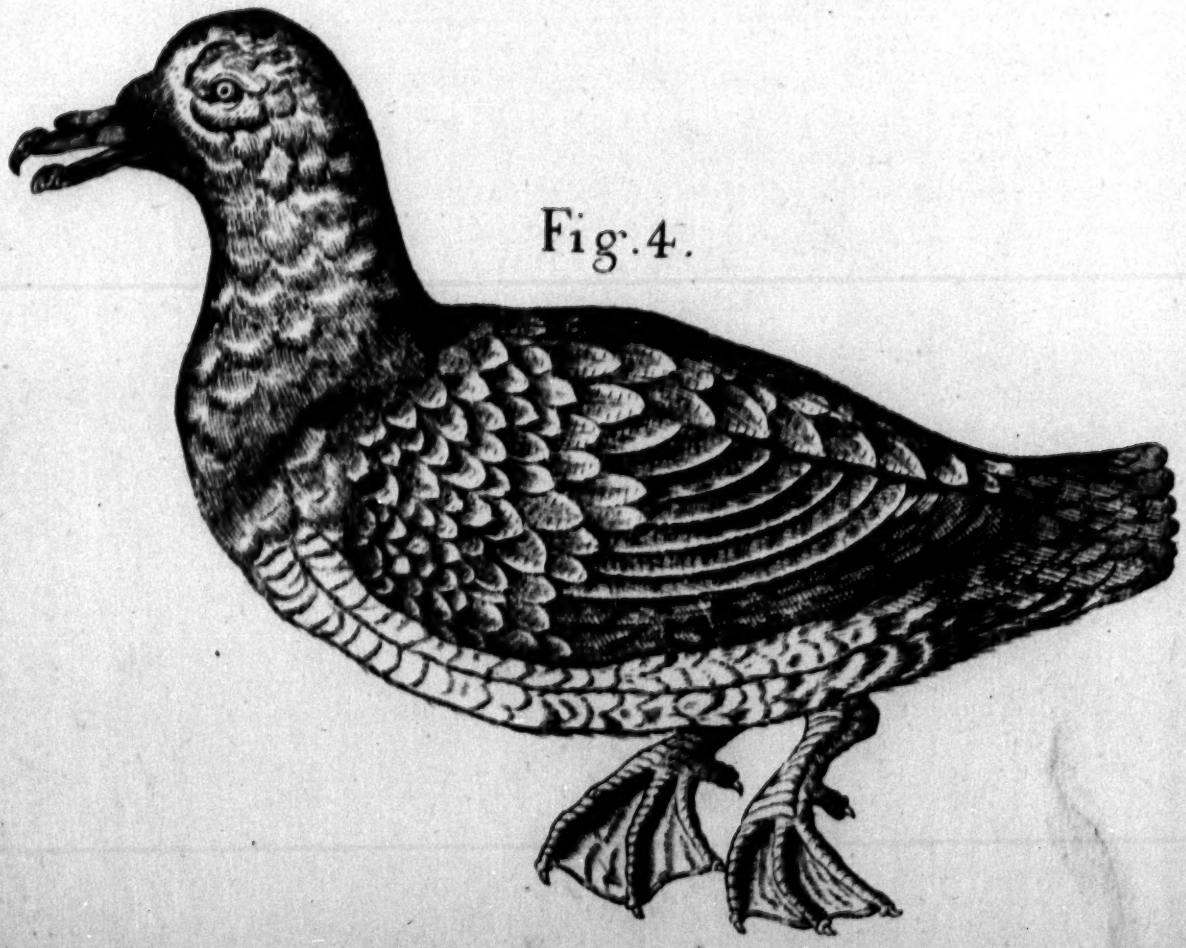


Fig. 4.



A

VOYAGE
TO THE
LEVANT.

FEBRUART 15th 1686, I embark'd at *Leghorne* on a *Dutch* Veſſel bound for *Alexandria*, and obliged to touch at *Candia*, which favour'd my deſign of viewing *Crete*. We put to Sea with a favourable Wind; but it ſoon proved croſs, inſomuch that we diſcovered not the Iſle of *Sicilia* 'till the ſixth Day. On the eighth we came in ſight of *Malta*, and entred *Candia* on the twentieth.

Candia.

The City of *Candia* is Archiepiſcopal, large, and tolerably well-built, tho' much decay'd ſince it has been under the *Turks*. The Walls are near three Leagues in compaſs, and the Fortifications ſtrong, tho' not kept in ſo good Repair as they were by the *Venetians* whilſt they were Maſters of the place. The Haven for Ships is capacious, and withal commodious, where the *Grand Signor* uſually keeps divers Gallies to ſecure the Coaſt from *Curſares*. I can give no particular account of the Fortifications, the *Turks* in Garriſon being ſo apprehenſive of Treachery, that a Stranger is not permitted to view them: However, I am inform'd that they are the ſame they were in the *Venetians* time, without any addition, but in a decaying condition.

Our Captain's Buſineſs oblig'd him to ſtay a Fortnight, or more, at *Candia*, which gave us an opportunity of making an Excurſion into the Iſland. We ſet out for *Canea*, which lies an Hundred Miles diſtant. On our firſt Day's Journey we met with nothing very remarkable; but on the ſecond we came to Mount *Ida*, in a skirt of which we ſaw the *Labyrinth* of *Dædalus* cut out in the ſide of the Hill. We lighted our Torches, and entring in found the Paſſage in ſome places narrow, and in others broad and ſupported with Pillars; but the Ways were ſo ſtrangely intricate, that had we not made a proviſion of Boughs to mark out our way back, by dropping them at convenient diſtances, I dare ſay we might have taken up our Lodging there, at leaſt for that Night. As we proceeded, the Difficulty increaſed, which ſoon compell'd us to return by the ſame way we came in. Many of the Pillars are ſhatter'd and fall'n, as well as the ſides of the Vault in divers places; and beſides, there are divers Pits which render the Way no leſs dangerous than difficult, and made our Guide very earneſt in diſſuading us from the Attempt; nor, indeed, durſt he enter with us himſelf.

Labyrinth of Dædalus.

Our Guide led us likewiſe to two antient Pagan Temples, one of them being almoſt entire, and ſaid to have been dedicated to *Saturn* the firſt King of *Crete*. He ſhew'd us alſo a *Grot*, near fourſcore paces

in length, and nine in breadth, which, they ſay, was made by *Minos*, their King and Law-giver, and to have been deſign'd for his Sepulchre.

Ida. Mount *Ida* is the higheſt in the Iſland, over-ſpread with Cypreſs-trees, and affording admirable Paſture for Sheep. We ſaw the *Dictamnus Creticus* growing there in great abundance, and found divers *Dactili Idæi* or *Belemnites*, a ſort of Stones of a Conical Figure, and ſo called from the likeneſs they have to an Arrow, which the *Greeks* call Βέλος or Βέλεμνον. They are of an Iron Colour, rarely exceeding the length of a Man's Fingar, and ſo like an Arrow's Head as if it had been one petrified. They are divided within with Lines, paſſing from the Center to the Superficies, and that from one end to the other; ſo that in what part ſover you break them in two, there appears a Circle with Rays, like as in a Cart wheel. Some of them had a ſmall Conical Cavity paſſing from the Baſe to the Vertex of the Stone, and that either empty, or fill'd with Earth or Gravel.

Rhetimo. On the ſecond Day at Night we came to *Rhetimo*, an antient decay'd City, about mid-way between *Candia* and *Canea*. It ſtands by the Sea-ſide, and has a ſmall Fort to defend the Inhabitants from the Inſults of Pyrates. The next Morning we continued our Journey, and in two Days more we got to *Canea*. We paſſed thro' a fruitful Country, but the Inhabitants were ſo worn out by the late Wars, and have been ſo haraſſed and oppreſſed by the *Turks*, that they are not in a capacity of manuring the Land to their beſt Advantage, by reaſon whereof their Trade is much decay'd.

In the ſide of an Hill, about three or four Miles from *Rhetimo*, in our way to *Canea*, we found divers Cockle ſhells ſuppoſed to be petrified, which reſembled the Sea-ſhells in all things, but certain parallel Lines cutting the *Striæ* rectangularly, and keeping the ſame diſtance from one another, from top to bottom, as the *Striæ* did. 'Tis what I had never obſerv'd before in any of that kind, and induces me to think them original Productions of Nature, and not Shells petrified.

We likewiſe obſerv'd, that the *Candiots* in the beginning of Fevers, after Bleeding, apply the Leaves of *Flammula ſcandens tenuifolia alba* bruiſed —— to the fleſhy part of both Legs of the Sick, which cauſes large Bliſters, that run more plentifully and longer than ſuch as are riſen with *Cantharides*. By this means they work a ſpeedy Cure, without the uſe of any other thing but Fountain-water, or *Lemonade*, for their Drink.

Canea. *Canea* is the ſecond City of Note in the Iſland, ſpacious, populous, well-built, and very conſiderable for the ſtrength of its Fortifications. The Caſtle is likewiſe wonderfully ſtrong, but we were not permitted to enter. The *Turks* keep it well garriſon'd, and have for the moſt part divers Gallies in the Port to ſecure the Coaſts. The *Turkiſh* Negligence is no leſs ſeen here than in many other of their Cities: For tho' the *Venetians* were profuſe in beautifying the Town and Caſtle, the *Turks* hardly think it worth their while to keep them in good repair; inſomuch, that they go daily to ruin, for they mind nothing but the Fortifications.

We were inform'd of a ſtrange Accident that happen'd here, a little before our arrival, to the Wife of a certain *Candiot*, who, being with child, heard the Child cry in her Womb ſix days before her Delivery,

where

where she sate in company with divers Neighbors, who likewise heard the noise so very plain that there could be no doubt of the truth of the matter. We went to the House, and examin'd the Woman with such as were present when the thing happen'd, who unanimously confirm'd the truth of the Relation. The Man's Name was *Athanasius Griphi.* They all deem'd it ominous; for some would have it portend a suddain Revolution of Goverment, and flatter'd themselves with hopes of being rescu'd from the *Turkish* Yoke; and others look'd on't as the forerunner of some dreadful Judgment of Almighty God to punish the sins of the People.

We return'd to *Candia* the same way we came; and so there accur'd nothing very remarkable.

They Isle is said to take its Name from *Cres* or *Crete*, a certain Son of *Jupiter*, and King of the *Curetes* the antient Inhabitants thereof; or rather from *Cureta* its old appellation, *per Syncopen.* It's vulgarly call'd *Candia*, being about One hundred and eighty Miles in length, Forty five in its greatest breadth, and Three hundred sixty in circuit. The Natives say, that there are no venemous Creatures, tho' we could not learn that S. *Paul* or S. *Patrick* had ever blessed it with their Footsteps: but it seems, the Poets will have *Hercules* to have chas'd them off in favour of *Jupiter*, whom they feign to have been a Native. Their chief Commodities are Oil, Sugar, Honey, Wax, and excellent Wines. It likewise abounds with choice Fruits, and the Air is esteem'd very wholsome. The Inhabitants are accounted vitious, slothful, gluttonous, and great Lyars; and indeed, *Epimenides* their own Countryman gives them no better Character.

Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται, κακὰ θήρια, γάστερες ἀργαί.

We find the same confirm'd by S. *Paul* in his Epistle to *Titus*, and in the words of the aforesaid Poet, stiling him a *Prophet of their own.* And hence κρητίζειν, and *Cretizare*, were us'd to signifie a *lying Tongue.*

Candia was subject to the *Roman* and *Grecian* Emperours, 'till the Year 1144, at which time it was given to *Boneface de Monferrat*, who afterwards sold it to the *Venetians*; but these latter were dispossess'd by the *Turks*, after a long and vigorous Resistance, how much it's fallen from its antient Glory, we may gather, by comparing what has been hitherto said, with the *Elogium*, which is given it by the Prince of *Latin* Poets.

Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto,
Mons Idæus ubi, & gentis cunabula nostræ,
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna.

I return'd on Board the *Dutch* Vessel bound for *Alexandria*, and on the first Day's Sail, we discover'd a Vessel, at South-South-East, making towards us with all possible speed. Our Captain, suspecting it might be an Enemy, bore off, hoping the Night might favour our escape; for tho' we had thirty Guns mounted, we were not much above half Mann'd, and consequently incapable of making any Defence. What we did, was to little purpose; for they came up with us above an hour by Sun, and two others came in sight; so that all three appear'd

under the Colours of *Alger*, and the firſt ſaluted us with a Broad-ſide. Three to one was a prodigious inequality, conſidering our want of Complement; wherefore after a ſmall reſiſtance, we ſuffered them to board us, but I can hardly expreſs the Conſternation we were in, to ſee our ſelves thus ſurpriz'd by the Enemies of the Name of Chriſt; for, indeed, our Spirits were ſo damp'd, that we had hardly force enough to cry Quarter. Our Ship being ſeiz'd, we were ſhut up between Decks, (all but nine or ten of our Men and Boys, who were kept up to help work the Veſſel, with thirty *Moors* that were left on board) in which Region of Darkneſs we lay half ſmother'd for want of Air, and ill fed: But what griev'd us moſt of all was, that we were forc'd to make a Voyage to *Alger*, ſo much againſt our will. Some blam'd their Stars, others quarrel'd with Fortune, and ſome more piouſly inclin'd, *Italian* Paſſengers, made ſo many conditional Vows, that the effects thereof would have erected Temples, and Altars, and feaſted the whole Tribe of *Levi*. As for my own part, I never thought my Curioſity dear-bought 'till then; for the very thought of Slavery ſo far out-weigh'd my former ſufferings, that they ſeem'd meer Trifles in regard of that unhappy Accident: However, I endeavour'd to make the beſt of a bad Market, and encourag'd my Companions to an intire Reſignation to the Divine Will. On our ſecond Day's ſail, there 'roſe ſo terrible a Tempeſt, that for three Days together we expected every moment to ſink with the Veſſel, and put an end to our Captivity by paying the laſt Debt to Nature. The violence of the Wind, and fury of the Seas, being at length allay'd, on the third day at night there follow'd a perfect Calm; inſomuch, that our *Moors*, being fatigu'd, and quite worn out by their three days conſtant and uninterrupted Toil, fell all into a profound ſleep; nay, even the Centinels, who guarded the Great Cabin where the ſmall Arms lay; and the three Frigats were ſeperated from us by the Storm. Our Men who were kept on Deck finding this advantage, found a way to let us out into the Cook-Room, ſo that with as little noiſe as poſſible, we ran to the Great Cabin, and ſeiz'd the Fire-Arms which were ready charg'd to our hands. This awaken'd ſome of the *Moors*, who began to ſtruggle, but to no purpoſe; for our Men ſhot the three firſt, and the reſt, finding themſelves ſurpriz'd, were content to march down between Decks, where we confin'd them in that which had juſt before been our own Priſon. Being thus at Liberty, we directed our Courſe back towards *Malta*, where we ſafely arriv'd by a more than ordinary Providence in ſix Days ſail. The four Days impriſonment had ſo indiſpos'd me, that I thought it would have coſt me my Life, after I landed; for 'tis difficult to expreſs what we ſuffer'd; and, I muſt confeſs, that 'twas the fear of Slavery that afflicted me moſt of all, having often ſeen what thoſe poor Wretches ſuffer, and being without the leaſt proſpect of Redemption. I could have curs'd my Stars, to think that I was not Moraliſt enough to undergo it with patience, and could even have wiſh'd my ſelf a *Stoick*, one of thoſe Prodigies of former Ages, who were the ſame in *Phalaris*'s Brazen Bull, *Nicocreon*'s Mortar, haſh'd, ſlaſh'd, or carbonado'd, as when they philoſophiz'd on a Bed of Violets.

Having

Having disposed of our *Moors*, and a little recruited our selves, we put out again for *Alexandria*, accompanied with another great *Dutch* Vessel, and entred the Port after nineteen days sail, without observing any thing remarkable.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA take its Name from the Founder *Alexander* the Great, who is said to have built it of the shape of a *Macedonian Chlamis*, which is a Military Vestment with divers sinuous windings and foldings. It was the Capital of *Egypt*, and hardly inferiour to antient *Rome* in magnificence and splendour; though, in reality, little but the Name remains with some few miserable Footsteps of its antient Grandeur. It's very pleasantly seated in a Plain, and the old double Walls flank'd with Towers are still standing; but the City within is considerably decay'd, and most of the Sumptuous Palaces entirely ruin'd. The Walls and Gates are said to be the same that *Alexander* built; tho' the *Coptick* and *Arabick* Inscriptions shew them to have been the Works of divers *Califs*. In S. *Catharine*'s Church we saw a Marble Pillar, on which, they say, that Saint's Hand was cut off. In the antient Church of S. *Mark*, serv'd by the *Copti's*, they shew'd us the famous Pulpit in which S. *Mark*, S. *Athanasius*, and *Origen* are said to have preach'd, and which is had in great veneration by the Christians of those parts; as likewise a Picture of S. *Michael* the Archangel, said to have been made by S. *Luke*. We also saw the Ruins of S. *Catharine*'s Father's Palace, with divers Marble Pillars, and *Obelisks*, with their *Hieroglyphicks* still entire. The City may have, as nigh as we could guess, about eight Miles in length, but in divers places it's very narrow.

The chief Pieces of Antiquity we remark'd without the Walls were; 1. The Remains of the stately Palace of the unfortunate *Cleopatra*. 2. *Pompey*'s Pillar erected by *Julius Cæsar* of his Defeat. 3. The *Grots*, call'd *Suck*, a little without the Gate of *Issidir*, where we descended by divers Steps into a long Entry, and there found fifteen In-lets (eight on one side, and seaven on the other) into as many Rooms cut out in the Rock. On all sides we saw Rows of *Locali* or holes cut out from bottom to top like those of the *Catacumbæ* at *Rome*, and of a just size to receive a Man's Body of the largest Stature; but they were all empty. Such as pass for Learned amongst the *Copti's*, believe them to have been the Refuge of the Primitive Christians during the first Persecution of the *Roman* Emperours, where they held their Assemblies in private, and hid themselves as oft as occasion requir'd: but I am apt to think they were the Burial-places of the antient *Egyptians*, who usually embalm'd the Bodies of the deceas'd, and preserv'd them in such *Grots* or Caves as these, with which all parts of the Kingdom are fill'd.

The Cisterns, by which the City is serv'd with Water, are fill'd by a Channel which brings in Water from the River *Nilus* at the time of its Inundation. At the opening of this Channel (which is on the third

day after the beginning of the Flood) many thouſands of People of all Degrees and Ages flocks thither in great Ceremony to aſſiſt at the overture, with Muſick, Dancing, Singing, and all the uſual Teſtimonies of an univerſal Joy. This water keeps always good, without the leaſt putrifaction or change, which proceeds from the *Nitrous* parts with which it is impregnated, as appears by the ſaltiſh Taſt of the water that is contain'd in the Ciſterns. The water of the *Nile* it ſelf, though ſeemingly freſh, and without the leaſt ſmack of any ſaline mixture, is nevertheleſs wonderfully impregnated with the ſame Salt, as appears by the immenſe quantity which is yearly made at the time of the Inundation, by bringing the water from the Channel into certain Receptacles, where the Sun exhaling part of the humidity, the Salt is precipitated in four or five Days time, which, being dried in the Sun, becomes very white, and has the ſmell and taſt of a Violet. The reaſon why the Salt is more perceptible in the Ciſtern-water than in that of the River, is becauſe by long ſtanding part of the humidity exhales; ſo that the ſaline parts being more at liberty, act more potently on the *Organ*. This is the *Nitrum* of the Antients which they have alſo endeavour'd to draw from the water of the Lake *Sabaca*, antiently *Lacus Mareotis*, which remains after the Flood; but that Salt is bitter, and very ill-taſted, which they attribute to the limous Subſtance brought down in the beginning of the Inundation, which, reſting there and putrifying, infects the water of the Lake. Divers Authors will have the water contain'd in the Ciſterns to ferment at the fall of the Dew which precedes the Flood; but I could neither ſee, nor hear of any ſuch *Phænomenon*. The Harbour for Ships has the form of an half Moon, with a Caſtle on each point for its defence.

From *Alexandria* we ſet out in company of divers Travellers and Merchants for *Grand Cairo*, and entring the Deſarts of *Thebaida*, we took up our lodging that night about two Leagues beyond *Maadia*. The Ground was our Bed, and the Heavens our Coverture; for the VVeather being warm and clear, we thought it not worth our while to pitch our Tents. He that Travels thro' the Deſarts muſt expect no better Lodging, and unleſs he carries his Proviſions with him, may be forc'd to faſt, unleſs he can digeſt Sand, or feed on Air like a *Chameleon*. Every now and then we ſaw Companies of *Arabs* croſſing our way, arm'd with *Bows* and *Arrows*, and ſome with *Lances*, who (though they live by Plunder and Robbery) durſt not attack us, by reaſon of our Number and Fire-Arms, which they dread above all things. They were all well-mounted, but ſo ſtrangely clad, and of ſo frightful a Countenance, that they look'd more like Devils incarnate, than Men who bear the Image of Almighty God. Some of them came to us, offering to conduct us thro' the Deſarts; but we thank'd them for their Civility, chooſing rather to run the riſque of going out of our Way, than to employ ſuch dangerous Guides as might have led us amongſt their own barbarous and inhuman Aſſociates, as they have ſerved divers Strangers that travell'd this way. In fine, at ſixteen Leagues end we came to *Roſetta*, the antient *Canopus*, at preſent a poor ſmall Town of no conſiderable Note.

Roſetta.

I had on a fine Suit of Cloaths, bought of an *Armenian* during our ſtay at *Alexandria*, and which had like to have coſt me very dear. I lodg'd in a *Greek*'s Houſe ſeperate from the reſt of my Company, where my

my Bravery made me pass for a Person of Consequence. I accidentally over-heard them debating my Quality; some would needs have me to be some Nobleman, that went *incognito* and without any Train; and others thought me a rich Merchant, and one of those that deal in Jewels. I found, by their more than ordinary Respect and Attendance, that my gaudy Out-side had given them a greater opinion of my Rank than all my Rhetorick could efface, tho' I often shew'd them the Error they were in; telling them, I were but a poor *Frank*, and went to *Cairo* about the *Venetian* Consul's Business. I imagin'd this fancied Quality would be a little too dear bought, and possibly bring me in a good round Reckoning next Morning; but little dream'd of the Train that was laid, and had inevitably cost me my Life but for a Miracle. Going to my Chamber somewhat late, and bolting the Door, I sate down to smoak a Pipe, according to my custom, and after some time heard one cough in a little Closet, which I had observ'd in the Day-time; for tho' it were shut, I could easily discern, thro' a crenny in the Door, that it was hardly big enough for two Men to turn, that it was empty, and had no Entrance but thro my Chamber. I suppose 'twas my Tobacco that tickled his Lungs; but he manag'd it so well that I could only just hear it, and had I not been unoccupied I fancy it might hardly have reach'd my Ears: However, it gave me a sufficient cause of apprehending some Design against me. I knew not what to do at that unseasonable Hour; but taking courage, and being well arm'd, I thought it the surest way to make my Chamber my Castle, and stand on my defence; wherefore, I bethought my self of shutting up the Closet-door, which I did without noise, with a Board that lay in one corner of the Chamber, fastening one end on the Floor, and the other under one of the Cross-bars of the Door. Being thus fortified, I resolv'd to watch all Night, and continu'd smoaking 'till my Lamp went out for want of Oil, and I was left in the dark. About an Hour after Mid night, as I guess'd, I heard somebody at the Chamber door, striking with a Rod twice or thrice against an opposite Wall, I suppose, to advertize him that lay in the Closet to come and open the Door; for at the same time I heard him unlock the Door very gingerly, but to no purpose, he could not get out. Then I began to move, asking, Who was there? What they demanded, and bidding them retire on their peril; so that from that moment I heard no more. I kept walking up and down the Chamber 'till Day came on, and People began to walk abroad, and then resolutly opening the Door, went down thro' the House into the Street; but my Host and the rest of the Family absconded, and were not to be found. Whilst I was standing at the Door, an *Armenian*, that came with us from *Alexandria*, chanced to pass by, and serv'd for my Interpreter to make my Complaint to the *Cady* or Judge, who sent immediately to seize him that remain'd in the Closet, who prov'd to be Brother to the Man of the House. The *Cady* took my Depositions, and promised to make them exemplary; but, as I am since inform'd, his Fist was greas'd and the matter hush'd up. Having thus escap'd the scouring, I chang'd my fine Suit for a meaner one, and forswore playing the Brave any more amongst those barbarous Villains.

We left *Roſetta*, having hired certain ſmall Boats, which the *Egyptians* call *Germi*, to carry us up the River to *Cairo*. The firſt and ſecond Day, the Wind favouring us, we advanc'd near three parts of the way; but on the third we had ſo brisk a Gale, that we were forced to keep near the Shore to avoid the Current; for the Wind and Stream being contrary to one another, there aroſe a kind of Tempeſt, by reaſon whereof we advanced very little. All along the ſide of the River we ſaw great companies of poor *Egyptians*, for the moſt part as naked as they were born, who ſerv'd at leaſt to divert us, that we paſſed our time very merrily. Our chief Paſtime was in throwing pieces of Bread over-board, on which eight or ten Boys and Girls would caſt themſelves head long into the River, fighting and ſtriving for it with as much eagerneſs as ſo many hungry Dogs over a Bone. He that firſt got hold on't div'd away from the reſt, who immediately follow'd him, and if any one chanc'd to get it from him, all the reſt gave him chace in like manner; ſo that whoſoever laid hold on't, the moſt he could do was to get a bite, and ſometimes hardly that neither. This Sport often continued for the ſpace of half an Hour, with one good piece of Bread, which we purpoſely cut ſomewhat large, that ſo they might not eaſily devour or conceal it from the reſt. I never ſaw any Creature in my Life-time that ſwims like them; our Water-Spannels are not half ſo dextrous as theſe young *Egyptians*; inſomuch, that one might well take them for amphibious Creatures, who could live in either of the Elements of Air or Water. But as they diverted us in the Day-time, ſo we had pain enough to keep them from playing us a dog-trick at Night; for in the dead of the Night, when they think People are aſleep, they ſwim from the Shore to the Boat's ſide, ſeize what they find lying looſe, and in a trice carry it with them under Water. One of our *Moors* loſt his Schymeter whilſt we lay that Night at anchor, a *Venetian* Gentleman his Cane, and I my ſelf had loſt a Silk Cap off my Head, had it not been faſten'd with ſtrings under my Chin, ſo that I felt the Youngſter when he was pulling it off, and thought to have ſeiz'd him, but he prov'd the nimbler of the too. The Wind abating on the fourth Day, we went gently on, and the fifth arriv'd at *Boulac*, about two Miles diſtant from *Cairo*, where we left our Boats, and went to the City on foot.

The *Nile*. The River *Nile*, by the *Egyptians* call'd *Noym*, is one of the moſt famous in the whole World, and divers antient Authors take it for the River *Phiſon*, one of the four Branches of that which comes from Paradiſe: But it's now inconteſtable, from the daily Experience of the *Abyſſins*, that it derives its Source from the *Higher Æthiopia*, and is joyn'd by an infinity of other Rivers and Brooks in its paſſage thro' divers Regions. The Water is ſomewhat muddy, and of a yellowiſh colour, according to the Teſtimony Holy Writ gives of it by the mouth of the Prophet, *Quid tibi, populeme, in via Ægypti rebibas aquam turbidam*; but being kept a while in Ciſterns a Sediment falls to the bottom, and the VVater becomes very clear and wholſome. VVe tried divers Experiments on the thick Settlement, and found it to be a fat nitrous Earth, and conſequently the Fecundity of the Soil muſt be attributed thereunto, I mean to the Nitrous Slime, which remains on the Ground after the Flood.

The

The *Nile* overflows all the low Land of *Egypt* once a Year, which is all the Dreſſing and Refreſhment the Earth receives, which, by reaſon of the extraordinary Heat of the Climate, would be quite ſcorch'd up, and depopulated, were it not for this annual Flood. It ſeldom Rains here twice a Year, and ſometimes not at all; ſo that, but for the Dews which uſually fall copiouſly in the Night-time, and this general Inundation, nothing would thrive or come to maturity. A little before the River begins to riſe, which happens about the middle of *June*, here falls a kind of Dew call'd by the *Egyptians*, *Eltalin*, and by the *Franks*, *Gutta*; which is a certain Symptom of the approaching Flood, and warns the People to retire with their Goods and Cattle to the Towns and Villages, which are purpoſely built on the higheſt Grounds, for the common Security. But we ſhall treat more at large on this Subject hereafter.

This River affords divers ſorts of Fiſh, the greateſt part of which are not known in *Europe:* But they taſt of the Mud, and are not near ſo ſavoury as ours. The Crocodil is an amphibious Creature, that lives on Land as well as in the Water, and is ſeldom found below *Cairo*, which the *Egyptians* attribute to a *Taleſman*, or conſtellated Figure, ſaid to have been buried by the antient Magicians under the Pillar of *Mikias*, which repels or kills them when they approach: But becauſe they are now and then found below *Cairo*, they ſay, that this *Taleſman* is (I know not by what accident) turn'd up-ſide-down, ſo that a Crocodil may paſs, if he ſwim on his Back. This Creature is ſhap'd like a Lizard, but of a prodigious ſize, and arm'd with Scales on its Back and Sides, which are proof againſt Musket-ſhot. Its Mouth and Throat are ſo very large that a great one can ſwallow a Man at a morſel: but its legs are ſhort by reaſon whereof it cannot make any great ſpeed, but leaps an incredible way, either to ſurprize its prey, or to make its eſcape when purſued. I ſaw one that had about Sixteen foot in length, and 'tis ſaid, there have been ſome taken that exceeded twenty five, but theſe are very rare. As for the *Ichneumon*, or, Rat of *Nine*, 'tis certain there is ſuch an Animal, and I was aſſur'd by the Natives that he kills the *Crocodil*, and alſo Cattle that feed near the River, by getting into their Mouth when they lie aſleep, and eating out its way through their Bowels, as divers Authors affirm. I could hear nothing of the Bird *Trochillos* which the Ancients bring in for an Aſſiſtant or Complice in the Tragedy, and will have it to tickle the *Crocodil* a ſleep by picking out the Meat that ſticks between his Teeth, whilſt he repoſes on the Sand, by which means the *Ichneumon* gets an occaſion of skipping into his Mouth. *Pliny* ſpeaks likewiſe of a *Dolphin*, with a long ſharp prick on his Back, which is always at war with the *Crocodil* and getting under its Belly, pierces its Bowels, and deſtroys it: but there is no ſuch Fiſh found in the *Nile* at preſent. The *Crocodil* lays about twenty or thirty Eggs at moſt, each of the bigneſs of three Gooſe-Eggs, burying them in the Sand on the Bank of the River, or in ſome of the little Iſlands, where they lie 'till the Young come to Maturity, and at which time the Old one by a natural inſtinct uncovers them, and breaking the Shells, ſets them at Liberty.

Grand Cairo, call'd by the *Turks Alcair*, is at preſent one of the greateſt Cities in the Univerſe, being inclos'd with Walls of about Ten Leagues in circuit, and having Seven Gates, Twenty four thouſand *Grand Cairo.*

Streets, and Twenty two thouſand *Moſquees*, or *Mahomitan* Churches. We were charm'd with the proſpect of this City when we veiw'd it from an Eminence, the Houſes being all flat at the top, the *Moſquees* numerous and ſtately, and the Gardens which take up a conſiderable part of the Incloſure, extreamly agreeable to the Eye. The Streets, 'tis true, are narrow and filthy, the Houſes of the Common People mean and for the moſt part of Wood, though the *Moſquees* are well-built, as are likewiſe the Houſes of the better ſort, the Rooms being all vaulted (by reaſon of the exceſſive heat of the Sun) gilt, painted, and beautified with all ſorts or rich Ornaments.

Cairo is ſaid to have taken its name from the Planet *Mars*, by the *Arabians* call'd *Caher*, having been built in the Reign of *Mez din Alla*, *Calif* of *Egypt* by *Abuhaſſen Giauher*, the General of his Army, who conſulting the Aſtronomers, was advis'd to lay the Foundations at the time that the Planet *Mars* ſhould be in his Aſcendent: to which intent the Ground was encompaſs'd with a Cord ſupported on ſticks, and having divers little Bells faſten'd at equal diſtances. The Maſons were poſted all round, and order'd to begin their Work aſſoon as the Aſtronomers having taken their Obſervation, ſhould give them the Signal by pulling the Cord: but, as fortune would have it, a Crow happening to light on the Cord at the moment that *Mars* was in his Aſcendent, unluckily gave the Signal before the Stargazers had time to do it, and the Labourers fell cloſely to work in all parts at the ſame time. This paſs'd for an ill Omen, and the ſame Aſtronomers are ſaid to have thence foretold the taking of the City by a Prince that ſhould come from *Romania*, which was afterwards fulfill'd in *Sultan Selim*.

The Caſtle, where the *Bacha* or Vice Roy lives, is advantagiouſly ſeated, but very poorly fortified. On our left hand as we entred we ſaw the Ruins of an antient Palace, of which there ſtill remain divers ſtately wreath'd Marble Pillars, which they will have to be the Reſts of *Joſeph*'s Palace. The Hall where the *Divan* or Great Council is held is very large, in the middle of which we ſaw a Cord faſten'd at the Roof with which the *Caſciefs* or Governours of Provinces, who pay not in the Taxes of their reſpective Juriſdictions at the end of the year, are ſuſpended in the Air by their Hands when the Council ſets, where they receive divers ſtrokes with a Whip of Cords, with little balls of Lead, faſten'd at the ends. The fear of coming under this laſh obliges them to oppreſs the people beyond what can be conceiv'd, eſpecially in dear years when the products of the Earth hardly ſuffice to pay the Contributions; for in ſuch caſes they forge Plots and Crimes to draw Forfeitures and Confiſcations; from ſuch perſons as have any thing beforehand. Over againſt the Council-Chamber are the Rooms where they make Gun-powder, where we obſerv'd nothing very remarkable. The *Bacha*'s Apartments are poſſibly the moſt Sumptuous in all the *Turks* Dominions, the Rooms being all adorn'd, and as it were lin'd, with the fineſt Marble, the Floors wrought with *Moſaick* Work, their Roofs richly gilt and painted and the Doors and Windows all of Ivory of a moſt exquiſite workmanſhip. In this Caſtle we likewiſe ſaw *Jacob's Well*, ſaid to have been made by that Patriarch during his abode in *Egypt*. The Work is ſtupendious it being about Seven hundred and twenty foot deep, cut out in the firm Rock, and ſo ingeniouſly contriv'd that Men or Beaſts may eaſily go down above half way by a ſpiral

deſcent

deſcent, that is likewiſe hewn out of the ſame Rock, and receives light from the Well by divers little Windows. The Water is drawn up by two VVheels turn'd by Oxen, the firſt being at the bottom of the ſpiral deſcent by which the water is drawn up to a Ciſtren, from whence it is again drawn up by another VVheel that is plac'd at the top of the VVell. It likewiſe communicates with the *Nile*, for the VVorkmen, who are conſtantly employ'd, obſerve that the Water riſes and falls yearly with the River. There is likewiſe an *Aqueduct* which conveys water from the *Nile*, for the uſe of the Caſtle. It begins at *Old Cairo*, where by a certain Machine turn'd by Oxen, the Water is carried to a great Ciſtern on the top of on *Hexagonal* Structure, and from thence by the Aqueduct of Three hundred and ſeventeen high and large Arches to the *Caraffa*, and then by a Subterranian Paſſage to the Caſtle. At the *Moſques* or Chappel that belongs to the Caſtle, they ſhew'd us the *Inchanted Trough* call'd by the *Arabs*, *Houd il Maraſſet*: it's of Stone, beautified with *Hieroglyphicks*, and almoſt buried in the Earth. The *Egyptians* ſay, it was charm'd by their antient Prieſts, by vertue whereof all ſick Perſons were formerly cur'd by drinking of the water, which it contain'd.

In one of the Streets they ſhew'd us the antient Palace of the *Soldans* of *Egypt*; and in two others, the Markets for Slaves, one for Men, and another for Women, where theſe miſerable Creatures are expos'd to ſale, the greateſt part having nothing but a piece of Linnen round their middle to cover their Nakedneſs. The Merchants examin all the Parts of their Body, to ſee if they are ſound, as we do our Horſes in *Europe*. Their other Markets are chiefly ſtor'd with Drugs of all ſorts.

The City is ſo well peopl'd and frequented by reaſon of its Commerce, that a Man can hardly paſs the Streets for Crouds of People; and, what is almoſt incredible, the Plague which reign'd here in the Year 1476, is ſaid to have ſweeped away near Two thouſand Perſons a day for the ſpace of three Months together. The meaner ſort of Inhabitants are lazy and beggarly, lying in the Streets half naked, and caring for no more than what barely ſuffices Nature, and hardly that neither; ſo that the Plague, which uſually rages here every ſecond or third Year at leaſt, is partly attributed to the naſtineſs of the poorer ſort of People. There are Gates at all the Streets ends, which are ſhut at Night, to hinder all diſorders that might ariſe, and Lamps hung out at every Door as ſoon as it grows dark; for the heats are ſo inſufferable in the Day time, that the Merchants and Tradeſmen are conſtrain'd to do moſt of their buſineſs after the going down of the Sun. All ſorts of Proviſions are plentiful and cheap, excepting Wine; for the Great *Turk*, to revenge the death of one of his *Bacha*'s that was kill'd by a Company of drunken Men, after the Example of *Lycurgus* the *Athenian* Law giver, caus'd all the Vines to be pull'd up, and has laid ſuch exceſſive Cuſtoms on VVine that's brought from other parts, that it bears a great Rate at preſent. In lieu thereof they uſe *Coffee* and *Eliorbet*, otherwiſe call'd *Serbet*, which is made by boyling Sugar to the conſiſtence of a thick Syrop, adding double its weight of Lemmon-juice, and boyling it again for a ſmall ſpace, they remove it from the Fire, ſtirring it 'till it becomes white. Some add *Ambergreaſe* and *Muſk* with divers other aromatick Ingredients, but they only render it more fragrant and coſtly.

They keep it in Earthen Pots, mixing a ſpoonful with a good cup of Water, when they have occaſion; and this is one of the beſt, and moſt uſual Liquors throughout all *Egypt*. VVood and VVater are two of the ſcarceſt Commodities in this City, the former being ſold by weight, and the latter furniſh'd by at leaſt fifty thouſand Men, who are daily employ'd in fetching and ſelling it to the Citizens.

In the *Piazza* before the *Bacha*'s Palace, the *Turks* and *Arabs* exerciſe their Horſes once a VVeek, and, I muſt confeſs, I never yet ſaw any Horſemen in *Europe* that could compare with them, nor, indeed, Horſes better ſhap'd and manag'd. VVe ſaw them at full ſpeed ſtrike a ſmall Mark with their Darts at an incredible diſtance, and take a Stick from the Ground with the greateſt dexterity imaginable. The *Arabs* are ſo very expert, that divers of them, whilſt their Horſes were in a full gallop, ſtood bolt up-right on their Saddles, with one Leg in the Air. Others rode on one Horſe, leading another, and leaping from one to the other when they ran with the greateſt ſwiftneſs imaginable; with an infinity of other dextrous Tricks, too numerous to be here ſet down in particular.

There is likewiſe in this City an Univerſity or College, and the only one I could ever hear of in *Turky*, the Study of Sciences being expreſly againſt their Law: However, they here teach Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Aſtrology, and Philoſophy; but of their Methods of Study, and Way of Living, I could get no certain Information.

One of the ſtrangeſt things we obſerv'd was their way of hatching Chicken in Ovens built of Bricks un-burnt, and only dried in the Sun, with holes at the top for the Heat to expire. Theſe Ovens are double, being built at a ſmall diſtance one above another. They firſt lay the Eggs in the lowermoſt Ovens, and keep a conſtant fire with Straw in the uppermoſt, for the ſpace of ſeven or eight Days, moderating it in ſuch meaſure, as to conſerve the ſame degree of gentle Heat during that time; and then they ſtop them up for ſix Days more, without making any Fire. Then they take out the Eggs, and having tried them one by one between their Eye and the Sun, to ſeperate ſuch as are clear and conſequently naught, they place the good ones in the uppermoſt Ovens, keeping a gentle Fire in the lowermoſt for two Days; after which, they make no more Fire, but ſtopping up the Ovens, let them alone 'till the one and twentieth Day, at which time the ſhells begin to open, and in two Days more all the Chicken are hatch'd. About a Week after, they are ſent out into the Villages, where there are poor People that get their Livelyhood by breeding them up for one third of the Profit, the reſt being equally divided between the Vice-Roy and the Owner. By this means they have great ſtore of Poultrey, and at a very eaſy Rate. Some lay their Eggs on Camels Dung dried, Straw, or Hay; but theſe are needleſs, and rarely us'd.

There are oftentimes great quantities of *Amber* brought from the *Abyſſins* Country down to *Cairo*, which is, as I am inform'd by the Merchants, the *Gumm* or Tear of a Tree, which they cannot well deſcribe, tho' they ſeem to make it ſomewhat like the Pine, or *Firre-tree*, and to agree with *Pliny*'s Deſcription. The Gumm, diſtilling from the Tree, involves divers ſorts of Inſects, which, after it's condens'd by the Sun appear thro' it's diaphonous Body; and hence the Poet *Ovid l.* 2. *Metam.* in the Fiction of the *Heliades*,

Inde

Inde fluunt Cacrimæ, Stilatq; ſole rigeſcunt
De ramis Electra *novis, quæ lucidus amnis*
Excipit, & naribus mittit geſtanda Romanis,

Having veiw'd the City we went out to the Hill, call'd *Gebel il Mokattam*, where we found nothing but the Ruins of an old *Moſquee*. The People have a Tradition, that one of their *Califs*, a Man wonderfully skill'd in Magick, hid here all his Treaſures in certain Caves, which he caus'd to be cut out in the Rock, committing them to the Guard of a *Taleſman*, which is a *Crocodil*, lodg'd in an adjoining *Grot* fill'd with water, that devours all ſuch as attempt to enter. The *Egyptians* fancy that there are ſuch like Treaſures hid in divers other Mountains, but dare not ſearch after them for fear of being hurt by the *Taleſman*, which, they imagine, is likewiſe there plac'd to keep them, and cannot be overcome but by a Counter-Charm, of which they are ignorant.

Theſe *Taleſmans* were invented by the antient *Egyptians*, or (as others ſay) by the *Chaldeans*; and are by the *Greeks* call'd στοιχεῖα, and τὰ τῦ Απομωνίυ τελέσματα. They are figures of Wood, Stone, or Metal, ſhap'd according to the fancy of the Maker, who in forming them had a peculiar reſpect to the Poſition of the Stars, that ſo they might (as they imagin'd) receive an Influence from thoſe celeſtial Bodies. Divers other ſuperſtitious Ceremonies were perform'd in their compoſure, as the pronouncing of myſtical Words, inſcribing of dark and unintelligible Characters, and the like, from whence they receiv'd a power of working ſtrange and ſtupendious things. The *Jewiſh Rabbies* will have the *Brazen Serpent* to have been of this kind; as alſo the Brazen Bird which the *Romans* plac'd on the top of *Mount Garizim*, which turn'd with the Sun, crying out *Hebræus*, if a *Samaritan* approach'd; ſo that the *Romans* being admoniſh'd thereby, went out and kill'd him; if we may credit the *Samaritan Chronology*.

We walk'd out about a Mile and half to *Old Cairo*, ſituate on the *Nile*, and almoſt oppoſite to the place where the antient *Memphis* ſtood on the other ſide of the River. It's the antient *Muſſir*, once Capital of *Egypt*, and next to *Memphis* for Antiquities having been built by *Mizraim* the Son of *Cham*. The City is almoſt quite ruin'd, and the Houſes which remain are inhabited by divers Chriſtians, as *Copti's*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Syrians*, who have divers Churches and Monaſteries in and about the place. The Patriarchal Church of the *Copti's* is in that part which they call the Caſtle of *Caſſir Iſſemma*, and one of the antienteſt and ſtatelieſt in *Egypt*, being beautified with five pretty Chappels. On our Right-hand as we entred they ſhew'd us the miraculous Image of the Virgin *Mary*, as they call it, which, as they ſay, ſpake to *Ephrem* their Patriarch, comforting and encouraging him in an odd Rancounter he met with in the Reign of *Meez din Alla* their *Calif*. The Tradition goes, That this Prince, being incited by the *Jews* againſt the *Chriſtians*, and having heard of that Paſſage in the Goſpel of S. *Matth.* *If you have Faith as a grain of Muſtard-ſeed, you ſhall ſay unto this Mountain, remove hence to yonder place, and it ſhall remove*, &c. commanded this good Patriarch to remove the Mountain *Gabel Mocattam* aforeſaid, in Teſtimony of the Verity of the *Chriſtian* Religion, threatening, that unleſs he did it he would deſtroy all ſuch as profeſſed that Faith in

Old Cairo.

Egypt, as Impious and Broachers of Novelties. Old *Ephrem*, as you may imagine, was here put to his Trumps: However, confiding in the Aſſurance he had receiv'd from the aboveſaid Image, and recommending himſelf to Almighty God, he fell to work, commanding the Mountain to remove, which accordingly follow'd; whereupon the *Caliſ*, being convinc'd of the Truth of their Religion, moleſted them not for the future. The *Copti's* bought this Church of *Caliſ Amru ibn il Aſſ*, as appears by the Contract inſcrib'd on the Wall in *Arabick*, which we got interpreted by one of the Eccleſiaſticks, and found that he leaves a Curſe on ſuch as ſhould alienate it.

In the Church of the B. Virgin we ſaw a Cave, in which Chriſt is ſaid to have liv'd ſome time, when with *Joſeph* and *Mary* he fled into *Egypt*, to ſhun the Perſecution of *Herod*. Not far from thence we obſerv'd the Ruins of an antient Temple of the *Perſians*, call'd *Kobbet il fors*, built by *Artaxerxes Ochus* in Honour of Fire, which they worſhip'd for a God. There ſtill remain divers Niches in the Walls, in which they plac'd their Idols. We likewiſe ſaw the vaſt Ruins of *Joſeph's* Granaries, where he laid up his Proviſion of Corn for the ſeven Years Dearth of *Egypt*.

The Garden of *Amateria.*

The next Day we made another Excurſion of about two Leagues to the Garden of *Amateria*, or *Matæria*, one of the pleaſanteſt Places we had ſeen in *Egypt*. It was ſanctified by the Abode which our bleſſed Saviour made there; however, there remains little at preſent but the Chappel, in which, they ſay, he liv'd. The only things we remark'd were, a Well of excellent Water, and a Stone in the Wall of a fragrant and agreeable ſmell. The *Turks* themſelves have a great Devotion to this holy Place, imagining, that the B. Virgin waſh'd our Saviour's Cloaths in the Fountain, and laid him to repoſe on the aforeſaid Stone. They viſit it with almoſt as much Veneration as they do their Prophet's Shrine at *Mecha*, addreſſing their Prayers and Vows to God and the Virgin *Mary* with a great deal of ſeeming Zeal and Piety.

From the Chappel we went into the Garden, where the Trees formerly grew which yeilded the *Natural Balm*, and which being tranſplanted yeilded none: But, at preſent, there remains not the leaſt mark of them. In the adjoining Fields we ſaw an antient *Obeliſk*, inſcrib'd with *Hieroglyphicks*, erected on the Ground without a Pedeſtal, and in the place where *Heliopolis* antiently ſtood, as 'tis believ'd. It's of *Granate*, each two appoſite Sides being equal, the largeſt of ſix foot at the Baſe, and the leſſer of five and half. Hard by it lies a ſquare Stone of a Prodigious ſize, which ſome imagine to have been the Pedeſtal. In the ſame Field we ſaw the Trenches where *Sultan Selim* encamp'd, fought and conquer'd *Cajed* the laſt *Soldan* of *Egypt*, thereby bringing the whole Country under the *Turkiſh* Juriſdiction.

Babylon Maſſir.

As we came back, we viſited the vaſt Ruins of *Babylon*, near *Old Cairo*, which S. *Peter* calls *Babylon Maſſir*, as we find in his Epiſtle.

The *Copti's* have three Churches, and that of Our Lady, is ſaid to be the Church mention'd by S. *Peter*, having been built in the Apoſtles Days, and honour'd with the Sermons of S. *Mark*.

Our

Our next Digreſſion was to the famous Pyramids of *Egypt*, which ſtand about ſix or ſeven Miles from *Cairo*, at the Entrance of the Deſarts of *Africa*, and are uſually reckon'd amongſt the Seven Wonders of the World, and the only one of the Seven that is now ſtanding, the Walls of *Babylon* being long ſince demoliſh'd, the Temple of *Diana* burnt, the Statue of *Jupiter Olympicus* and *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes* broken in pieces, the *Mauſoleum* of *Artemiſia* and *Labyrinth* of *Dædalus* utterly ruin'd, and nothing but their Name remaining. Not to mention divers ſmaller Pyramids that are diſperſed up and down the Deſarts, we ſhall only inſiſt on the three moſt remarkable. They are nothing but prodigious Heaps of wrought Stone placed in form of a Pyramid, erected on a ſquare Baſe, and leſſening by degrees to the very top. The greateſt and faireſt of the three has about Three hundred and twenty two of my paces on each ſide at the Baſe, ſo that the whole compaſs muſt be of One thouſand two hundred ninety two paces: But it's ſo cover'd with heaps of Sand, thrown up by the Wind, that 'tis impoſſible to take the juſt meaſures; and, indeed, two of the oppoſite ſides ſeem, to the Eye, to be larger than the other two; ſo that the Baſe muſt be oblong. Its Height ſeems to be equal to one ſide of the Baſe. It has Steps all round, on the out-ſide, in form of an *Amphitheatre*, by which we aſcended, tho' not without ſome difficulty and danger, the Stones being narrow, and in ſome places ſo worn, that we had much ado to get up. At mid-way we found a place made expreſly, as we imagin'd, for People to repoſe, it being capable of nine or ten Perſons. Having reſted a while, we proceeded on to the top, which, though it ſeems to terminate in a point, to ſuch as view it from below, can nevertheleſs contain forty Perſons very commodiouſly. From thence we had a Proſpect on one ſide of the barren ſandy Deſarts of *Africa*; and on the other *Cairo*, the *Nile*, and all the adjoyning Country, with all the Towns and Villages, to our great ſatisfaction. The other two Pyramids terminate in a point, and hence 'tis conjectur'd, that there might have been ſome *Coloſſus* erected on this; and, indeed, we obſerv'd an hollow place in which ſome Statue ſeems to have been faſten'd; but there is nothing to be ſeen at preſent but the Names of ſuch People as have been there cut out on the Stone. Having made our Collation with ſuch Proviſions as we could conveniently carry up, and being half broil'd by the exceſſive Heat of the Sun, we deſcended the ſame way, but with far greater hazard than when we came up; as well by reaſon of the bad Way, as the Terrour with which the Precipice ſtruck us, where we muſt have inevitably periſh'd if we had miſs'd our footing: But, God be prais'd, we got ſafely to the bottom. It has Two hundred and ſix Steps, the lowermoſt being ſo very high that a Man has much ado to get up, but the reſt decreaſe gradually to the top. We alſo viſited its in-ſide, and entring with lighted Torches, were forced to creep on our Hands and Knees to the middle of the Pyramid, where we found an hollow Paſſage, like a large Chimney, running from the bottom almoſt to the top, with holes cut out on both ſides to faſten one's Feet in as he aſcends. Having got to a conſiderable height, we found a pretty little Chamber, adorn'd with Marble, with a Tomb at the further end, ſaid to be *Pharaoh*'s, where he deſign'd to have been buried, had he not left his Carcaſs in the *Red Sea*, purſuing the Children of *Iſrael* when they left *Egypt*. Near this Chamber we ſaw ano-

The *Pyramids.*

ther much like the former; but finding nothing more that deserv'd our Curiosity, we return'd by the same way. The other two Pyramids are much lesser than this, without any Ascent, and of no great Note.

The *Sphinx.* About half a Mile from the Pyramids we saw an antient *Colossus* representing the *Sphinx*, with a Woman's Face, and the Body of a Beast. This Statue was in so great Veneration amongst the *Egyptians* heretofore, that they gave it the first place amongst their Gods, and received all their Oracles from it, which the Devil utter'd thro' the Mouth of this artificial Monster. The Body is buried in the Sand, and only the Head and Breast remain above Ground; so that we may judge of the vast bulk of the whole by the Face, which is twenty four foot long. *Pliny* says it was the Tomb of King *Amasis*; but I am apt to think it was an Ornament placed on his Sepulchre; for behind it we found a Subterranean Vault cut out in the firm Rock, which in all likelyhood was the Tomb.

I find no certainty in History concerning the building of these prodigious Works. *Herodotus*, 'tis true, attributes the greatest to *Cleophis* King of *Egypt*; the next to the famous Strumpet *Rhodope*, who erected it with the Money she got by her Whoredom; and the least to her Brother: But I am apt to think they were the Work of the *Pharaohs*, and that the immense quantities of Bricks the Children of *Israel* made during their Four hundred Years Captivity, were employ'd in building these and other Royal Fabricks, all the inside being Brick-work. *Pliny* says, That the Kings of *Egypt* built them to keep the People out of Idleness, the Nurse of all Sedition: That the three were finish'd in Seventy eight Years and four Months; that there were spent One thousand eight hundred Talents (which amount to about Two hundred and seventy thousand pound *Sterl.*) in Onions, Garlick, Radishes, and the like, which was the ordinary Food of the Workmen: And lastly, that Thirty three thousand Men were daily employ'd for the space of Two hundred and twenty Years about the great Pyramid. But the Measures which this Author gives their square Bases, much exceeds what they are at present; so that 'tis probable they are very considerably sunk, or at least cover'd with Sand. 'Tis believ'd, that they were erected by the *Pharaohs* for Sepulchres, as seems to appear by divers *Mummies*, or embalm'd Bodies, that have been found there; and I believe that it was the Burial-place of the antient *Memphis*, which, according to the best *Arabian* Authors, stood near the place. This Opinion seems to be confirm'd by the multitude of Grots or Caves, which are likewise there, cut out in the Rock with *Hieroglyphicks* on the Walls, and a deep Pit, in the middle of each where, 'tis likely, the embalm'd Bodies were laid; nay, divers have been found of late Years by the *Arabs*, who imagining there had been Treasures hid in these Caves, search'd them all throughly. Some of them they found empty, and in others a Body; and but one in a Pit; which seems to shew that each Grot was the Sepulchre of a particular Person.

The antient *Egyptians* caus'd these Pyramids to be erected over the Bodies of their Kings and Heroes as *Hieroglyphicks* of the Immortality of the Soul; for as the Basis of a Geometrical Pyramid being turn'd round describes a Circle, its *Vertex* remaining unmoved; even so, the Soul continuing immortal, they suppos'd it to make a Circle of many

Ages

Ages, and to return at length to the ſame *punctum*. They held, that the Soul of Man went from one Body to another, and that when it had paſſed thro' the Bodies of all Creatures of the Earth, Air and Water, it return'd again to another human Body, which was perform'd in the ſpace of three thouſand Years, according to *Herodotus*. *Plato* (who borrow'd his Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul from the *Egyptians*) compares it likewiſe to a Pyramid, and gives it the ſame circular Ramble, adding that, *unaquæq; animarum priſtinas ſequitur mores cum ſecundo venit, &c.* i. e. *Every Soul when it comes again follows its priſtine Inclinations; for the Soul of a Covetous Man ſhall inform the Body of ſome Bird of Prey, and that of a Gluttonous Man, a Wolf; the Soul of a Philoſopher only ſhall enter into a King or Governour.*

Our next Journey was to *Zachara*, a Village that lies about four Leagues further in the Deſarts, where the *Mummies* are. The Caves are not far from the Village in the open ſandy Deſart. The Ground thereabout was cover'd with Bones, Legs, Arms, and other pieces of dried Fleſh, that had been taken out of the Caves; with divers pieces of Coffins, and an infinity of little Idols of Stone, Wood, and Plaiſter, which the antient *Egyptians* uſually buried with their Bodies, and had been caſt out of the aforeſaid Caves. In the ſame Field we ſaw fifteen or ſixteen Pyramids, of which three are ſtill entire, and of an extraordinary ſize. *Zacharas*

We went firſt to ſee the embalm'd Birds, which have their Grots apart; and the *Arabs* having open d one by throwing off the Sand, we went down with lighted Torches into a long narrow Paſſage hewn out in the Rock, with divers large Rooms on both ſides, where we ſaw a great number of Earthen Pots cover'd, and in each an embalm'd Bird, ſome greater and ſome leſs, the Urns being proportion'd to their ſize. The *Egyptians*, who heretofore gave a Divine Honour to divers ſorts of irrational Creatures, and plac d them in the Catalogue of their Goods, by the ſame Superſtition treated their dead Bodies as thoſe of their deceas'd Friends, and 'tis probable that there are Grots fill'd with other Creatures, tho' they are not yet found.

From thence we went to the *Mummies*, where the *Arabs* of the Village, who live by the Trade, ask'd us forty *Piaſtres*, and would not take leſs than thirty to open us a freſh Grot, alledging, that 'twas the price of one that had never been open'd, and that we might carry away whatever we found in it. Our Curioſity could have well diſpens'd with that Sum, but conſulting our Purſe (as Travellers that take long and expenſive Journeys ought to do, for fear of out-running the Conſtable) we found it better to content our ſelves with the ſight of a Grot that had been already open'd, where the Sand with which the Wind (or, perhaps, the *Arabs* to get themſelves Employment) had block'd up the Entrance, might eaſily be remov'd, and that for a ſmall Recompence. That into which we deſcended was long and narrow, and cut out in the Rock; where we ſaw divers Bodies, ſome wreathed up in Linnen and lying on the Ground, and others encloſed in wooden Coffins painted and covered at the top with *Hieroglyphicks*. We tranſcrib'd ſome of theſe Inſcriptions, and at our return to *Cairo* ſhew'd them to ſome of the moſt learned *Turkiſh* Doctors, and ſuch as were eminent for Learning amongſt the *Greeks* and *Copti's*, but they underſtood them not, and told us the Myſtery was loſt. We found one Body un-

bound, and lying naked on the Ground, with a ſort of odoriferous moiſture iſſuing out at the Mouth and Fundament. The Fleſh was a little wither'd and black, but all the Members entire; nor could we find that any Inciſion had been made to put in the Ingredients with which they are ſaid to have been embalm'd: Tho' divers Authors affirm, that they uſed ſeveral odoriferous Gums and Spices, I am of Opinion that theſe Bodies were preſerv'd meerly by the dryneſs of theſe Subterranean Vaults, as it happens in divers parts of *Europe*, where ſuch are very often found, and paſs amongſt the Vulgar for Saints Bodies. And after all, I am apt to think that the Caves conduc'd more thereunto than any Ingredients that might have been uſed to that intent, as likewiſe the Heat of the Climate, which might help to diſcuſs the ſuperfluous moiſture. The *Arabs* tolds us, That there had been dievrs found with Jewels of value faſten'd on their Breaſt, and others more or leſs adorn'd according to their Quality; as alſo that the whole Deſarts are full of theſe Grots, which ſeems to ſhew the adjoyning Country to have been better inhabited heretofore than it is at preſent. But a word or two of the *Hieroglyphicks*. I obſerv'd two different ſorts of Characters on divers of the Coffins, whereof one ſeem'd to be Symbolical, and the other Litteral: The former was expreſſed by Stars, Men, Beaſts, Birds, Inſtruments of Agriculture, and the like; and the latter ſeem'd to be a *Series* of ſmaller Characters, which might be Letters of ſome Alphabet, as I verily believe they were; For were they Signs or Marks that ſtood for Words or Sentences (as ſome would have them) they would be *Iliads* in a Nutſhell; nor can I imagine that an Inſcription or Epitaph (for ſuch it ſeems to be) ſhould require ſuch an Ocean of matter as muſt neceſſarily be contain'd on ſo large a Cover when couch'd ſymbolically. Furthermore *Clemens Alexandrinus* aſſures us, That the *Egyptians* us'd three ſorts of Characters of Old, *viz.* ἱερογλυφικὴ and κυριολογικὴ by which they expreſſed their Myſteries in Divinity and Philoſophy, and a common Alphabet or ἐπιστολογραφικὴ. The two latter are loſt unleſs this, of which we have ſpoken, by one, as I am almoſt confident it is; and the firſt is very imperfectly underſtood.

Strommt. l. 5.

From *Zachara* we return'd to *Cairo*, and finding there divers *European* Gentlemen preparing for a Journey to *Mount Sinai*, we embrac'd that favourable occaſion, and ſtoring our ſelves with all neceſſary Proviſions, put into their company. Being mounted on our Camels, with *Arabs* to conduct us, we began our Journey towards the *Red Sea*, having the River *Nile* on our Right-hand, and the Deſarts of *Arabia* on our Left. The Deſarts which we paſſed thro' were ſo miſerably ſcorched with the Sun, that we ſaw nothing but a few Palm-Trees, and other Shrubs ſo ſtrangely torrefied that we could hardly diſcern of what kind they were. We ſaw a great number of Eſtriches. It's a very great Bird, with a long Neck and Legs, and Feet rather divided into Hoofs than Claws. Its Feathers are partly white and partly of a brown or dark colour. It rarely or never flies, for its Wings ſeem to ſerve it only to haſten its pace when it runs. It buries its Eggs in the Sand, where the Young are brought forth by the Heat of the Sun, after which they are not very ſolicitous in feeding and providing for them. We had a great deal of Paſtime in chaſing them, and caught ſeveral; for when they are a little tired, and find but a Buſh to hide their Heads, they think

think themſelves ſecure, tho' the reſt of their Body be expos'd. It has a Tail large enough to cover its whole Body, which ſerves it for a *Paraſol* to ſhade it ſelf in the Day-time. Divers People are of opinion, that the Eſtrich can digeſt Iron, and, I am confident, had they ſeen theſe parch'd Deſarts, they would conclude that they can concoct Sand as well; for we ſaw nothing elſe that could ſerve them for Food, nor ſo much as one drop of Water for many Leagues together. We were forc'd to lie ſtill under our Tents the greateſt part of the Day, and travel at Night to avoid the inſupportable Heats of the Sun; and yet, notwithſtanding all our Care and Precautions, we were tann'd almoſt as black as *Moors*, and lay groveling on the Sand under our Tents for want of Breath. Our Proviſions of Wine and Water grew ſo hot, that they rather encreas'd than quench'd our cruel burning Thirſt. At Night, the Firmament was (and uſually is) ſo clear, and over-ſpread with Stars, accompanied with continual Coruſcations, like flaſhes of Lightning, that we could ſee to travel far better than by the brighteſt Moon-light. In fine, on the third Day at Night we arriv'd at *Suez*, which is the antient *Arſinoe*.

The *Iſthmus* of *Suez* parts *Africa* from *Aſia*, and is about thirty three Leagues in breadth, from the *Red Sea* to the *Mediterranean*. Some of the Kings and *Soldans* of *Egypt* attempted to join theſe two Seas, by digging thro' the *Iſthmus*; but (finding the *Red Sea* to lie higher than great part of *Egypt*) deſiſted, for fear of overflowing all the low Lands. They deſign'd to have brought their Ditch to the Channel of the *Nile*, which comes within twelve Leagues of the *Red Sea*.

Suez is the neareſt Sea-Port to *Cairo*, ſituate on the *Red Sea*, but a miſerable poor place, containing about eight or nine thouſand Inhabitants. The Harbour is bad, and the Entrance dangerous; ſo that only a few ſmall Ships abord there: However, there are uſually kept two or three Gallies to ſecure the Coaſts from Pyrates, on one of which the *Bacha* of *Egypt* went up the Gulf to *Mecha* and *Medina* in *Arabia Fal. x*, the Day before our arrival. *Suez.*

During our ſtay at *Suez*, I was obſerv'd to be a little Nice in viſiting all the corners of the Town, inſomuch, that two *Moors*, who had ſeen me, watch'd me to my Lodging, and inform'd the Governour that they had diſcover'd a Spy. The Governour ſent immediately to ſeize me, but the Guards finding me not, carried my Hoſt before him, who being ask'd what I was, and where; anſwer'd, *That I was a* Frank, *recommended to him by People of Merit; that I were gone out to walk; and that he would anſwer for my Appearance. Go*, ſaid the Governour, *and do as thou ſay'ſt on thy peril.* My Hoſt having found me out, and acquainted me with what had happen'd, adviſed me to make him a Preſent of Fifty or Sixty Crowns, which was what he aim'd at, and in ſo doing I needed not apprehend the leaſt ill Conſequence. My Companions, indeed, offer'd to go Shares: But ſo much ready Money was ſo valuable a Jewel in thoſe remote parts of the World, that I endeavour'd to find out ſome other Expedient, and at length call'd to mind a Silver Watch which coſt me four Piſtols at *Leghorne*, and might poſſibly paſs for a Rarity amongſt theſe Deſarts. The reſt of the Company approving thereof, my Hoſt return'd with it to the Governour, telling him, That I was come back, and ready to appear whenever he pleas'd to command me; but that he thought the Plaintifs were to blame, and ac-

cus'd me only in hopes of extorting ſomething. Wherefore he humbly deſired him to inſpect narrowly into their Depoſitions, and he doubted not but he would detect their Knavery; adding, that he was well aſſur'd of my Honeſty, and that I had ſent him a ſmall Preſent in acknowledgment of the Favour he would do me therein, delivering him the Watch. The Governour was ſo ſtrangely pleas'd with the Preſent, that it quite chang'd his Tune; and after he had view'd and admir'd it for ſome time, and ask'd the *Greek* ſome Queſtions concerning its Motion: *Villains!* ſaid he, *I ſuſpected their Craft; let the Gentleman come hither to morrow morning, and he ſhall have Juſtice done him.* We were well pleas'd with the Anſwer; and next Morning I accordingly went to wait on him with my honeſt *Greek*, where I found all ſorts of Civility; as alſo the two *Moors*, who being examin'd apart, and found to differ in their Evidence, were condemn d each to thirty *Baſtonadoes* on their bare Feet; which were given them in our preſence, and to that degree, that I pity'd the poor Wretches, to ſee them remain half (if not quite) crippled; for the Executioner gave them no favour. In fine, I was diſcharg'd, and the Governour deſired me to aſcribe theſe Enormities to the Vice and Corruption of ſome private Perſons, who were neither belov'd by God, nor favour'd by the Laws, as I might ſee by that Example. I return'd my Complements by my Interpreter, and went my way: But I am confident, had not my Watch ſpoken more effectually than I could have done, the Laſh would have come to my Lot, and perhaps a ſeverer one than the *Moors* ſuffer'd. The *Turks* have divers ſuch Tricks to draw Money from Strangers, and ſuch as have not where withal to bribe them, are commonly forc'd to renounce their Religion and turn *Mahometans*, or are at leaſt ſeverely handled, if they eſcape with their Lives.

From hence we made an Excurſion of about five Leagues into the *Iſthmus* to ſee a Pyramid, which may contend with the greateſt of thoſe near *Cairo* in all its Dimenſions. It has likewiſe Steps on one Side, by which we aſcended to the top, where we found an Obelisk of about four Foot ſquare at the Baſe, eighteen Foot high, and inſcrib'd with *Hieroglyphicks*. It ſeems to be one entire Stone, but how they could get any thing of that bulk to ſo prodigious an height, I cannot eaſily conceive, for I am apt to think that it paſſes the Skill of our modern Architects to do the like. From the bottom of the Pyramid we paſſed with a Torch thro' a narrow Entry into a large vaulted Room, in which we ſaw three Tombs, riſen about four Foot from the Ground, two of which are cover'd with *Hieroglyphicks*. From hence we aſcended by twenty three Steps into another Room arch'd like the former, but ſomewhat leſs; in which we obſerv'd ſix Niches in the Wall, and a Stone Chair in the middle, which is thought to have contain d a Statue, the Fragments whereof lie ſtill ſcatter'd up and down the Room. This is a conſiderable Piece of Antiquity, and was probably the Sepulchre of ſome great Man, tho' all antient and modern Hiſtory is ſilent in the matter.

From *Suez* we kept along the the Coaſt of the *Red Sea*, thro' the Deſarts of *Arabia Petræa*, ſo call'd from *Petra* the principal City, for the better part of three Days Journey to *Tora*. The Town is ſmall, but the Haven good and ſecure, where almoſt all Commodities that come from

Tora.

from the East are debark'd, and sent down to *Cairo*, *Damietta*, and *Alexandria*.

I bought here a Chest of *Cinnamon* that had been brought from the *East-Indies*, and was surpriz'd to see it cover'd at top with the Leafs which we call *Malabathrum* or *Folium Indum*. I enquired of the *Turk* that sold it, if he knew what the Leaves were; and he assur'd me, that they came from the same Tree with the Bark to his certain knowledge; adding, that it might easily be discover'd by the likeness of tast and smell: But what added greater weight to his Assertion, and shew'd it to be the Leaf of the *Cinnamon-tree* was, that he shew'd me a small Branch with the Leaves upon it, from the Woody Substance whereof I seperated a piece of *Cinnamon*. They were much fresher than what we have in the Shops, and consequently had a more lively tast and smell of *Cinnamon*; but the Leaf was the very same in all other respects. In reality I never took our *Indian Leaf* to be the *Malabathrum* or *Folium* of the Antients; for theirs had the smell, tast, and faculties of *Indian Spicknard*, whence some took it for the Leaf of that Plant, Ἔνιοι ὑπολαμβάνουσιν εἶναι τῆς ἰνδικῆς νάρδου φύλλον, πλανώμενοι ὑπὲρ τῆς καλὰ τὴν ὁσμὴν εμφερείας. *Dioscor. l.* 1. *cap.* 11.

This Sea, as I imagine, takes its Name from the Clifts, Rocks, and Sands on the Shore, which being burnt by the violent Heat of the Sun, appear red; for the People thereabouts could give me no other account of its denomination than, That it had always been call'd so.

This Sea put me in mind of the wonderful Passage of the *Israelites*, tho' the Impugners of Holy Writ (contrary to the plain Text of Scripture) say, that they pass'd at a low Ebb, taking an advantage of the Reflux of the Sea: But had they known the place, they would have blush'd at their Temerity; for the Ground is never uncover'd at *Suez*, which lies on the *Isthmus* at the bottom of the *Gulf*. Besides, the Tide runs North and South; so that if the violence of any Wind had driven it back beyond its ordinary Course, it must have been a Northerly one, whereas the Holy Spirit tells us, That the division of the Waters was made *by a strong East-Wind*, which takes it sidewise, and must consequently have retarded and lessen'd both the Flood and Ebb, as it really does by the Experience of those who live on the Coast. Verily, these critical Gentlemen play with Edge-Tools; and, were they to be advis'd, I would have them lay aside their Philology a while, and study Geography: But I fear their Frenzy is incurable, and a thousand *Anticyra's* would hardly palliate the Malady. Nothing, forsooth, must be transcendent to Reason: and yet these very Men are often baffled by the ordinary *Phænomena* of Nature. If the Divine Wisdom acts so unaccountably by Second Causes, what must we expect from an immediate and Almighty *Fiat*?

We hired an *Arab* to conduct us to the Wells of *Moses*, as they call them, the Water whereof has so strange a petrifying quality, that all things that are thrown into it are chang'd into Stone in a very short time. We saw divers lumps of Mos, Leaves, Sticks, and Worms, that were petrefied, and still retain'd their native form.

Mount Horeb.

From thence we cross'd the Desarts to *Mount Horeb*, which lies in *Arabia Deserta*, famous for the Forty Years wandring of the *Israelites*, and their being fed by *Manna*. 'Tis a barren Wilderness, inhabited by a few *Arabs*, who live in Tents and Caves, and frequently annoy Passen-

gers by furious On-sets for the sake of Plunder. The Ground is a loose dry Sand, which being risen by strong Winds, has often suffocated whole *Caravans*, and buried both Men and Beasts in the place; insomuch, that we frequently met with their Bones scatter'd up and down the Desarts. But at present they seldom miscarry, having learnt the Seasons when the Stationary Winds prevail, and avoiding Travelling at such times of the Year. When we came within two Leagues of the Mountain, we pass'd by about thirty Tents of *Arabs*, who assaulted us with a shower of Arrows; but on the discharge of our Fire-Arms they soon retreated, and only wounded two of our Men. They gallop'd away into the Desarts, and on our approach their Women and Children follow'd them with a pitiful howling Noise. We went to their Tents, which were all of Hair-Cloth, but found nothing of any value, but some few Furs and Estrich-Feathers, which are the only Wares they have to deal in.

At the foot of the Mountain we found a Convent of *Greek* Monks of S. *Basil*'s Order, where we reposed our selves for two Days, as well for our Refreshment, as to be inform'd of the Nature and Qualities of the Country thereabout. We found it to be miserably poor, rocky, mountainous, barren, and desart; and that these poor Monks suffer'd extreamly in that hideous Solitude, but yet, notwithstanding, were content to live there for the Convenience of Pilgrims and Gentlemen that came to visit those Holy Places. Their Church is built on the place where God spoke to *Moses* in the *burning Bush*, which was, as they say, behind the Great Altar. The Day after our arrival we went to see divers remarkable Places not far from the Convent, and amongst the rest a Stone of an immense bigness, under which, they say, the Prophet *Jeremy* hid the *Ark of the Covenant*, when he fled into *Egypt* from the *Babylonian* Captivity. We likewise saw the Rock where the Children of *Israel* worship'd the *Golden Calf*; as also that which *Moses* touch'd with his Rod, and from which there issued out Water for the *Israelites* to drink; and we could perceive that there had been Water by the Holes and Channels on both sides of the Rock. They shew'd us the place where, they say, *Moses* set up the Tabernacle of the Congregation; and where the *Israelites* encamp'd in the Wilderness of *Sinai*.

Having repos'd our selves in this Monastery, we began to climb up *Mount Horeb*, which is a firm Rock, and so very Steep that they have been constrain'd to cut out Steps in the Stone to facilitate the Ascent. When we came to a very considerable height, we found a little Chappel, and an Arch cut out of the Rock to pass under, where, they say, *Moses* coming from the top of the Mountain with the *Tables* of the Law, and seeing the People Worshipping the *Golden Calf* in the Valley, threw them on the Ground, and broke them. Mounting yet higher we came to three other Chappels, dedicated to *Elizeus*, *Elias* and S. *Marinus*, with a Cave in the Rock, where they say, the Prophet *Elias* hid himself to shun the Persecution of *Jezabel*. From thence we ascended to the top, where we got after six or seven hours march by a way extreamly steep and difficult. There it was where *Moses* receiv'd the *Law* from God, and they shew'd us, near two little Chappels (which are serv'd, one by those of the *Roman*, and the other by those of the *Greek* Church) the form of a Man's Knees and Hands very naturally imprinted in the Rock

Rock, which the Tradition of the Country, gives out to have been of *Moſes*, when he lay proſtrate before Almighty God in that place.

From thence we deſcended into a Valley, and ſix of us only had courage enough to venture on *Mount Sinai*, the reſt judging it inacceſſable, or, at leaſt, very dangerous, the Mountain appearing ſo very ſteep that one would think a *Goat* could hardly get to the top. And, indeed, we found it no better, for before we came to the mid-way we left three of our Companions behind, who thought it ſafer to return, than to throw themſelves headlong on ſuch imminent dangers. We were forc'd in divers places to climb up on our Hands and Knees, not daring to look back, leaſt the horrour of the Precipice might turn our Brains; for had we miſs'd our footing or hold, we could have expected no leſs than to exhibit a Tragedy to thoſe that view'd and pitied us from beneath. Our Lives were as it were in a ballance, nor knew we which way the Scales would turn, 'till we came to the top of the Mountain, where, God be prais'd, we at length arriv'd. The Plain at top hardly exceeds eight Paces in length, and five in breadth; on which ſtands a little Chappel, in which we ſaw the reſemblance of three Perſons imprinted on the Rock, and ſaid to repreſent two Angels, and S. *Catharine*, whoſe Body is likewiſe ſaid to have been carried thither by Angels after her Martyrdom, where ſhe lay for ſome hundreds of years, whence 'its call'd the Mountain of S. *Catharine* to this day. Having view'd what was there to be ſeen, we deſcended the ſame way, and not without as great difficulties as we encountred in coming up; however, we at length joyn'd our Companions who expected us at the foot of the Mountain, returning to the aforeſaid Convent, where having repos'd another day, we began our Journey back to *Cairo*. *Mount Sinai.*

As we paſs'd along the coaſt of the *Red Sea*, we ſaw divers *Mairmaids* (TAB. II. Fig 1.) if I may ſo call a certain Fiſh taken thereabout, having a Head like a Monkey, a Neck, Breaſt, and Belly like a Woman, and the Tail of a Fiſh. It has likewiſe Arms with one Joynt only, and Hands, but the Fingars (tho' in Number and Articulations like ours) are joyn'd by a Membrane like the Feet of a Gooſe. Its Skin is thick and ruff, which the Country People uſe for Shoes. That which is deſcrib'd by *Bartholinus Cent.* 2. *Hiſt.* 11. agrees with this in all things but the Face and Tail: but he only ſaw the Skelton, and I ſuppoſe, ſhap'd it according to his own fancy. We likewiſe found on the Strand a Shell of a Fiſh exactly repreſenting a large Pine Apple, of ſo curious and regular a Figure, that he that found it values it as a very ſingular Curioſity, and ſuch as I do not remember to have found deſcrib'd by any Author.

Entring *Cairo* we repos'd our ſelves four days to wear off the Fatigue we had undergon in traverſing the Deſarts, and at length return'd to *Boulac*, to embark for *Damietta*. We came to *Boulac* on the twelfth of *June*, when the People were expecting the *Gutta*, or *Dew*, which always precedes the Increaſe of the *Nile*. They take a quantity of moiſt Earth from the Bank of the River, and, having weigh'd it, expoſe it all Night long in the open Air, and if they find it heavier in the Morning, it's a ſign that the *Dew* falls, and the Flood is near at hand: for this *Dew* is ſo thin and ſubtile, that it can ſeldom be diſcover'd any otherwiſe. On the 13*th* in the Morning they found three Pound of Earth to be augmented by about a Drachm's weight, which they look'd

on as a manifeſt token of the approaching Flood, and began to put themſelves in readineſs to open their Ditches, and make all neceſſary preparations againſt the time. On the 16th we ſet out for *Damietta*, and on the 20th perceiv'd the River to begin to riſe; but the Country People told us, they had obſerv'd ſome ſmall increaſe two days before. On the 24th we found it had gain'd about a Foot and half; but, contrary to our expectation, on the 25th it fell again, and on the 27th the River was almoſt quite reduc'd to its ordinary Bounds; which ſeems to ſhew that the Flood proceeds from Rains, and the People told us, that they had often remark'd the ſame accident. However, on the 29th it began to increaſe afreſh, and ſo continued.

When the River begins to ſwell, its Increaſe is carefully obſerv'd in a little Iſland form'd by the *Nile* over againſt *Old Cairo*, where there's an Octagonal Marble Pillar call'd the Pillar of *Mikias*, erected in an artificial Channel which communicates with the *Nile*. The ſquare Sides of this Pillar have the Meaſures inſcrib'd, and a *Cady* or Judge is imploy'd to obſerve the Increaſe of the Water every Evening after certain Prayers, which, as they pretend, promote the Inundation. He obſerves the Increaſe dayly, which having done, he takes water in the palm of his Right Hand caſting it thrice into the Air, and, having recited a Chapter of the *Alcoran*, makes his report to the *Bacha*. On the 29th of *June* (which they call the Day of the Annunciation of the *Nile*'s riſing at *Cairo*) the Increaſe is publiſh'd with a great deal of Ceremony, and to the great ſatisfaction of the People, whoſe hopes depend on a ſucceſsful Flood. Afterwards every Day's Augmentation is alſo declar'd, 'till the River comes to its juſt height, which they call *Ouf Alla*. They judge of the Plenty or Scarcity of the Year by the height of the Water; for if it arrives to Twenty two, or twenty three Foot, it denotes Plenty; if but to twenty or twenty one, it fore-ſhews a Dearth, for it ſuffices not to cover all the manur'd Land; and laſtly, if it riſes to twenty four or twenty five Foot, the Plague, or ſome Peſtilential Diſeaſe, certainly follows; for the Water lies too long on the Ground, and leaves a great deal of Mud and Slime, which putrifying, fills the Air with ill Vapours.

From the beginning of the Flood 'till it comes to its utmoſt height, they reckon near an hundred days, that is from the middle of *June* to the 24th or 25th of *September*, at which time the River begins to decreaſe, and by degrees returns to its uſual Bounds. During this time the People give all the teſtimonies of joy imaginable, and ſpend good part of the time in mirth and divertiſement, in hopes of reaping the ample benefit of the Deluge, by which the Land is ſo ſtrangely fatten'd, that it yeilds three Crops following without any other Dreſſing than the Mud and Nitrous Sediment, which is left by the Water. Nay in divers parts they only throw their firſt Seed into the Mud that remains on the Ground, without troubling themſelves with any further labour. Their Corn-Harveſt is uſually in *February*, which being over, they Sow ſome other Grain or *Legumen* twice before the next Inundation: but theſe After-Crops require watering by hand at ſuch times as the Dew falls not at Night, which only happens when the Air is ſerene and clear; for if it be never ſo little over-caſt, there falls no Dew at all.

The

The antient *Egyptians* aſcrib'd this Yearly Inundation to a ſuperſtitious and barbarous Cuſtom they had of caſting a Virgin-Slave richly cloath'd into the River, on the 12th of their *June*, which is the 17th of Ours. The *Copti's*, to this day, attribute it to certain Prayers which their Prieſts make for divers days together, beginning on the 12th of Their *June*, which is ſuppos'd to be the day on which the River begins to riſe. The Learned likewiſe judge diverſly of the cauſe of this wonderful Effect of Nature, ſome attributing it to a diſſolution of Snow on the *Montes Lunæ*, and others to I know not what Fermentation of the Nitrous Earth. 'Tis now evident that this annual Flood is accaſion'd by the Anniverſary Rains which happen in the *Higher Æthiopia*, near the *Æquinoxial-Line*, when the Sun draws towards the *Tropick* of *Cancer*, and which continue for the ſpace of two Months at leaſt. The *Abyſſins* (whom we ought to credit) confirm it unanimouſly, and divers of that Nation, with whom we convers'd in *Egypt* by an Interpreter, aſſur'd us, that 'twas a thing Univerſally known in their Country.

I know it's generally believ'd in *Europe*, and divers Authors very poſitively aver, that the River begins to riſe on a certain day, and that on that very day the aforeſaid *Dew* falls, and not before: but the firſt is contrary to the Experience of the Inhabitants, (who obſerve it to increaſe about the middle of *June*, 'tis true, but ſometimes a day, two or three ſooner, or later) and the latter I know to be falſe by my own obſervation, as is ſaid above, and am credibly inform'd, that this *Dew* often falls a Fortnight or three Weeks before the beginning of the Flood. 'Tis alſo as confidently reported that the Plague ceaſes in *Egypt* on the approach of the ſaid *Dew*, and that not a Man dies of the Contagion after its fall, tho' infected before, or in ever ſo deſperate a condition; but this is as falſe as the former; though it's uſually obſerv'd that the Plague abates, and ſoon ceaſes after that time; becauſe this *Dew*, and the overflowing of the Water, temper in ſome meaſure the ferverous heat of the Air, without which the whole Country would be diſpeopled, and made deſart.

'Tis hard to explicate the Properties of this *Dew*, and to conceive the Reaſon of its falling at that time preciſely. I grant, that at other times of the Year Dews are very common at Night, and often eqivalent to a good Shower of Rain, but not in this Seaſon. I was once of Opinion that the Stationary Wind of the *Torrid Zone* (which, according to the Relation of divers *Abyſſins*, is always Southerly on this ſide of the *Line* at that time of the Year) might carry part of the Exhalations as far as *Egypt*, and that the *Dew* might proceed from thence; but I am ſince convinc'd of the contrary, for Weſt, and North-Weſt Winds, by the *Arabs* call'd *Maltem*, begin to blow about ten or twelve days before the *Dew* falls, and continue 'till *November*. Theſe Winds coming from Sea, are probably moiſt, bringing with them great ſtore of Exhalations, which, being condens'd in the Night time, fall in form of Dew: and, indeed, aſſoon as theſe Winds riſe, the Inhabitants find themſelves almoſt as much refreſh'd as by the Inundation, the Trees and Herbs begin to flouriſh, and whole Nature ſeems to receive new Life and Vigour.

Damietta.

The City of *Damietta*, is ſituate on the *Nile*, about three Leagues from the Sea, without Walls or Fortifications, but tolerably well built in form of an Half-Moon, and beautified with divers ſtately *Moſques*.

They have a very conſiderable and profitable Manufacture of Linnen, which is thence Tranſported into ſeveral parts of the *Levant*. They likewiſe make a great deal of *Botargo*, which is likewiſe ſent abroad, and much eſteem'd in *Egypt*.

Of Egypt *in General; its preſent State, the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Religion of the People*, &c.

EGYPT is juſtly eſteem'd the moſt fertil and delicious part of *Africa*, having on the Eaſt, *Judea* and the Deſarts *Arabia*, on the Weſt, the Deſarts of *Africa*, on the North, the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the South, *Æthiopia Superior*. Its greateſt length is from North to South, which hardly exceeds Five hundred and fifty Miles; and its greateſt breadth is ſaid to be near Three hundred. That part which lies near the *Nile*, is the moſt Fruitful, by reaſon of the Inundation, and has not above Sixty Miles in breadth, (in ſome more, in others leſs) the reſt of the Country being ſandy, barren, and in moſt parts incultivated Deſarts. *Egypt* was antiently eſteem'd the Nurſery of all Sciences, where divers Arts were invented, and all flouriſh'd more than in any other part of the World; inſomuch, that *Solon*, *Lycurgus*, *Plato*, *Pythagoras*, and *Democritus*, the great Luminaries of thoſe Ages, went thither to converſe with the Sages of the Kingdom, as well to perfect themſelves in the Knowledge of Natural Sciences, as to carry thence the Laws and Maxims of State which ſerv'd to form (at leaſt in a great meaſure) divers of thoſe antient *Grecian* Republicks ſo celebrated in Hiſtory. But what adds to the Glory of this Nation, is that divers of the antient Patriarchs, as *Moſes*, *Abraham*, *Jacob*, *Joſeph*, and an infinity of other Holy Men, honour'd it with their reſidence; nay, even the Son of God himſelf, to ſhun the Perſecution of *Herod*, bleſs'd the Earth with his Sacred Footſteps. Hiſtory gives us an account of twenty thouſand great Cities that flouriſh'd within the diſtrict of its Juriſdiction, and *Diodorus Siculus* aſſures us, there were three thouſand ſtanding in his Time; but ſince it came under the *Turks* its antient beauty and ſplendour is ſo far decay'd, that there hardly remain twenty of any conſiderable Note. The ſame fate follows all the *Turkiſh* Conqueſts where ever they come; ſo very negligent are they in repairing what they find built to their hands; for as long as they have an Hut to ſecure themſelves againſt the injuries of Weather, they trouble not their heads with Building, and rarely put themſelves to charges to gratify their Curioſity.

The *Egyptians* are a very antient People, but much more in their own opinion than in reality; for they keep a Regiſter of above thirteen thouſand Years, which is more than ſeven thouſand Years before the Creation of the World. The *Copti*, or true *Egyptians* are ſaid to deſcend from *Miſraim* the Son of *Cham*, who at his death left the Kingdom divided amongſt his four Sons; but *Copt* the Younger made himſelf Sovereign, uſurping the whole Dominions, and excluding his three Brothers. It was afterwards conquer'd by *Alexander*, and govern'd by the *Grecians* for the ſpace of Nine hundred Years. Theſe latter were

were dispossess'd by the *Arabs* under the conduct of *Amru Ibin ill Asi*, whose Successors govern'd it Three hundred thirty seven Years, and were, at length, dethron'd by *Merz din Alla* Prince of *Barbary*, who call'd himself *Calif* of *Egypt*; and his Successors assum'd the same Title for the space of One hundred and eight Years. It was afterwards govern'd by *Soldans*, 'till the Year One thousand five hundred and seventeen, when it was joyn'd to the *Ottoman* Empire by *Sultan Selim*.

As the *Egyptians* were the Inventers of divers Arts, so they were likewise the first Broachers of Idolatry, and all *Pagan* Ceremonies. Their Superstition was such, that they Deified almost all sorts of animate and inanimate Creatures; for they were not content to Sacrifice to Men, but gave the same divine Honour to the Sun, Moon, and Stars; Beasts, Birds, and Fish; nay! Leeks, Onions, Excrements, and even the Private Parts of Men and Women were rank'd amongst their Gods. Every City had a different Deity, which they represented in Brass, Stone, or Wood, according as their Fancy led them; erecting Temples to their Honour, and entertaining Priests to perform the Rites and Ceremonies proper to each of these fictious Divinities. Their Mysteries and Ceremonies seem to have been borrow'd, in a great measure, from the *Old-Law*, and particularly their Sacrifice, Incense, and Musick; which were possibly the remains of *Judaism* planted there by the first Inhabitants: though I know, some Men are of a different Opinion.

The Revenue which the *Grand Signor* draws thence yearly amounts to Six hundred thousand Crowns, which, considering the small extent of the habitable part of *Egypt*, is a very great Sum: However, the *Bacha* is oblidg'd, under pain of Death, to send it to the Treasury at *Constantinople*, without the least Charge to the Port; which occasions a great deal of Oppession and Injustice: for to make up that Sum, with the over-plus to defray the Expences, they are often forc'd to rack the People by unlawful Extortions, and Arbitrary Confiscations of such Persons Estates and Goods, as they think fit to attaint by forg'd Accusations. They raise this Money by a Land-Tax or Tribute, which every one pays to the Emperour, as holding their Estates under him; by the Customs of Goods; the Salt-petre, and Salt-Works; new-coin'd Money; the Butcheries of *Cairo*, where the Heads, and Hides of all Beasts that are kill'd, except Goats, belong to the *Grand Signor*: and lastly, by the Tribute which all *Christians* and *Jews* pay for the free Exercise of their Religion and Commerce.

The most considerable Officers, after the *Bacha*, are the *Cascicfs*, or Governours of Provinces, of whom there are thirty six, who likewise farm the Revenues of their respective Provinces, and on that account their Post is the most beneficial; for if they pay in the Taxes, as they are registred in the *Divan* at *Constantinople*, whatever they can extort besides is their own, and they are seldom to seek in that point. There are likewise *Sangiac-Beys*, who were formerly in great repute, but at present they are, for the most part, employ'd in conducting the yearly Revenue of *Egypt* to *Constantinople*, or the *Caravan* to *Mecha*, and some of them are set to guard divers Passages at the head of Companies of Janisaries to hinder Insults and Roberies. The *Aga's* or Governours of Towns, and other Officers, as well Civil as Military, are for the most

part made by the *Bacha*, and only ſome few nam'd by the *Divan* of *Conſtantinople*.

The *Copti* are follow'd by the *Turks* in thoſe Parts, in their diſtribution of Time. They have twelve Months in their Year, each of thirty Days, and begin their Year on the 8th of our *September*, which is the firſt of theirs: But becauſe their Computation wants five Days of a Solar Year, they add them at the end of each Year, to compleat the number of three hundred ſixty five days. They reckon not from the Birth of our Saviour, but from the Martyrdom of the *Chriſtians*, that ſuffer'd in the *Higher Egypt*, under the Emperour *Diocleſian*: So that their Date comes far ſhort of ours. They likewiſe divide the Year into four Seaſons, allowing three Months to each. Their *Autumn* and *Spring* are the moſt Temperate; the former being from the middle of *September* to the middle of *December*, and the latter from the middle of *March*, to the middle of *June*. Their *Winter*, which they reckon from the middle of *December* to the middle of *March*, is near as temperate as the former, excepting ſix or ſeven Days, *viz.* from the ſeventh of *February* to the 13th or 14th of the ſame, during which the Evenings and Mornings are freſh and nipping, the Winds high and cold, and ſometimes there falls a little Rain. Their *Summer* is from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, during which the greateſt Heats reign, which would be inſupportable were not the Air ſomewhat cool'd by the Inundation of the *Nile*.

The Natives of *Egypt* are generally proud, beggarly, lazy, illiterate, inſtable, unfaithful, treacherous, and ſuch as would not ſtick at any thing that's Ill on the proſpect of the leaſt Gain. The *Copti* or true *Egyptians* are ſo few in number, that they hardly deſerve the name of a People; and, I am apt to think, that in a very ſhort time the *Turkiſh* Oppreſſion will quite extirpate the whole Race. However, they are ſtrangely ſelf-conceited, and meaſure their own Worth by the Merit of their Anceſtors, who, as we obſerv'd above, gave Laws to divers Nations, and inſtructed them in the knowledge of Arts and Sciences. The *Moors* and *Arabs* are the moſt numerous, brutal, and villanous, living for the moſt part by Deceit and Rapine. They pretend, indeed, to *Mahometiſm*, but meerly to cloak their Vice, and a Man that has to do with them will come ſhort in his Reckoning, if he expect plain dealing. I had once the woeful Experience of their Infidelity and Baſeneſs; for deſigning to review the Pyramids, and finding no Company, I hired three Aſſes and two *Arabs* to conduct me thither, who having ſerv'd a *Venetian* Merchant, ſpoke good *Italian*. I bargain'd with them for Half a Crown a piece, and to ſhew their ſincerity, they repeated the *Fatha* or firſt Chapter of the *Alcoran*, after their uſual manner, to ratify the Bargain. When we came within a Mile of the Pyramids, my *Arabs* began to grumble, ſaying, I had hindred them from gaining more another way; and told me at length in plain terms, That unleſs I would double their Wages they would leave me. I confeſs, I was a little griev'd to ſee my ſelf thus impoſed upon, and endeavour'd to reconcile them by repreſenting the Injuſtice of ſuch an Action, and the Oath they had taken at *Cairo*; but I might have preach'd 'till Dooms-day, another Crown they muſt have, or they would go their way. In fine, I was forc'd to give it them, rather than expoſe my ſelf in the Deſarts, where others of their Brethren, as honeſt

neſt Men as themſelves, might have ſtripp'd me, and taken my Aſſes, which my Friends at *Cairo* had paſs'd their words for. I had no ſooner view'd the Pyramids but one of theſe Raſcals was gone on a ſuddain, I knew not how, nor where; ſo that I was conſtrain'd to return with the other. VVe had not jogg'd on far 'till he that remain'd began to attack me a-new; telling me, That his Companion was gone with all the Money, and that unleſs I would give him another Half-Crown, he would go no further. My Patience was then almoſt quite tired, and had it not been for the Riſque a Chriſtian runs in ſtriking a *Mahometan*, I ſhould hardly have held my hand. The Villain left the Aſſes, and kept at a diſtance; ſo that after a long parly intermixt with Threats and Intreaties, I was compell'd, much againſt my will, to ſtop his mouth with another Half-Crown. VVe had not gone much further when he left me indeed, pretending to go aſide to eaſe Nature; and ſoon after the other, which had deſerted at the Pyramids, came up all in a Sweat, exclaiming againſt us for leaving him, and uſing divers frivolous Excuſes for his ſtaying behind; by which I ſaw the Knaves were agreed to cheat me, as it appear'd in the ſequal. VVhen I told him how the other had left me, he feign'd himſelf hugely concern'd at his Ingratitude, and ſent an hundred Curſes after him; inſomuch, that I almoſt forc'd my ſelf to think him honeſt, 'till at length he call'd to mind, that the other was gone with the Purſe (which was the Pretence by which his Fellow extorted my Half-Crown) whereupon he told me, I was oblig'd in Conſcience to pay him his Day's Hire over again. VVhen I ſaw there was no end with their Tricks, my Choller, which I had 'till that time curb'd, began to ſhew it ſelf, and my Moderation turn'd into down-right Fury. I drew a Piſtol from under my Girdle, and leaping off my Beaſt made towards him, thinking at leaſt to fright him into better Manners; but he prov'd the nimbler of the two, and ſecur'd himſelf by a ſpeedy flight. I had then no Company left but my three Aſſes, which being in very bad caſe, and naturally ſlow, gave me more trouble than my *Arabs* had done; however, I at length got ſafely to *Cairo*. I ſaw the two Raſcals divers times afterwards, but durſt not call them in queſtion, for fear they ſhould ſeek ſome private Revenge, or forge an Accuſation againſt me that might coſt me dear, if not prove my Ruin. A Stranger, and eſpecially a *Chriſtian*, muſt put up a great many Abuſes in thoſe Parts, and if he has but the leaſt grain of Vertue he will find Occaſions enough to exerciſe it, where for ſtriking a *Mahometan* (which they call *Muſſulman*, or true Believer) a Man muſt either Burn or renounce his Religion. The Experience I had of other Mens Misfortunes, made me more cautious than otherwiſe I might have been, having ſeen divers Gentlemen accus'd of Blaſphemy againſt their falſe Prophet, and others impeach'd for Spies, and that for having lightly offended a *Turk*, *Moor*, or *Arab*. The Judges encourage theſe Scoundrels in hopes of a Confiſcation of Goods, if they pronounce the Sentence of Death; or of a good Sum of Money, if the Crime cannot be ſcrew'd up to that pitch. They think that all *Franks* (for ſo they call *Chriſtian* Strangers) are loaden with Money, and uſe all means imaginable to eaſe them of the burthen.

I grant, the true *Turks* are naturally good and juſt in all their Actions; but theſe are the leaſt part, the greater being *Renegats*, *Moors*, and *Arabs*, People of very corrupt Manners. The true *Turks* rarely or never fail of their word, and are apt to reproach the *Jews* and *Chriſtians* with that Vice. They are likewiſe zealous in their way, charitable, temperate, and even ſuperſtitiouſly reſerv'd.

The Country abounds with all ſorts of Neceſſaries for the ſupport of Life: But amongſt all its Productions there is none ſo uſeful and profitable as the *Palm-Tree*, of which there are two kinds, Male and Female; tho' the latter only brings forth Fruit, of which they have above forty different ſorts. They always plant the Male and Female near one another, and plucking off the Flowers of the Male as ſoon as they are in their perfection, tie them faſt to the Branches of the Female, imagining that otherwiſe the Fruit would never come to maturity. They likewiſe told us, That the Female *Palm-Trees*, which grow in the Deſarts, remain always barren, unleſs the Wind chance to caſt ſome of the Flowers of the Male (which uſually grow near them) on their Branches. I was not long enough in *Egypt* to make the Experiment, but however, am apt to believe that there's more Superſtition in it than Truth, or, at leaſt, that if it conduces any way to render the Trees fruitful, it muſt be done by the Devil, who being an expert Naturaliſt can do that, and much more, *activa paſſivis applicando*, as Divines and Philoſophers are pleas'd to ſtile it. Moreover, I have ſeen the Female *Palm-Tree* bear Fruit in other parts, and that Fruit come to perfection, tho' there were no Male near it. They gather the *Dates* in *October*, dry and tranſport them into foreign Parts. From them they likewiſe diſtill an *Aqua Vitæ*, and make Vinegar of what remains after the Diſtillation. The Leaves or Branches of the Tree ſerve them for Brooms, as alſo to make Baskets, Cord, and divers other ſerviceable Commodities. They grind the Kernels, and make a Paſt of the Powder, which ſerves to feed their Camels; for beſides that they find little other Provender in the Deſarts, it's very commodious for Carriage in long Journeys, a pound or two ſerving a Camel for a whole Day, and keeping him in good caſe.

There is likewiſe an abundance of ſmall Lemmons, not much bigger than a Pidgeons Egg. The Rind or Peel is very thin, and the Juice gratefully ſower, which nevertheleſs ſets not the Teeth on edge, on which account its much eſteem'd. They have great ſtore of *Caſſia-Trees*, the Fruit whereof they gather in *September*, drying and ſmoaking the Leaves in Pipes as we do *Tobacco*, which is ſaid to be an admirable Secret againſt all cold and moiſt Diſtempers of the Brain. The green or unripe *Caſſia* preſerv'd, is uſed amongſt them with great Succeſs in Diſeaſes of the Stomach.

We obſerv'd a very ſtrange Tree uſually growing in or near the Water, and by the *Arabs* call'd *Mouz* or *Mahon*, the Fruit whereof, being cut in the middle, repreſents a Croſs very naturally, whence the *Egyptians* fancy it to be the forbidden Fruit which our firſt Parents preſum'd to eat, contrary to the command of Almighty God; for which Tranſgreſſion our Bleſſed Redeemer ſuffer'd the ignominious Death of the Croſs. The Tree grows to the height of ten or twelve foot, without Branches, and bearing its Leaves at the top above two Yards long, and two foot broad: Its Fruit is large, and grows amongſt the Leaves

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in cluſters like Grapes, of a ſweetiſh taſt and odoriferous ſmell. Each Tree brings forth Fruit but once, which is in the third Year's growth, and then, withering away, diſtills a whitiſh Juice, from which riſes another Tree.

The *Chriſtian* Religion is tolerated throughout all *Egypt*, and all the different Sects have the free Exerciſe thereof. The *Roman* Catholicks or *Latins*, the *Greeks*, and *Copti's* or *Cophits* are the moſt numerous, which, together with ſome few *Armenians* and *Abyſſins*, are diſperſed thro' the whole Country, and were the principal Sects which we remark'd.

One of the four Patriarchs of the *Greek* Church reſides at *Alexandria*, bearing the Title of the City (the three others being of *Jeruſalem*, *Conſtantinople*, and *Antioch*). This Patriarch is Supream in all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs amongſt the *Greeks*, that are diſperſed up and down *Egypt* and *Arabia*. Their Clergy men are at preſent ſo very illiterate and ignorant, that they hardly know the Articles of their Faith, which is not much to be wonder'd at, ſince Learning is ſo generally neglected in theſe Parts, the Poverty of the People and *Turkiſh* Oppreſſion not a little contributing thereunto. The Opinions peculiar to their Sect are theſe following, which I have here ſet down as I receiv'd them from the Mouths of the moſt able Divines amongſt them. 1. They hold, That the Holy Ghoſt proceeds from the Father only. 2. That Souls departed go not to Heaven or Hell 'till the Day of Judgment, but ſuffer their Purgatory 'till that time; and that the Prayers of the Faithful are beneficial to them both: to the Elect, by removing the Grief they would have for being detain'd from the Beatifical Viſion; and to the Reprobate, by diminiſhing the Pains they are to ſuffer in Hell for an Eternity. 3. That the *Saturday*, or *Jews Sabbath*, is to be kept as ſtrictly as the *Sunday*. 4. That Hogs Fleſh, and other Meats forbidden in the *Old Law*, are not to be eaten by *Chriſtians*. In all other Points they agree with the *Romaniſts*, excepting that of Supremacy (which they give to their Patriarchs) and ſome few Ceremonies hardly worth naming. However, there are no Sectaries in the whole World that hate and caluminate one another like theſe two, the *Latins* (for ſo the *Roman* Catholicks are call'd throughout all the *Levant*) branding the *Greeks* with Schiſm, Blaſphemy, and Ignorance; and the *Greeks* upbraiding the *Latins* with Pride and Inſolence, excommunicating them yearly, and praying to God in their Liturgy, to keep the Country in the Hands of the *Turks*, whom they eſteem the better Maſters of the two.

The *Cophits* or *Copti's*, who are the natural *Egyptians*, follow the Error of *Eutychius* and *Dioſcorus*, denying the Humanity of *Jeſus Chriſt*, or that He had a Body really natural and ſubject to Paſſions. They hold it neceſſary to paſs thro' the *Old Law* to the *New*, and on that account Circumciſe their Children before they Baptize them. They have likewiſe a Patriarch, whoſe Supremacy alone they acknowledge in all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

The difference between the *Romaniſts* and *Armenians*, preſcinding from ſome few Ceremonies, conſiſts in theſe following Points. 1. They believe that the Souls of Infants unbaptiz'd, if they are born of believing Parents, are to inhabit the Earthly Paradiſe; but if their Parents are Unbelievers, they are to accompany them after Death. 2. They

hold that our Saviour, by his Paſſion, deliver'd all from Hell, but ſuch as are extreamly bad. 3. They abſtain from Fleſh five *Saturdays*, in memory of the Infidels taking away their Children to ſacrifice them to their Idols. 4. They celebrate the Nativity of our Saviour on the 6th of *January* with Faſtings and Tears. 5. They Faſt the Week before *Lent* in remembrance of *Adam*'s Sorrow when he was driven out of Paradiſe 6. They baptize not their Children 'till the eighth Day, adminiſtring them the Sacrament at the ſame time. 7. They admit of *Poligamy*, or plurality of Wives, and divorce them on very light occaſions. 8. When they ſay Maſs for the Dead, they bring a Lamb or ſome other young Creature into the Church, where the Prieſt having given it his Bleſſing, and a little Salt to eat, it's led about in Proceſſion, and at length kill'd and roaſted whilſt the Ceremonies of the Office are performing, which being finiſh'd, they ſit down and eat it. 9. Their Prieſts are married (as well as thoſe of divers other Sects of Oriental *Chriſtians*) but they always abſtain from Women three Days before they celebrate in the Church. The Patriarchs of this Religion reſide in *Aſia*.

There are divers *Abyſſins* in *Egypt*, as well Merchants as the Inhabitants of part of *Preſter John*'s Country, which has been conquer'd, and is now poſſeſs'd by the *Turks*. Their Religion is very abſurd, being a mixture of Judaiſm, Chriſtianiſm, Mahometaniſm, and Paganiſm. They boaſt of having receiv'd the *Chriſtian* Religion from their Queen *Condace*, who was converted by her Eunuch. The *Abena*, or Great Prieſt, who is Head of their Church, derives ſome kind of Authority from the Patriarch of the *Copti's*. They Circumciſe both Male and Female (contrary to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*) on the Eighth Day, Baptizeing the Males on the Fiftieth, and the Females on the Sixtieth They have likewiſe another kind of Sacrament, which they adminiſter to both Sexes at the Age of ſeven Years, by imprinting a Mark on their Forehead with a burning Coal. They keep both *Saturday* and *Sunday*, abſtain from Wine and all Meats that were forbidden under the *Old Law*, and keep *Lent* very ſtrictly for the ſpace of Fifty Days, during which time they ſleep very little. They believe the Real Preſence, uſe Images, and always enter into their Churches bare-footed out of Reſpect and Devotion.

Act. Apoſt. c. 8.

The Maſter Sect of *Egypt* and all the *Levant* is the *Mahometan*, forg'd by the falſe Prophet *Mahomet* in the Year 666, according to the Computation of the *Turks*, who follow the Lunar Year. And here I cannot but take notice of the Myſteries which the Antients, both *Jews* and *Gentiles*, comprehended under the number *Three*, eſpecially when doubled or trebled. Divers great and fatal Revolutions have been obſerv'd to have happen'd in 666: For *Alexander* reduc'd and ruin'd the *Aſiatick* Empire in the ſixth Age of the *Macedonian* Reign, and in an Year 666. *Julius Cæſar* began his Revolt, which prov'd the Overthrow of the *Roman* Republick in the Year 666, after the Foundation of *Rome*: And laſtly, the impious *Mahomet* began his Sect in the Year of Chriſt 666, according to their Calculation. You are not ignorant of the ſtrange Fate which the unthinking Multitude, ſeduc'd by the Whimſies of ſome Pretenders to Aſtrology, imagin'd would accompany, or ſoon follow, the Year 1666 laſt paſt; for ſome thought that the World was then to ſink into its primitive *Chaos*; others, that ſome

Star

Star was to drop from its Orb, and the moſt moderate expected no leſs than a ſtrange and unuſual Hurricane of State: However, we ſaw the Year paſs without any ſuch dreadful, or, indeed, notable Accident. The *Greeks* in the *Levant* will have *Mahomet* to be decipher'd by S. *John* in his *Apocalypſe*, Ch. 13. and to be the Beaſt, the Number of whoſe Name is 666. His Name in *Greek* is Μαομετης, which taken numerically makes up the ſaid Number, thus:

M	40
α	1
ο	70
μ	40
ε	5
τ	300
η	10
ς	200
	666

The *Turkiſh* Creed is an hodg-po of *Jewiſh* and *Chriſtian* Tenets, intermixt with *Pagan* Superſtition, and an infinity of profane Inventions of their falſe Prophet. They are divided into four Sects, who differ rather in Ceremonies than in Fundamentals of Religion; however, each Sect has its reſpective *Mufti*, or High Prieſt, reſiding at *Cairo*. The Principal Articles of their Faith may be reduc'd to theſe following Heads. 1. They worſhip one God in Unity of Perſon and Divine Nature, the Recompencer of Good, and Puniſher of Vicious Actions. 2. They conſequently believe that there is an Heaven and an Hell, and that the Damned ſhall one Day be ſav'd by the *Alcoran* or Law of *Mahomet*. 3. Their Notions of Heavenly Bliſs are very abſurd, ſuppoſing them to conſiſt in ſenſual delights. When they talk of Heaven, you'd think they gave a deſcription of the *Elyſian* Fields, or ſome pleaſant Country-Retirement; beautifi'd with fine Walks, Bowers, Rivulets, Fruits, Flowers, and the like; where every one is to have a ſumptuous Palace, more or leſs adorn'd according to his degree of Sanctity in this life. 4. They place the chief delights of Heaven in recreating themſelves with beautiful young Virgins with black Eyes, as big as an *Eſtrich*'s Egg, whoſe Maidenheads are to be reſtor'd as faſt as they looſe them, and each Copulation to continue fifty years. 5. That the Devils were caſt into Hell for refuſing to humble themſelves before *Adam*. 6. That God has firſt and laſt ſent One hundred and twenty thouſand Prophets into the World to teach his People, amongſt whom *Moſes* was one of the principal, who brought them the Law, indeed, but ſo rigorous and ſevere an one, that he was at length conſtrain'd to appeaſe the Murmuring of the *Jews* by ſending them another call'd *Jeſus* (a Man conceived by the Breath of God, and born of a Virgin) to mitigate the Yoke of the Firſt Law, whom they perſecuted, and deſign'd to have put to an ignominious Death, had not God taken him out of their Hands, and left a *Phantom* in his place, which they crucify'd, thinking it had been the real Chriſt: But the People having abus'd this New Law, God

ſent them another by his beloved *Mahomet*, the greateſt of the Prophets. 7. That the Law of *Moſes* was aboliſh'd at the coming of Chriſt, and this latter annull'd by that of *Mahomet*; ſo that when a *Jew* turns *Turk*, they oblige him to be firſt baptiz'd, judging it neceſſary to paſs thro' that intermediate Law, which divides and unites the two extreams. 8. That God gave Chriſt a ſevere check when he came to Heaven, for having taken upon him to be his Son here on Earth. 9. That *Jews*, *Chriſtians*, and *Turks*, will receive a Reward in the next World according as they have obſerv'd their Law, and be led up ſeperately at the Day of Judgment, under the Banners of *Moſes*, *Chriſt*, and *Mahomet*. 10. That *Chriſt* will come upon Earth in the latter Days to kill *Antichriſt*, and reign forty Years in *Damaſcus*. 11. That God created the Angels to be his Meſſengers, and to guard Men from the Devils, who would otherwiſe ſwarm about them as thick as Bees. 12. That the Devils engender others with their Feet, and that there are Spirits which eat, drink, marry, and exerciſe all ſorts of Religions here on Earth. 13. That as ſoon as a *Turk* is buried, there come to him two black Angels, call'd *Monguit* and *Guanneguir*, arm'd with great Clubs and Nails of Iron, asking him, *If he has kept the Law faithfully?* And that, if he ſays *No*, they keep beating and ſcratching him 'till it pleaſes God to appeaſe their Wrath: But if he ſays *Yes*, they depart, and two white ones come in their place, to accompany him 'till the Day of Judgment. 14. That the Souls of ſuch as depart this Life, enter not into Reſt or Miſery 'till the latter Judgment; but that the Juſt are plac'd near Paradiſe, which they ſee thro' a little Window to their great comfort; and the Wicked in ſight of Hell, where the Depth and Horror of the Dungeon renders them inconſolable. 15. That the Angel *Gabriel* aſſur'd *Mahomet*, that there's a ſmall Star which is ſeen but once in Thirty ſix thouſand Years, and that when it appears next we ſhall have fifty thouſand Years to the end of the World, which ſhall be renew'd after ſome time. 16. They pray for the Dead, and believe that ſuch *Turks* as have led ill Lives in this World, will be ſent, after the laſt Judgment, to the ſeventh and higheſt Story of Hell, to ſuffer there for the ſpace of Seven thouſand Years, and then to go to Heaven. 17. They hold not Circumciſion abſolutely neceſſary, but uſe it as a Mark of their Profeſſion, adminiſtring it at the Age of eight Years. 18. That the Commandments of the *Levitick Law* are religiouſly to be obſerv'd, with four others which were added by *Mahomet*, *viz.* Faſting their *Lent*; giving ſome part of their Goods to the Poor; praying at certain Hours ordain'd by the Church; and making the Pilgrimage of *Mecha* once in their Life. The Books of their Law are ſtuff'd up with ſuch kind of Abſurdities; but theſe may ſuffice to let you ſee their Vanity.

They keep the *Friday* with great Solemnity, in memory of *Mahomet*'s eſcape from *Mecha*, where the Inhabitants threaten'd to ſtone him to Death for publiſhing his abominable and abſurd Doctrine, from which Flight the *Turks* compute their Years (as we do from the Birth of Chriſt) and call it the *Hagire*. They pray five times a Day, either in their *Moſquees*, or Houſes, always waſhing themſelves before they begin their Devotions, and then proſtrating themſelves on the Ground they kiſs it thrice, turning their Face towards *Mecha*. They call the People to Church by a Man who aſcends to the top of the Steeple, and there

there pronounces divers Words in *Arabick* as loud as he can cry. The *Turks* likewiſe uſe Beads, having an hundred faſten'd at their Girdle on a ſtring, on which they mumble over certain ſhort Prayers divers times in the day.

Their chief Prieſt (as I obſerv'd above) is the *Mufti*, and their Secular Eccleſiaſticks are call'd *Caſſi*. The *Dervi's* and *Santons* are a ſort of Religious, like the Fryars in the *Roman* Church, who make profeſſion of voluntary Poverty, living on Alms, and wholly abſtaining from Fleſh and Wine. If they chance to tranſgreſs againſt any part of their Rule, they are preſently ſeiz'd by the Falling Sickneſs, or rather poſſeſs'd, as I am apt to think; for the Devil commonly keeps People in Ignorance by fomenting their blind Zeal. One of the moſt diverting Sights we ſaw was theſe *Santons*; for their ridiculous Habits, and antick Geſtures, are a more effectual Remedy againſt Melancholy than all the *Hellebor* of *Anticyra*. Some of them walk the Streets ſtark naked, ſome clad in Skins of wild Beaſts, and others in Fools Coats of forty different Colours, with as comical Poſtures as thoſe of *Harlequin* or *Scaramouche*. One dances, another ſings, and a third makes an hideous noiſe, with a thouſand extravagant Grimaces. All this, and more, they pretend to do out of Devotion: But, for my part, I took them for as many Fools or Madmen, and believe all ſenſible Perſons would be of my Opinion.

Mahomet did very cunningly in forbidding all Diſputes about Religion, decrying Learning, and keeping his Followers in the dark; for otherwiſe they muſt unavoidably ſee their Folly. The Vanity, Incoherence, and plain Contradictions of all the Articles of their Faith, could have been ſupported by no other means than by plunging the People in Ignorance. To work more effectually on the eaſy Multitude, he propoſes all ſorts of ſenſual Delights, allows Poligamy and Divorſe, and even encourages People to Sin in this World, by fixing a determinate number of Years for the Puniſhment of Offenders in the next, after which he aſſures them of Heaven, how vicious ſoever their Lives may be.

To give greater Credit to his Fables, he deceiv'd them by divers falſe Miracles, aſſuring them he had been rapt even to the higheſt Heaven, and there receiv'd the Precepts of his *Alcoran* from the Angel *Gabriel*: that he had beautify'd and re-united the Moon, which was cut in two, and like to loſe its Light: that the Falling Sickneſs, with which he was troubled, was an Extaſy, in which he convers'd with Angels: and laſtly, that a Pidgeon, which he had accuſtom'd to pick Meat out of his Ears, was the Angel *Gabriel*, that came to inſtruct him in the Myſteries of Religion. His Journey to Heaven is no leſs ridiculous, being carried thither on the Ram that was ſacrific'd by *Abraham*, paſſing thro' eight Heavens, the firſt of which was made of Silver, the ſecond of Gold, the third of Pearl, the fourth of Emerald, the fifth of Diamond, the ſixth of Carbuncle, the ſeventh of Saphire, and the eighth of Light. He found the Stars bound to the firſt Heaven with Chains of Gold, ſet there to drive off the Devils with fiery Darts when they come to liſten to God's Secrets. He likewiſe ſaw there Angels of all ſhapes, as of Birds, Beaſts, and what not; but eſpecially many Cocks, and one among the reſt of a ſtupendious ſize,

whoſe Feet ſtood in the firſt Heaven, and his Comb reach'd to the ſecond. He affirms, that theſe Cocks pray'd for the Cocks on Earth (as the Oxen in Heaven for the Oxen on Earth, and the Aſſes for the Aſſes) and when this great Cock crow'd, all the other Cocks in Heaven and Earth anſwer'd him. In the third Heaven he ſaw the fatal Angel, ſo big, that from one Eye to the other there were Seventy thouſand good Days Journeys. 'Tis as abſurd what he aſſerts concerning the Day of Judgment, when he is to turn himſelf into a great Ram, and *Mahometans* into Fleas, that they may hide themſelves in his large Sleeves, whilſt he skips into Paradiſe, and there make them Partakers of what he has promiſed them; where they ſhall be receiv'd at a great Feaſt, kept on a Table of Diamond Seven Millions of Days Journeys long, *&c.*

Theſe, with divers others of the ſame grain, were the Artifices by which he fool'd the People out of their little Senſe, and engag'd a conſiderable part of the World in his Abominations, the Number encreaſing daily, to the great detriment of the *Chriſtian* Religion; and, indeed, nothing but an entire Conqueſt can reduce them, by reaſon of the rigorous Laws which the *Turks* have eſtabliſh'd to maintain their Errors, prohibiting all Diſputes, and condemning a *Chriſtian* for a Blaſphemer, if he ſpeaks but the leaſt Word againſt *Mahomet*, or his Law. Theſe Conſtitutions are very punctually obſerv'd, and all Tranſgreſſors puniſh'd with ſo much Severity, that tho' the *Chriſtians* are very numerous throughout all *Turky*, they never attempt to make Converſions, but think themſelves happy in enjoying the free Exerciſe of their own Religion.

The *Turks* are very Zealous in promoting their Sect, by encouraging ſuch as embrace it, and that in too high a degree, that *Renegats*, who have renounc'd their Faith and turn'd *Mahometans*, are advanc'd to divers of the moſt conſiderable and profitable Employments; nay, a Slave, which turns, gets not only his Freedom, but likewiſe a good Recompence, contrary to what is practiſed amongſt *Chriſtians* (to the Scandal of our Religion) for if a Captive, which ſerves on the Gallies in *Europe*, ſhould embrace the Faith, he ſtill continues in Slavery, and conſequently ſeldom changes his Religion, becauſe he has no proſpect of bettering his Condition by his Abjuration. A *Chriſtian*, tho' convicted of the moſt hainous Crime imaginable, ſaves his Life by renouncing his Faith. And here it will not be amiſs to inform you, That to hold up the Fore-fingar of the Right-hand is the mark of a *Mahometan* (and us'd by them as an Oath or Proteſtation) ſignifying that there is but one God in Divine Nature and Perſon: So that if a *Chriſtian* chance to do it, though unadviſedly, he is either conſtrain'd to turn *Turk*, or condemn'd to be burnt.

Their *Lent*, or general Faſt, laſts a Month, during which time they neither eat nor drink all day long, but ſpend the greateſt part of the Night in Banquetting, and all ſorts of Libertiniſm. At that time every one gives Alms to the Poor according to his Ability, which they call *Tſedaca*, that is to ſay Juſtice; for the *Turks* hold themſelves obliged to give yearly one tenth part of their Income or Gains to the Poor. They likewiſe think it as much Charity to give to Dogs and Cats as to Men, and

and on that account they buy Victuals to throw to those Creatures as they pass the Streets, and even leave Legacies at their Death to be annually employ'd towards their Nourishment. This encourages divers People to keep an incredible company of these Beasts, by which they get their Livelyhood; insomuch, that one often sees a Fellow walk the Streets with Twenty or Thirty Dogs and Cats at his Heels; and, what is yet more absurd, they receive and entertain all such as are grown Old and pass'd Service, as old decrepit People are provided for in Hospitals amongst Christians.

During the whole *Lent*, all the Steeples and tops of *Mosques* are illuminated by an infinity of Lamps all Night long, whilst the People divert and feast themselves to make amends for the Abstinence they are oblig'd to in the Day-time.

After *Lent* (which is moveable, and kept every Year in a different Month) follows their *Easter*, or Three Days of Rejoycing, which they spend partly in Prayer, and partly in Recreations, Banquettings, and in Reconciling such as are at Variance one with another; for they esteem it of very dangerous Consequence for a Man to pass that time with the least Prejudice or Spleen against his Neighbour.

The *Arabs*, though the most Superstitious of all *Mahometan* Sectaries, are the most Corrupt in their Morals, and Vicious in their Lives. They have so great an esteem of their Noble Extraction, that they think it beneath them to Labour or follow any sort of Calling, and therefore spend their time and get their Bread by Robbery, Pillaging, and all sorts Unjustice. They derive their Pedigree from *Ismael*, and accordingly Circumcise not their Children 'till the thirteenth Day, in imitation of *Abraham*, who Circumcised their fancied Progenitor at that Age, as *Josephus* informs us. In all other points of Religion they agree with the *Turks*. *Antiq. Jud.* l. 1. ch. 11.

The *Moors* are not only black without, but as deform'd and filthy within; for their natural and vicious Inclinations distinguish them from the *Turks*, no less than their Complexion. In short, they are Cruel, Inhumane, Treacherous, Brutish, Uncivil, and of a Countenance which alone discovers the Rancour of their Mind, and makes them hated by the *Turks*, as much as they are dreaded by the *Christians*. However, they are seemingly Precise, and even Superstitious in whatever concerns Religion. Their Faith is strong, their Prayers frequent, and perform'd with a great deal of Zeal, as to the outward appearance; tho' all the while their Works are abominable, and their daily Study is how to deceive, betray, revenge, and indulge all their exorbitant and unbridled Passions.

The *Turkish* Laws, by which they administer Justice, are part of their Religion, and taken from the *Alcoran*, and other Books, which pass amongst them for Holy Writ; which is the reason that they are so punctually and rigorously put in Execution (amongst the true *Turks*) by the *Cadys* and other Judges, who are chosen out of the most learned and prudent of their

Sect. Their Suits at Law are not protracted as in our Parts of the World, nor their Courts of Judicature troubled with much Rhetorick or Sophiſtry; for they have neither Barriſters nor Attourneys, but every Man pleads his own Cauſe, and the Judge gives Sentence according to the Witneſs and Circumſtances which occur: But if there be neither, they acquit the Defendant on his bare Oath, and to that end keep an *Old* and *New Teſtament* and an *Alcoran* in Court, to ſwear *Jews*, *Chriſtians*, and *Mahometans*, each according to his Religion.

Crimes againſt Religion are uſually puniſhed by Burning; againſt the Government, by Impaling or thruſting a Stake through their Body, by Hanging, Strangling, and Beheading; but ſuch as are not Capital, by the Baſtonade, *viz.* by giving them as many Blows on the Soles of the Feet, or Calves of the Legs, as the Judge ſhall think fit, which often coſts them their Lives, at leaſt Criples them, if the Sentence be rigorous, as it happens for the moſt part.

The *Egyptian* VVomen are generally of a beautiful Complexion, and enjoy much more Liberty than in other parts of the *Turks* Dominions. *Chriſtians* are often admitted into their Company, and converſe with them without offending their Husbands, provided they keep themſelves within the Bounds of Modeſty.

The thing which *Chriſtians* ought moſt carefully to avoid, is the entring into their *Moſquees* or Churches; for they imagine we would defile them, and that their Connivance at it would draw ſome heavy Judgment on their Heads.

PALESTINE
AND
SYRIA.

HAVING ſeen *Egypt*, we deſign'd to have paſs'd thro' the *Holy Land*, but our Friends advis'd us to the contrary, by reaſon of a Report that was ſpread abroad of a Conteſt between the *Romaniſts* and *Greeks*, about the Sepulchre of Chriſt, which was ſaid to have created divers Jealouſies amongſt the *Turks*, ſo that they apprehended ſome miſchief would follow. This Story diverted us from our deſign'd Journey, but to our great Grief, when we came to underſtand afterwards that things went otherwiſe than they were repreſented. We embark'd in a ſmall Veſſel belonging to a *Greek*, and bound for *Tripoli* in *Syria*. We kept along the Shore for fear of Privatiers, and on the fourth Day after our departure were becalm'd before *Joppa*, heretofore a flouriſhing City and Port of *Paleſtine*, and, if we may credit *Pliny*, built before *Noah*'s Flood, of which there remains nothing at preſent but the Name, with ſome few Ruins, and an old Tower or Fortreſs guarded by ſome few *Arabs* to ſecure the Coaſt from Pyrates. We find this place frequently mentioned in Holy Scripture; for here it was that the Prophet *Jonas* embark'd, flying from the preſence of God, who commanded him to go and denounce the Deſtruction of *Nineveh*. Here it was that S. *Peter* roſe *Tabitha* from the dead, and lodg'd in the Houſe of *Simon* the Tanner, the Walls whereof are ſtill ſtanding, and all cover'd with the Names of ſuch *Chriſtians* as have been there, cut out on the Stone. Laſtly, the Cedars with which *Solomon*'s Temple was built, were debark'd here, and ſent hence by Land to *Jeruſalem*, which is not above a Day's Journey diſtant. *Joppa.*

In the Road before *Joppa* we found an *Engliſh* Ship, that came from *Tripoli* in *Africa* with a company of old *Jews* that were going to end their days at *Jeruſalem*. He happen'd to arrive on the *Saturday*, but could by no means perſwade them to land that day, tho' he ſhew'd them the danger to which they would be expoſed if the Wind ſhould chance to increaſe, as he apprehended it would, and that at leaſt he ſhould be forc'd to land them at ſome other remoter Port: But all avail'd nothing, they look'd on't as a Violation of their *Sabbath*, and would not land 'till the Evening or next Morning. The Captain ſeeing their Obſtinacy, went himſelf on Shore, and hired eight or ten *Arabs* of thoſe that guard the Coaſt, who came with him well arm'd, and forc'd the *Jews* over-board faſter than they came on; for ſuch as oppos'd, and were ſlow or ſcrupulous, they threw into the Boats head-

long, and by that means ſoon clear'd the Ship. That Paſſage in Scripture concerning building *Tabernacles in the everlaſting* Jeruſalem, is by them taken in a litteral Senſe, on which account they are generally very deſirous of living and dying at *Jeruſalem*; ſo that ſuch as are Rich, and grown in Years, ſettle their Families, and taking enough with them for their Subſiſtance as long as they live, come hither from all parts of *Aſia* and *Africa*, and by ſo doing think to abridge the way to Heaven, and to partake of certain Benefits which will be denied others in the next World.

Caſarea Paleſtina. *Caiphas.* *Mount Carmel.*

The Wind preſenting, we paſs'd the ſame day by *Caſarea Paleſtina*, and the ruin'd City of *Caiphas*, call'd at preſent *Caſtello Pellegrino*. The next Morning we were under *Mount Carmel*, when we diſcover'd a ſmall Veſſel in purſuit of us, as we imagin'd; and, to try him, chang'd our Courſe; but finding the other ſtill to make towards us, we ſtood in to the Land, and anchoring near the foot of the Mountain, abandon'd our Veſſel. We took our Arms on Shore, and poſting our ſelves on a narrow Paſſage on the ſide of the Hill for our defence, if they ſhould chance to purſue us, we ſaw them board our Veſſel with the Chaloupe, and after ſome time return to their Ship. They anchor'd there all Night, and oblig'd us to ſtand on our Guard for our own Security, as well to defend our ſelves againſt them, as the barbarous *Moors* and *Arabs* on Shore, who live by Robbery, and are far more dangerous than Pyrats. Next Morning we ſaw them ſet Sail; and to the end that we might ſee them far enough out of our way, we with much ado got to the top of the Mountain, where we had a lovely proſpect of the Sea and adjacent Country, and an occaſion of viewing the Ruins of a Chappel ſaid to have been erected by the *Jews*, in honour of the Prophet *Elijah*, in the place where he lived, and cauſed Fire to deſcend from Heaven to deſtroy the Soldiers of *Ahaziah* King of *Samaria*, as we find II. *Kings* Ch. 1. This Church or Chappel, as we may gather from *Suetonius*, in the Life of *Veſpaſian*, was afterwards converted into a *Pagan* Temple, where the *God of Carmel* (to uſe the words of my Author) deliver'd Oracles in favour of the aforeſaid Emperour.

Our Enemy being out of ſight, we return'd to our Veſſel, and found it quite naked; for they had carried off all our Proviſions, Baggage, and even our very Sails, Compaſs, and what ever lay looſe on board. They only left us two old Sails which had been thrown aſide as uſeleſs; however, they ſtood us in ſtead in that Extremity, and, being patch'd up, ſerv'd to carry us to *Sydon*, after having got ſome poor Proviſions at a ſmall Village, about a League from the Sea-ſide.

Sydon.

Sydon, at preſent *Sayda*, heretofore the Capital City of *Phanicia*, is much decay'd, tho' one of the moſt conſiderable in thoſe parts. The Harbour goes likewiſe to decay, but is guarded by two old Forts, to ſecure the Inhabitants againſt Invaſions. The Buildings of the City are tollerably fair, but the adjacent Country is extreamly fruitful and pleaſant. There are divers *European* Merchants (eſpecially *French*) who buy and tranſport their Silks and Cotton, which are eſteemed very good, and turn to their great Benefit.

Without the Town, we ſaw the Sepulchre of *Zabulon*, the ſixth Son of *Jacob*.

Whilſt

Whilſt our Seamen were refitting our Veſſel, and taking in Proviſions, we made an Excurſion to the antient City of *Tyre*, and on the way had a ſight of *Sarepta*, where the Prophet *Elijah* was entertained by a Widow, whoſe Son he roſe from the Dead, and multiplied her Oyl and Flower. At preſent it's almoſt quite ruin'd, tho' very commodiouſly and pleaſantly ſeated. After about eight hours march we arrived at *Tyre* (commonly call'd *Il Puerto de Sur*) ſo celebrated in Holy Writ, and antiently eſteem'd one of the moſt flouriſhing and ſumptuous Cities in the Univerſe. It ſtood on a Neck of Land, which is ſaid to have been an Iſland heretofore, and Seven hundred paces diſtant from the Continent; but *Alexander*, going to beſiege it, join'd it to the Main Land by a Bank of Sand. The pitiful and deſolate State of this City, gave us a good Leſſon of the inſtability of things here below, and I could not forbear to cry out with the Prophet *Iſaiah*, Ch. 23 8. *Who hath taken this Counſel againſt* Tyre, *the crowning City, whoſe Merchants are Princes, whoſe Traffikers are the Honourable of the Earth?* *Sarepta.*

The antient Splendor of that proud City is reduced to a confus'd heap of Rubbiſh; and the Port, which was one of the beſt in thoſe parts, is quite decay'd and block'd up with Sand. We found no other Inhabitants there but a few poor *Moors* and *Arabs*, who ſheltered themſelves in the Vaults and Cellars that remain amongſt the Ruins.

We return'd to *Sydon*, and finding our Veſſel ready to ſet Sail, we embark'd the next Morning, and entred the Port of *Tripoli* the Day following. The City is about half a League from the Port, by the *Turks* call'd *Taraboulon*, and ſituate in the moſt fertile and pleaſant part of *Syria*, near Mount *Lebanon*. The Streets are narrow, but the Houſes tall and ſtately, each having its Fountain; for no City in the whole *Levant* is better ſerv'd with Water than *Tripoli*. The Town lies open, without any Fortifications, or ſo much as a Wall: However, they live without the leaſt moleſtation, and have a conſiderable Trade, by reaſon of the Commodities which are brought hither from *Aleppo*. *Tripoli.*

We left *Tripoli*, and, having paſs'd a little Hill, arriv'd at the foot of *Mount Lebanon*, which is of a great height, and compoſed of four Mountains (if I may ſo ſay) placed on one another, and having about an Hundred Leagues in circuit at the bottom. It lies in *Syria*, and borders on *Meſopotamia*, *Armenia*, and the *Holy Land*. We aſcended by a very ſteep and difficult Paſſage to a Village call'd *Aeden*, or *Edeny*, which ſeems to have taken its Name from its delicious Situation and Fertility, little inferiour to the Earthly Paradiſe. All that part of the Mountain abounds with all ſorts of Fruits, and is famous for an excellent ſort of White Wine. The Archbiſhop of the *Maronites* reſides near this Village, who has under his Juriſdiction about forty Villages, diſperſed up and down the Mountain, the Inhabitants of which are *Chriſtians*, of the *Roman* Catholick Church, and uſe the *Chaldean* Language, mixt and corrupted with *Arabick*. They call themſelves *Maronites*, and permit no *Turks* to live, or ſo much as negotiate, amongſt them; for they are under an *Arabian* Prince, who leaves them entirely to themſelves. *Mount Lebanon.*

Theſe *Maronites* have a College at *Rome*, for the Education of ſuch as deſign to take Prieſts Orders. When they have finiſhed their Studies, they return to their Country and marry, before they are ordain'd; for tho' Celibacy is an indiſpenſable Obligation amongſt the *Roman* Clergy, they were always at liberty to marry in the *Eaſtern* Church, provided they did it before their Ordination. However, they are not permitted to take a ſecond Wife, if the firſt dies, nor does the Pope ever diſpenſe with them in that particular.

From this Region of the Mountain we aſcended to a Convent, ſituate on the ſide of the Hill, and ſerv'd by Monks or Hermits of S. *Anthony* s Order. That diſmal Solitude is encompaſſed with high Rocks, and ſeated near one of the moſt dreadful Precipices I ever beheld. However, the Patriarch of the *Maronites* has his Abode there, with divers Monks, who obſerve a very ſtrict Rule, ſeveral of them living in Caves or Grots far diſtant from the Convent, being only oblig'd to come and hear Maſs on *Sundays* and *Holy Days*. The Monks receiv'd us very kindly, lodg'd, and treated us after the beſt manner they could, and, indeed, better than we could have expected in ſo deſolate an Habitation. Having refreſh'd our ſelves, we proceeded 'till we came to the place where the Cedars grow, in a little bottom or Valley on the ſide of the Mountain, whence *Solomon* took the Cedars that were employ'd in building the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, as we find in Holy Scripture. There ſtill remain twenty two great Trees, and no more; tho' I am not ignorant that divers affirm, that they cannot be reduc'd to a juſt Number, but that, count them as often as you will, you ſhall always find a different Number. I told them over thrice, and ſtill found twenty two, which makes me the more poſitive in my Aſſertion. The Natives are of Opinion that theſe very Cedars were ſtanding in *Solomon*'s days, and that there have none ſprung up ſince; which how true it may be I ſhall not determine; I can only ſay, that they ſeem very antient, and are of a prodigious ſize; for one of them was as much as ſeven of us could clip. The Solidity and Compactneſs of the Wood defend it from Putrifaction, and as it's ſlow in growing, ſo it's very long-liv'd. The Trees ſpread exceedingly, with Branches not unlike to thoſe of the Cypreſs-tree. The Wood has a fragrant Smell, and is ſo hard, that one can hardly cut it with a Knife.

The top or higheſt part of *Lebanon* is a meer Rock, cover'd with Snow all the Year long, and withal ſo very cold, that, coming from an hot Region, we could hardly ſuffer the piercing Rigour of the Weather. However, with much ado we climb'd up to the top, and there found a ſmall Plain, which has not above an hundred and forty five paces in length any way. The Snow is congeal'd as hard as Ice, but of what depth I know not,

Balbeck. We deſcended on the other ſide of the Mountain into a pleaſant Valley, which we croſs'd and went ſtraight to *Balbeck*, ſuppoſed to be the antient *Heliopolis*, where *Heliogabalus*, before he came to the Empire, exerciſed the Function of Prieſt in the Temple of the Sun. We obſerv'd the Reſts of divers ſtately Buildings, and the Ruins of an antient Caſtle, which the Inhabitants call King *Solomon*'s, believing it to have been built by him: But the Eagle, which we ſaw repreſented over the Entrance, with Angels on each ſide in *Baſs-relief*, ſeem to ſhew it to have been erected, or at leaſt repaired, by ſome *Chriſtian* Empe-

rour

rour. The Walls are ſtill ſtanding, being built of Stones of a prodigious ſize, ſome of them being ſixty foot long, and eight or nine foot ſquare at the ends. Within this Incloſure we found great heaps of Ruins on all ſides, with divers Vaults and Cellars, and in the middle of the Court the Remains of a Temple, which is ſaid to have been the aboveſaid Temple of the Sun. It's of an oblong Figure, the Walls being ſtill ſtanding, with a Gallery on the out-ſide, ſupported by forty ſtately Pillars, ſome of one entire piece, others of two or three, and all (if I well remember) of the *Corinthian* Order. It has five Stair-caſes to aſcend to the top, where we ſaw divers Rooms beautified with *Baſſ-reliefs* of a very excellent Workmanſhip. One of the greateſt Curioſities we remark'd was a Stone towards the top of one of the Stair-caſes, which is entire, and contains twenty nine Steps. The Town is about a Mile in compaſs, environ'd with high Walls, and inhabited by a company of poor miſerable People, with a *Turkiſh Aga* or Governour.

From *Balbeck* we return'd to *Tripoli*: But, by the way, we cannot but take notice of the ſtrange qualities of *Mount Lebanon*. In three Days time (for ſo long we were in going up and coming down) we paſſed thro' all the different Seaſons of the Year; for at the bottom we had a Summer in the higheſt degree, and were half broil'd by the exceſſive heat of the Sun; in the ſecond Region, about *Aedem*, we found all the Delights and Refreſhments of a pleaſant Spring; in the next we had a perfect *Autumn*; and laſtly, in that part where the Cedars grow, we had a cold Winter, with Froſt, Snow, and ſo ſharp and piercing an Air as almoſt congeal'd the Blood in our Veins, and forc'd us to return ſooner than we deſign'd. From theſe four Regions of the Mountain there ſpring as many Rivulets, which paſs thence into divers parts of *Paleſtine*. From the lower part ſprings the River *Jordan* from two Fountains, near *Cæſarea Philippi*, call'd *Jor* and *Dan*. From the ſecond Region falls the River *Ratham*. The third ſends out the *Nahal Roſſenna*, which riſes out of the Ground in a Chappel dedicated to St. *Abdon*, Patron of the Church of *Aeden*; which Fountain, at the time that they are reading the Goſpel on that Saint's Day (which is the firſt *Sunday* in *May*) diſcharges on a ſuddain ſuch plenty of Water as overflows the Banks, and all the Meadows and low Grounds near the foot of the Mountain, as we were inform'd by the Inhabitants. From the higher Region ſprings the Brook call'd *Nabar Cadicha*, which being precipitated over the Rocks on the ſide of the Mountain, makes a prodigious Noiſe in the Valley.

The rocky and more deſart Parts of *Lebanon* are full of Lions, Bears, Tygres, Leopards, and other ravenous Beaſts, which nevertheleſs ſeldom injure the Inhabitants, unleſs they chance to kill and prey on their Cattle, when they ſtray amongſt the Mountains. The *Maronites* have Bells in their Churches, which we obſerv'd in no part of the *Turks* Dominions but here, and in the Iſle of *Patmos*.

From *Tripoli* we deſign'd to make an Excurſion to ſee the Iſlands of the *Archiepelago*, and Coaſts of *Aſia Minor*, but could find no Conveniency for that Voyage; and, indeed, it would be very difficult to find one, unleſs one hired a Veſſel expreſly, which would be altogether as chargeable. After ſix Weeks expectation, I was inform'd, that a *Venetian* Nobleman had hired a Bark for the Iſle of *Chio*, and deſign'd to take *Antioch*, *Rhodes*, and *Cyprus* in his way. This favoura-

ble Occaſion induc'd me to viſit the Gentleman, who gave me a very civil Reception, promiſed to take me and my Companions along with him, adding, that he had taken in all neceſſary Proviſions, and intended to viſit all the moſt remarkable places between *Tripoli* and *Chio*. The next Morning we ſet ſail for *Antioch*, where we arrived the Day following.

Antioch. The City of *Antioch*, heretofore the Metropolitan of *Syria*, and one of the moſt potent and flouriſhing places of the *Levant*, at preſent hardly merits the Name of a Village, being only inhabited by a few *Turks*, *Chriſtians*, and *Jews*, along the River *Orontes*, the reſt lying waſt, and fill'd with prodigious heaps of Ruins. The antient Walls are for the greateſt part ſtanding, and ſeem to have had thirteen or fourteen Leagues in compaſs, taking in the ſides of three Hills, on which the City ſtood. They are of Stone, and of a vaſt thickneſs, with divers little Towers, and the Ruins of an antient Caſtle, ſaid to have been the Palace of *Antiochus*, the Founder of the City. Near this Caſtle they led us to divers Subterranean Vaults, where, according to the Tradition of the Country, the *Chriſtians* hid themſelves under the Perſecution of *Dioclesian* and *Trajan*.

St. *Peter* is ſaid to have reſided here for ſome time; to have celebrated the divine Office, and baptiſed ſome thouſands of Infidels in a little Church which is ſtill ſtanding, and ſerved by *Chriſtians*.

The River of *Antioch* is wonderfully ſtored with Eels, which are by the Inhabitants ſalted, barrell'd, and ſent into divers other parts of *Aſia*.

At Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, we ſet out to Sea again, but met with a great deal of Ill Weather; however, after Seven Days Sail we made the *Cape* of St. *Andrew*, in the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and entred the Port of *Salina*.

THE

THE ISLE OF CYPRUS.

THE length of this Iſland from Eaſt to Weſt, that is, from the *Cape* of St. *Andrew* to *Cape Epiphaneo*, is about Two hundred and ten Miles, its greateſt breadth Sixty, and its circuit near Four hundred and thirty. It's environ'd by the *Egyptian*, *Syrian*, *Pamphilian*, and *Sicilian* Seas, and ſaid to have been anticently joyn'd to the firm Land of *Syria*. It's believ'd to have taken its Name from the multitude of Cypres-Trees which grow there, tho' Authors agree not in that point. *Sultan Selim* took it from the *Venetians* in the Year 1571, and ſince that time the Country is almoſt left deſolate, by reaſon of the *Turkiſh* Oppreſſion and Tyranny.

Salina.

The City of *Salina* (which takes its Name from the Salt that's made there) is only conſiderable for its Port, which is the beſt in the Iſland, and from whence all their Commodities (which chiefly conſiſt in Cottons, Silks, and Wax) are tranſported by *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, and other Merchants who reſide there.

Famagouſta.

From thence we travell'd out to *Famagouſta*, Fifty Miles diſtant, finding nothing conſiderable in our two Days Journey. It's one of the principal Cities of the Iſland, and environ'd with a ſtrong Wall flank'd with divers old Towers. It's likewiſe moſt commodiouſly ſeated, and indifferently well built; but the Houſes go daily to repair, and the antient Palace of the Republick is very much decay'd. The Harbour is only capable of ſmall Veſſels and Gallies, which are kept there to guard the Coaſts.

Nicotia.

We travell'd on to the famous City of *Nicotia*, where we arriv'd at the going down of the Sun. It's the Capital City of the Iſland, and was, whilſt the *Venetians* were Maſters, one of the richeſt, ſtrongeſt, and moſt ſuperb in *Europe*; but at preſent it's nothing but a maſs of Ruins. The great Church of St. *Sophia* is a magnificent Structure, and ſtill entire, but converted into a *Moſquee*, as well as ſome others which are ſtill ſtanding. We likewiſe ſaw the Remains of divers ſtately Palaces, and on ſome of them found the Arms of the Kings of *Cyprus* and Republick of *Venice*. The Fortifications, ſo conſiderable heretofore, are much decay'd, and, for want of Reparation, run more and more to ruin. Having thus ſatisfied our Curioſity, we return'd to *Salina* by the ſame way.

Baffa. In the remoteſt part of the Iſland Weſt-ward is the City of *Baffa*, antiently call'd *Paphos*, from *Paphe*, *Pigmalion*'s Daughter, who is ſaid to have built it, and erected there a Temple to the Honour of *Venus*, thence call'd *Venus Paphia*, and feign'd by the Poets to have been born and educated in the Iſland. The antient Inhabitants were ſo fondly devoted to this fabulous Goddeſs, that they ſacrific'd to her quite naked, and all the Virgins of the Iſland, before their Marriage, went to the Sea-ſide to proſtrate themſelves to Strangers for Money, part of which was employ'd in the Service of *Venus*, and the reſt ſerv'd for their Dowry.

Mount Olympus is the higheſt in the Iſland, and ſerves for a place of Retirement to the *Greek* Monks, who have divers Convents there.

Cyprus was always eſteem'd a rich and fertile Iſland, which antiently gave it the Name of *Macaria*. By reaſon of the Luxury of the Inhabitants, 'twas ſaid to be conſecrated to *Venus*, as we may gather from *Horace*, *l.* 1. *Car.*

Sic te diva potens Cypri.

It was firſt inhabited by *Japhet* the Son of *Noah*, and ſince poſſeſs'd by the *Aſſyrians*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, Kings of the Family of *Luſignan*, *Venetians*, and is at preſent under the Great *Turk*. It was antiently celebrated for the Fruitfulneſs of its Soil; but is now neglected and little cultivated, the Inhabitants (which are for the moſt part *Chriſtians*) being extream poor, oppreſs'd and harraſs'd by the *Turks*. Moreover, the Air is very unwholſome by reaſon of the low marſhy Ground; and the Heats, during the Summer, are no leſs incommodious; inſomuch, that it's very ill peopled at preſent. The chief Products of the Soil are Sugar, Cotton, Turpentine, Rhubarb, Coloquintida, and Scammony; with Mines of Gold, Copper, Iron, Vitriol, Allum, Loadſtone, and great plenty of Coral, excellent Honey, and Salt. But all theſe things are neglected, the Scarcity and Poverty of the Inhabitants hindring them from reaping the Benefit of ſo many rich Commodities.

We ſaw divers *Ceraunie* or Thunder-bolts, as the Vulgar call them, of an unuſual Figure, found in the Mines of Iron, and ſeveral other parts of the Iſland. 'Tis much like a Flint in colour and conſiſtence, (ſee *TAB. II.* Fig. 2.) and ſhap'd like the ordinary *Ceraunie*; but it has this peculiar to it, that it has divers ſmall Stars regularly ſet in parallel Lines, from top to bottom. There's a Hole in the middle of each Star, and the Rays are as many ſmall Clefts in the Stone, of a darker colour, which renders them the more viſible. The great Hole in the middle of the Stone (which is likewiſe common to other ſorts of *Ceraunie*) is above an Inch in Diameter, and ſet round with Clefts in form of Rays, like the Stars. They are always found perpendicularly erected on their Vertex, which makes the People fancy they fell from the Clouds.

We

We likewiſe found there great ſtore of *Lapis Amiantus*, *Aſbeſtum*, or *Alumen Plumeum*, and the Natives told us, That they had formerly the Art of working it into a ſort of Linnen, of which they made Handkerchiefs, and when they were foul, threw them on a Chafendiſh of Coals and burnt them clean; but this Myſtery is quite loſt. The Cotton, which comes from this Mineral, is incombuſtible, as I have often experienc'd in a Lamp; for an Inch has laſted me above a Month, and then fail'd only for being fill'd with the Aſhes and *Faces* of the Oil, which choak'd it. A Friend of mine at *Rome* gave me two Sheets of Paper made of *Asbeſtum*, which ſerv'd me a long time for a Pocket-Book; for having written it full, I could eaſily cleanſe it by throwing it into the Fire, and write it over again as before.

Here likewiſe grows great plenty of the *Ciſtus Ladaniferа*, a plant from which the *Ladanum* is made. It's very glutinous to the touch, eſpecially on hot Days. It's at preſent quite neglected; though we were inform'd, that they formerly made it by boyling the Plant, or infuſing it in warm Water, ſtraining and evaporating it to a Conſiſtence; and, indeed, I have known it drawn from the ſame Plant, and in like manner in *Provence* in *France*.

THE ISLE OF RHODES.

LEAVING *Cyprus*, we made towards the Continent, and keeping along the Coaſt, paſs'd the Gulf of *Settalia* and high Mountains of *Pamphilia*, a Province of *Aſia Minor*. We went ſo near the Shore, that we could eaſily diſcern divers ruined Towns and Villages all along the Shore ſide. Weathering the *Cape* of *Celedonia* (which lies between *Lycia* and *Pamphilia*) and the Seven *Capes*, we ſteer'd directly to the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and entred the Port.

Rhodes. The City bears the name of the Iſland, being built on the ſide of an Hill, and reaching down to the Sea. It's encompaſs'd with a double Wall, ſtrengthen'd with divers Towers and other Fortifications; but it cannot be ſaid to be ſtrong, or capable of ſtanding out a long Siege, what ever it has done formerly. The City is divided into two parts by a Stone Wall, which they call the higher and lower Town. In the higher we ſaw the Palace of the Great Maſter, and the *Albergi* of the Knights of *Rhodes* of divers Nations ſtill ſtanding, and entire, with the Church of S. *John*, which the *Turks* uſe for a *Moſquee*. The Inhabitants told us, *That the Steeple of this Church had been beaten down by Thunder ſeveral times ſince the* Turks *have poſſeſs'd it, which the* Chriſtians *attribute to a Judgment of God for the Violation of a place that had been dedicated to his Honour.*

We ſaw the *Albergo* of *England* with the Arms, and an Image of the Virgin *Mary* over the Door; but it ſerves at preſent to lodge Soldiers. The lower Town is inferiour to the higher, tho' both are very much neglected, and run to ruin daily. The Inhabitants are all *Turks* and *Jews*, for *Chriſtians* are not permitted ſo much as to lodge in the City, but are oblig'd to keep in the adjoyning Village.

There are two Harbours joyning to the City, one for Ships, and another for Gallies; the former being defended by the Fort of S. *Elmo*, and ſhut up every Night with a great Chain, and the latter likewiſe guarded by a ſtrong Caſtle. 'Twas at the Entrance of this Port that the famous *Coloſſus* ſtood, which is celebrated in Hiſtory for One of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Statue was of Braſs, an Hundred Foot high, with a Body proportionable, and is ſaid to have ſerved for a *Phanal*, holding a Lanthorn in one Hand, to light in Ships in the Night-time. It was erected over the Entrance of the great Harbour, ſo that the greateſt Ships under Sail paſs'd between its Legs; and, what is yet more ſtrange, it's ſaid to have been twelve Years in making, and to have coſt One hundred and eighty thouſand Crowns.

Having ſtood there about Fifty ſix Years, it was thrown down by an Earthquake, and the *Egyptians*, having ſubdued the Iſland, broak it in pieces, loading Nine Hundred Camels with the Metal.

Over the Gate of S. *John* we obſerved the Arms of *France*, with the following Inſcription.

REVERENDVS FRATER PETRVS D'AVBVSSON RHODIENSIVM EQVITVM MAGISTER HAS TVRRES AEDIFICAVIT AN. DOM. M. ID. LXXVIII.

On

On one ſide of this Gate we ſaw the Head of a Dragon, as they ſay, though, I confeſs, it's much more like an Ox, with Horns and Ears. The Annals of the Order, as I have been inform'd by divers Knights of *Malta*, make mention of this Monſter, and its deſtroying an infinite number of Men and Cattle; inſomuch, that the greateſt part of the Inhabitants quitted their Houſes, and even the Iſland, out of fear. It likewiſe affirms, that divers Knights (who, to ſhew their Bravery, undertook to encounter it) were overcome, and devour'd by it; ſo that the great Maſter was oblig'd to enjoin his Subjects, under breach of Obedience, not to attempt any ſuch thing for the future. However, a certain *French* Knight cauſed the Repreſentation of this Monſter to be made, and by degrees accuſtom'd two Maſtiff Dogs to ſeize it on a certain ſignal given them; after which, having found out the Dragon, he ſet on his Dogs, which immediately faſten'd on it, and gave their Maſter an occaſion of diſpatching it with his Sword.

The Action was generally applauded by the People, who look-ed on the Gentleman as their Deliverer, though at the ſame time the great Maſter dergaded him for his Diſobedience, and received him not into the Order again, but at the Requeſt of the Pope and divers *Chriſtian* Princes, who interceeded in his behalf.

On the Portail of an old ruined Houſe, we read the name of an *Engliſh* Knight, Grand Prior of that Order, one *Courtenay*, as in the following Inſcription.

M. S.

IVSSV REVERENDI FRATRIS PETRI D' AMBOISE RHODIENSIVM EQVITVM MAGISTRI HAS AEDES AERE PVBLICO AEDIFICARI CVRAVIT HENRICVS COVRTENAY ANGLVS EX ANTIQVA COMITVM DEVONIÆ FAMILIA ORIVNDVS. AN. DOM. M.CCCC.LXXXII.

We were told, That whilſt the Knights held this City, it was guarded in the Night-time by Dogs, which being let out every Evening, kept ranging round the Walls 'till next Morning, diſtinguiſhing a *Chriſtian* from a *Turk* by the ſmell, fawning on the former, and tearing the latter in pieces.

The City is very poorly peopled, by reaſon that the *Chriſtians* are not permitted to live within the Walls: So that the number of Inhabitants exceeds not Three thouſand *Turks* and Six Hundred *Jews*, and when the Gallies are at Sea, they are diminiſh'd by one half.

The *Greeks*, who are disperſed throughout the whole Iſland, live by manuring the Land, and breeding Cattle: But as for Corn, the Country being high and mountainous produces little, and is ſupply'd from the firm Land of *Aſia*. All Civil Affairs are manag'd by a *Baſſa* or Governour, and *Mula Cady* or Judge, both ſent from *Conſtantinople*.

Rhodes one of the moſt famous Iſlands in the *Egean* Sea, having about One hundred and forty Miles in compaſs, and lying about Twenty Miles from the Main Land of *Natolia*. It's reckon'd the third amongſt the *Aſiatick* Iſles, and next to *Cyprus* and *Lesbos* in bigneſs. They were antiently called *Coloſſians* (from the aforeſaid *Coloſſus* that ſtood at the Entrance of the Haven) to whom the Apoſtle S. *Paul* ſent an Epiſtle.

The Country is, for the moſt part, hilly, and has little but Paſture ground; but the Air is ſo very ſerene and temperate, that the antient Inhabitants fancied it dedicated to, and particularly influenc'd by, the Sun. The *Sarazens* held it 'till the Year One Thouſand Three Hundred and Eight, and were then diſpoſſeſſed by the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem* (now of *Malta*) who thence entitled themſelves Knights of *Rhodes*, 'till they were expell'd by *Sultan Soliman* in the Year 1522, after divers long and toilſome Sieges.

It was antiently ſo reputed for Learning, that the *Romans* ſent their Children thither to be initiated in Vertue, and inſtructed in all ſorts of Arts and Sciences, the Inhabitants being at that time eſteem'd People of a very civil Comportment, acute Wit, and mature Judgment. However, if we may credit *Euſebius*, they obſerved one abominable Cuſtom, which was, Of ſacrificing a Man to *Saturn* once a Year.

Of

Of divers

Islands in the Archipelago,

AND

Remarkable Places

ON THE

Coast of Asia Minor.

WE left *Rhodes*, and keeping still along the Coast of *Asia Minor*, arriv'd the next Morning at a little Island call'd *Simio*, inhabited by *Greeks* only. It's a perfect Rock, and serves meerly for a Retreat to such as fish (if I may so say) for Spunge, which abounds on that Coast, and by which the Inhabitants get their Livelyhood. The Natives are meer Water-Rats, being accustom'd from their Childhood to Swim and Dive; for 'tis by that means that they pluck the Spunge from the Rocks at the bottom of the Sea. Moreover, by the Laws of the Island, no Young-Man is permitted to marry, 'till he can dive twenty Fathom deep, and keep for a considerable time under Water. *Simio*

From thence we proceeded on to *Cape Crio*, and there went on Shore to visit the Ruins of the antient City of *Cnidos*, a potent and flourishing Republick during the growth of the *Roman* Empire. 'Twas near this place that *Conon*, General of the *Athenians*, got a very signal Victory at Sea against the *Peloponnesians*, restoring at the same time the Liberty of his Country, and rebuilding the Walls of *Athens*, which had been demolish'd by *Lysander*. Amongst the vast Ruins of this famous City, we observ'd nothing very considerable but the Rests of the famous Temple of *Venus*, who, from the Island, took the Epithet of *Cnidia*. *Cnidos*

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphiq; *Hor.* l. 1.
Sperne dilectam Cypron, &c. Ode 30.

In this Temple was kept the Statue of that Goddess, so much celebrated in History, a divine Work of *Praxateles*, and so highly valued by the Inhabitants, that *Nicomodes*, King of *Bithinia*, offering to purchase it by paying the Debts of the City when it was very deeply engaged, was sent off with Contempt. However, both City and Temple are at present the true Emblems of the Instability of all worldly Grandeur; for there remain but a few obscure Footsteps of either.

Halicarnaſſus.

Returning to our Veſſel, we croſs'd over to the further part of the *Gulf*, and put in to the Shore again, to ſee the antient City of *Halicarnaſſus*, heretofore the Seat of the Kings of *Caria*, at preſent a ſmall, poor, and miſerable place, inhabited by a few *Greeks* and *Turks*, who call it *Meſſi*. They ſhew'd us the Reſts of the famous *Mauſolæum*, built by *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, in memory of her Husband *Mauſolus*, and of which there remains nothing but a confuſed heap of Ruins; ſo that it was impoſſible to diſcover the Deſign of that noble Fabrick, which formerly paſs'd for One of the Seven Wonders of the World. *Herodotus*, *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus*, and the Poet *Heraclius*, were Natives of this City.

Near the Ruins of this City we ſaw the Fountain *Salmacis*, ſaid of Old to have effeminated all ſuch as drank of the Water.

Ovid. Met. *Cui non audita eſt obſcœna Salmacis unda.*

Lango or *Coos.*

Returning on Board we ſet ſail, and in a ſhort time arrived at the Iſle of *Lango*, or *Stanco*, heretofore call'd *Cos* and *Coos*. It's about Seventy Miles in compaſs, and near thirty diſtant from the firm Land. It's hilly and barren towards the Eaſt; but the reſt is plain, fruitful, and water'd by divers Rivers and Brooks. It produces excellent Wines, whence our modern Criticks (who make it their Buſineſs to convert all things into Myſteries) will have the word *Cos* to take its derivation from the Qualities of the Wine, which are inſinuated by the three Letters C. O. S. ſignifying Colour, Odour, and Savour. The principal Town, called *Stancou*, is inhabited by *Turks* only, and defended by an old Caſtle, encompaſſed with a deep Ditch, and a ſtrong VVall flank'd with divers Towers. The Harbour, which lies between the Town and Caſtle, is capable of ſmall Barks, the Entrance being almoſt block'd up with a Bank of Sand. The *Greeks* live in the Villages, and are very induſtrious in cultivating the Land. The Knights of *Malta*, whilſt they held *Rhodes*, were alſo Maſters of this Iſland, as appears by their Arms, which ſtill remain over the Caſtle-Gate, and divers other marks of their Order, which are to be ſeen throughout the whole City. *Hypocrates*, the Prince of Phyſicians, and the famous Painter *Apelles* were Natives of this Iſland. The antient Inhabitants of *Coos* had this ſtrange Cuſtom, that all Perſons, who had paſſed the Age of Sixty, were oblig'd to poiſon themſelves as unprofitable Members of the Common-wealth, and to make way for ſuch as were capable of doing their Country more Service: Nay, they perform'd it with a chearful Heart and Countenance, eſteeming it a glorious Action to ſacrifice their Lives for the good of the Publick.

Leaving *Coos*, we ſet ſail with a favourable Wind, which, after four or five Hours, blew ſo violently, and ſwell'd the Sea to ſuch a degree, that we almoſt deſpair'd of all Safety. Our greateſt difficulty was to avoid ſeveral ſmall Iſlands that lay in our way; and, had not the Wind abated at Night, we had certainly periſh'd amongſt the Rocks. This bluſtering Weather was follow'd by a Calm, which laſted the ſecond and third Day, ſo that we advanc'd very little; but on the fourth, a brisk Gale carried us to the Iſle of *Patmos*.

This

This Island is now call'd *Palmosa* and *Patino*, being about Thirty Miles in circuit; and inhabited by *Greeks*, who live by Traffick; for the Land is rocky and barren, and not worth manuring. The *Christians* enjoy all the Liberty they can desire, by means of a small Tribute paid yearly to the *Grand Signor*, who leaves the whole Management of Affairs to themselves. The Harbour is commodious and safe, with divers Magazines for Merchants Goods along the Sea-side; for their Trade is so considerable, that, though the Island affords little or nothing, they are supply'd with all sorts of Commodities in abundance. As we went up to the Town and Castle (which are situate on an Hill) we saw the Grot where S. *John* liv'd and writ his *Revelations*; into which we descended by Seven Steps, and found it to have been cut out of the Rock, about Twelve Foot long, Six Foot broad, and Eighteen Foot high. The *Greek Caloyers*, or Monks, have likewise cut out an Apartment in the same Rock, where some few of them live, and lead a very austere Life. From thence we proceeded to the top of the Hill, to view the Town, Castle, and Convent of *Caloyers*; but finding little worth our Observation, we return'd to our Bark. *Patmos.*

We set out for the Isle of *Samos*, but the Wind being high, and our Mariners unacquainted with the Port, we had not the opportunity of landing. This Island has about Ninety Miles in compass, being celebrated in History for the Birth of *Pythagoras*, the Tyrant *Polycrates*, and one of the *Sybills*, famous for her Prophesies. It was antiently consecrated to *Juno*; and *Varro* gives us an Account of a Temple there, where they celebrated an yearly Feast in her Honour. *Samos.*

Varro likewise reckons up ten *Sybills*, *viz.* the *Persian*, *Lybian*, *Delphick*, *Cumean*, *Erythrean*, *Samian*, *Cuman*, *Hellespontick*, *Phrygian*, and *Tyburtine*. It's controverted amongst the Learned, Whether they Prophesy'd by Divine Inspiration, or were only used by the Devil to delude the easy and credulous World. 'Tis said, that they Prophesy'd of our Saviour Christ; and, indeed, there are Eight Books extant, taken from the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and attributed to them, in which we find such Prophesies. Some think they were pious Frauds of the Primitive *Christians*, it being usual, in the Infancy of the Church, to promote the Faith by such inoffensive Deceits, if we may credit *Causabon*; though I am apt to think it derogatory to the Integrity of those Times. 'Tis possible, Almighty God might permit the Devil to unfold those Truths to the *Sybills*; for 'tis certain that he knew them, having known the Prophets and Patriarchs of the Old Law, and been Witness to the Promise which was made, to retrieve the Loss we had suffer'd in the Fall of our Prototype, by the Seed of the Woman.

The Wind being a little allay'd, we pass'd thro' the *Gulf* of *Ephesus* to the Shore, where leaving our Vessel, we walk'd thro' a pleasant Valley to the antient City of *Ephesus*, One of the Seven Churches, or rather to its Sepulchre; for all its Glories lie buried in a vast heap of Ruins. That proud City, which was heretofore the Metropolitan of *Ionia*, and Flower of all *Asia*, Majestick in Buildings, Powerful in Arms, Flourishing in Commerce, and, in fine, whose very Name spoke its Grandeur and Magnificence; this City, I say, has at present hardly one entire House standing, but the miserable Footsteps of some thousands, and some few poor Huts inhabited by *Turks* only. They shew'd us part of the Walls *Ephesus.*

and Frontiſpiece of the famous Temple of *Diana*, which, for its Beauty and Magnificence, was eſteem'd one of the World's Wonders. There ſtill remain three Hiſtories repreſented in Marble over the Door, relating to that Goddeſs.

This Temple was burnt to Ground on the very Night that *Alexander the Great* was born; and *Timæus* being ask'd, *How it came to be fired that Night?* anſwer'd, *That the Miſtreſs was from Home*, Diana *being the Goddeſs of Midwives, and aſſiſting at the Delivery of* Olimpias. *Cicero de Nat. Deo.*

We obſerv'd likewiſe the Ruins of divers Temples, Baths, and other noble Structures; convincing Arguments as well of the Mutability of Fortune, as of the antient Splendor of this great City. The Aqueduct, which paſs'd thro' the Plain to the Town, is ſtill for the moſt part entire; as is alſo the Church of S. *John*, ſaid to have been built in the firſt Age of Chriſtianity, and ſerving at preſent for a *Turkiſh* Moſquee. Not far from this Church they ſhew'd us a Cave in the Hill, where, they ſay, S. *John* liv'd for ſome time. There likewiſe lies amongſt the Ruins a great Marble Baſin, of about Fourteen Foot Diameter, in which, they told us, the ſame Saint us'd to Baptize, and on that account the *Greeks* of the Country bear a great Reſpect towards it, and go often thither to perform their Devotions. On an Hill, that lies on the North-ſide of the Town, we ſaw an old Caſtle encompaſs'd with ſtrong Walls, but going to decay with the reſt of the City, which is only inhabited by a company of Thieves and Aſſaſſins, who live amongſt the Ruins, and (if purſu'd) hide themſelves in the under-ground Vaults, which are frequent amongſt the decay'd Buildings, and in divers Grots in the ſides of the adjoyning Hills.

Having ſatisfy'd our Curioſity in viewing theſe Footſteps of Antiquity, we return'd to our Veſſel, and paſſing the Gulf of *Epheſus* with a briſk and favourable Gale, arriv'd in a ſhort time at the Iſle of *Chio*, call'd by the Turks *Sachez Ada*, or the Iſle of *Maſtic*, from the great quantity it produces of that Gum. It's about One hundred Miles in compaſs, and Twenty Miles diſtant from the firm Land of *Ionia*. Tho' it be mountainous and barren in ſome Parts, yet the Plains are prodigiouſly fertile, which heretofore gave it the name of the *Roman* Granary. It affords great Plenty of Fruits and Wines, but its principal Product is the *Maſtic*; which they get by making light Inciſions in the Trunk of the *Lentiſcus* in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, thro' which the Gum flows; and by this means they uſually gather Forty Thouſand Pound weight yearly, the Profit whereof goes to the *Grand Signor*. The Turks uſually mix and bake it with their Bread (half an Ounce of *Maſtic* to about a Peck of Flower) eſteeming it very Stomachal. The *Turpentine* of *Chio* is likewiſe the pureſt and moſt excellent in the World, of a pleaſant Smell, and very efficacious, rarely or never cauſing the Head-ach, and ſuch other Symptoms as uſually accompany that of *Venice*, when taken in a large Doſe. *Chio.*

The chief Town, which bears the Name of the Iſland, is inhabited by *Greeks*, and has nothing very remarkable; but the adjoyning Caſtle, where the Turks live, is well-built, the Wall being flank'd with divers Towers, and encompaſs'd with a large Ditch. The whole Iſland is very populous, and ſaid to contain about Thirty Eight great Villages, where the Chriſtians have the free Exerciſe of their Religion, paying a Tribute of three Crowns *per Annum* for all ſuch as have paſt the

the Age of Twelve Years. The *Greeks* and *Romanists* have their Churches and Convents there, and the *Turks* their Mosquees, where each follows his own Worship without the least disturbance.

Divers of the Country People get their Livelyhood by breeding and keeping tame Partridges, which they drive into the Fields by whole Flocks to feed in the Day-time, and bring them back to their Houses at Night. Such as keep them, call them by whistling, and tho' there are many thousands feeding together in a Field, they all know their respective Keeper's Notes, seperate themselves immediately from the rest, and follow them as soon as they hear them whistle. They are exactly like our Partridges, so as not to be distinguish'd but by their Note, which is quite different.

At a Village call'd *Cardemilla*, we observ'd certain old Ruins, which the Inhabitants call *Homer*'s Schools, assuring us, that he taught there. And here give me leave to tell you, that such as will have the Inhabitants to speak the antient *Greek* Tongue in its purity, are much mistaken, and probably never saw *Chio* but in a Map: All that I could learn on this Subject was, that they retain some few words uncorrupted, speaking the modern *Greek* more distinctly, and pronouncing it better than their Neighbours. The only Remark I made of the Humour and Complexion of the People was, that the Men are courteous, and the Women fair. The antient Inhabitants were a free People, and potent at Sea, 'till they came under the *Athenians*, who were succeeded by the *Macedonians*, *Romans*, and *Grecians*. The latter gave up the Island to the *Genoese*, who were dispossess'd by *Sultan Selim* in the Year 1565.

Leaving *Chio*, and keeping along the Coast, we design'd to have touch'd at *Smirna*, but the Wind and boisterous Weather oblig'd us to make towards the Isle of *Lesbos*, now call'd *Metelina*, under which we anchor'd: But the Weather being unconstant, and our Mariners not well acquainted with the Coast, we ventur'd not to approach the Shore. The circuit of this Island hardly exceeds One hundred and seventy Miles, nor its distance from the main Land Seven. The Air is serene and healthful, but the Earth steril, abounding chiefly with Wine and Horses, which, tho' small, are esteem'd some of the best in *Asia*. The Garrison of the chief Town, which bears the Name of the Island, consists of *Turks*, tho' the greatest part of the Natives are *Greeks*. It glories in the Birth of *Pittacus* One of the Seven Sages, *Alcæus* the Poet, *Sappho* the Poetress, and *Theophrastus* the Philosopher. *Lesbos.*

Proceeding in our Voyage, we anchor'd under the Isle of *Tenedos*, about Five Miles from the Ruins of the antient City of *Troy*; for according to *Virgil*, *Tenedos.*

Est in conspectu Tenedos notissima famâ
Insula.

It's about Thirty Miles in compass, rockey and barren; so that it produces little, saving a small quantity of Wine, which is much esteem'd in the *Levant*. Next Morning we cross'd over to the main Land, and went on Shore to visit *Troy*. The Water was so very shallow near the Shore, and so fill'd with Ruins (on which, I suppose, the Sea has

gain'd) that we were forc'd to wade a conſiderable way to get on Land, where we came at length, tho' not without ſome difficulty.

Troy. This is ſaid to be the place where the antient *Ilium* ſtood, call'd afterwards *Teucria* and *Dardania*, and laſtly *Troja* from *Tros* King of *Phrygia*. It's celebrated in Hiſtory for one of the greateſt and moſt flouriſhing Cities in *Aſia Minor*, but principally for the fatal War it maintain'd for divers Years againſt the *Grecians*; but howſoever potent and ſplendid it was of Old, it could not avoid the great Revolution of Fortune, which has left it quite deſolate, and reduc'd it to a meer heap of Ruins. Several Miles round the place the Ground is cover'd with the Remains of Houſes, and other Rubbiſh which has lain there ſince its Deſtruction. We left the Shore and walk'd about three or four Miles into the Land, where we ſaw on all ſides an infinity of old Walls, pieces of Arches, Pillars, and Statues, with divers Portico's ſtill ſtanding. We ſaw ſome fragments of Inſcriptions, but all in *Roman* Capitals, which inclin'd us to the Opinion of thoſe, who will have theſe to be the Ruins of the *Novum Ilium*, which *Strabo* ſpeaks of, and not of the Antient, which they eſteem fabulous and purely poetical. We came at length to a riſing Ground, from which we had a fair proſpect of the adjoyning Plain, which is all cover'd with the ſame Ruins for divers Leagues round about.

Returning from whence we came, we walk'd along the Sea-ſide, about Five or Six Miles, to the Mouth of the River *Scamander* or *Xanthus*, which takes its Source from *Mount Ida*, where we ſtill found a great quantity of the ſame Relicks of Antiquity, with divers fragments of *Coloſſuſes* of a prodigious Stature, notwithſtanding that the *Turks* tranſport yearly many Ship loads of theſe Stones, and the principal Palaces and great Structures in *Conſtantinople* have been built of them. VVe could eaſily diſtinguiſh divers Temples, and other great publick Buildings with their deſign, ſo ſolid and firm was the VVork of former Ages beyond what is erected now-a-days.

The *Scamander* is at preſent very ſmall, and in the mid'ſt of Summer almoſt dry. The *Trojan* Virgins, newly betrothed, uſed to conſecrate their Virginity to this River, by waſhing themſelves therein, and pronouncing theſe words, Λάβε μου Σκάμανδρε τὴν παρθενίαν. VVe paſſed the Night on the Shore, and the next Morning went along the River's ſide, about Five or Six Miles, to the foot of *Mount Ida*, which is exceeding high and all cover'd with VVood. It was famous heretofore for the Temple of *Cybele*, and amongſt the Poets for the Conteſt between *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, decided by *Paris* the Son of *Priam*. All the way as we went and return'd we ſaw nothing but Ruins, which come home to the very River, and, as we were inform'd, reach Seven or Eight Leagues into the Country. 'Twere impoſſible to imagine that one ſingle City could have been of ſo vaſt an extent, did not the continu'd Remains remove all doubts, and convince us that 'twas not only one, but to be reckon'd amongſt the moſt noble and majeſtick of former Ages; for we may judge of what it has been by the ſurviving Teſtimonies of State and Magnificence. The *Turks* call it *Eſquy Stambol*, or *Old Conſtantinople*, and are ſuch poor Antiquaries that they really take it for ſuch.

HELLESPONT, PROPONTIS, AND Conſtantinople.

RETURNING to our Veſſel, and paſſing the *Cape of Janiſaries*, call'd heretofore the *Sigean Promontory*, we entred the *Helleſpont*, a narrow Paſſage which divides *Aſia* and *Europe*, and is not above half a League broad at the *Dardanelli*, of old *Ceſtos* and *Abidos*, two Caſtles which command the *Streight*, and are almoſt oppoſite one to the other. The former is in *Europe*, and the latter in *Aſia*, where all Ships outward bound are oblig'd to ſtop three Days, to be ſearch'd for prohibited Goods, and Slaves who may endeavour to make their eſcape. *Abidos* is regularly fortify'd, and both are ſo well provided with good Cannon that 'tis almoſt impoſſible for a Veſſel to paſs by, Day or Night, without taking its Diſcharge. *Helleſpont. Dardanelli.*

From thence we proceeded to *Gallipoli*, ten Leagues diſtant: But, notwithſtanding we had a pretty good Gale of Wind, we advanc'd very ſlowly, by reaſon of the ſtrong Current which continually runs from the *Euxin* Sea into the *Archipelago*.

Gallipoli is a ſmall City, ſituate on the ſide of an Hill, without any Fortification, and was the firſt Place the *Turks* took at their entring into *Europe*, having been tranſported (as 'tis ſaid) by the *Ganueſes* for the lucre of gaining a Crown for each Man; to their eternal Infamy be it ſpoken. Paſſing the City we entred the *Mar de Marmora*, antiently call'd *Propontis*, and reaching as far as *Conſtantinople*, which is about ſixty Leagues. The firſt remarkable thing we ſaw was the ruin'd City of *Lampſico*, being the antient *Pithyuſa*, where the God *Priapus* was worſhip'd, and near it the Remains of an old Wall, which had antiently ſerv'd to defend the Country from the Incurſions of the *Trojans*. We paſſed next by the Iſle of *Marmora*, and going on Shore at the *Peninſula* of *Capidali*, walk'd out to the Neck of Land which joins it to the Continent, to ſee the antient City of *Chizico*. *Gallipoli. Lampſico. Marmora.*

Cyzicus, heretofore the Ornament of *Bithinia*, was very conſiderable for its Strength, Riches, and Port, but principally for the ſtately Marble Towers, which were eſteem'd ſome of the Maſter-pieces of Antiquity. It was likewiſe celebrated for a Temple of admirable Work dedicated to *Jupiter*, and divers other ſumptuous Buildings, whence *Ovid.* l. 1. Faſt. *Cyzicus.*

Hinc Propontiacis hærentem Cyzicon *oris*,
Cyzicon *Æmoniæ nobile gentis opus.*

In this place was likewiſe kept the *Lapis Fugitivus*, faſten'd with Lead in the Town Houſe, becauſe it had often gone, or been carried off, no one knew how. They had likewiſe, if we may credit *Pliny*, a Fountain call'd *Fons Cupidinis*, the Water whereof being drunk would extinguiſh the Flames of Love. But of all this State and Splendor there only remain ſome few and obſcure Footſteps, the reſt being ſwallow'd up by devouring Time. The Marble Walls are for the moſt part ſtanding; but within them we ſaw nothing but a confuſed heap of Ruins, with high Walls, Arches, Vaults, and divers entire and broken Statues. On a little adjoyning Hill we obſerv'd the Relicks of a great Caſtle which ſeem'd to have been very advantageouſly ſeated. The Inhabitants of the adjacent Villages told us, that many Statues, Pillars, and pieces of Marble, with *Greek* and *Latin* Inſcriptions, had been carried off, and that others were daily found amongſt the Ruins.

Montaniac. Our next abord was at *Montaniac*, a great Village on the *Aſiatick* Shore, where all Goods that are ſent up to *Burſa* are Debark'd. We took Horſes for *Burſa* about ten of the Clock in the forenoon, and got thither at the going down of the Sun.

Pruſa. *Burſa* or *Burſi* is the antient *Pruſa*, built at the foot of Mount *Olympus* by *Pruſias* King of *Bithinia*, or by *Hannibal* according to *Pliny*, and was the Seat of the *Ottoman* Emperours before they took *Conſtantinople*. It's at preſent a great and populous City, and eſteem'd the beſt in all the leſſer *Aſia*. Its ſituation is extreamly pleaſant, for one part lies on the ſide of the Mountain, and the reſt takes in divers little Hills, which gave us a very agreeable proſpect. The Country round about is very fruitful, but eſpecially Mount *Olympus*, the lower part being a perfect Garden over-ſpread with *Bay*, *Roſemary*, *Jeſſamy*, *Thime*, *Roſes*, *Tulips*, *Anemone's*, and the like, which are naturally produc'd by the Soil, but the Top is always cover'd with Snow. The Houſes are well-built, and the Streets large, with an infinity of Fountains, and Brooks of freſh water paſſing thro' the greateſt part. The principal Structure is the great *Moſquee*, built round in form of a *Cupola*, and ſupported by divers ſtately Pillars, with an hole at the Top, by which it receives its light, having no Windows, like the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. In the middle of the Floor is a Fountain of Water, which, by little Channels in the Pavement, is carried to divers parts of the *Moſquee*, dividing it into ſeveral little *Area's* or Plats. The people of the City ſay it was built by *Orcham* their ſecond Emperour: But I rather believe it to have been a *Pagan Temple*, for they often build them open at top to carry off the ſmoak of their Sacrifices, judging of the event of things by the aſcent thereof, as I obſerv'd above.

The next Building of any conſideration is the *Caravanſara*, or Hoſpital for the reception of Strangers, which is the fineſt in all *Turkey*, being a very ſolid and ſtately Piece with Cloyſters, Galleries, Stables, and large Chambers, capable of receiving a prodigious number of Gueſts. The Commerce of this City is very conſiderable, and lies chiefly in Silks and Cottons which are brought thither from *Perſia*, and other parts of *Aſia*, in great abundance.

We walk'd out about a Mile from the Town to ſee the Hot Baths, which are of great repute in thoſe parts for all ſorts of Lameneſs and Pains of the Limbs. They are inclos'd within a round Building, in the midſt

midst of which is the great Bath twenty five foot square, and five deep, with divers little Rooms all round it, in which are likewise Baths appropriated to divers sorts of Distempers, as we were told, tho I found no difference but in the degrees of Heat, and suppose they come all from the same Spring. The Water has a sulphurious Smell, an aluminous and ungrateful Taste, and is not us'd inwardly.

After three days stay at *Prusa* we return'd to our Vessel, and passing the *Gulfs* of *Chio* and *Nicomedia*, went right to *Constantinople*, twenty Leagues distant from *Montaniac*.

Constantinople.

This City is said to have been built by *Pausanias* King of *Sparta* above Six hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and call'd *Bizantium*: but being ruin'd by the Emperour *Severus*, it was rebuilt and beautified some Years after by Great *Constantine* the first Christian Emperour, who gave it the Name of *New Rome*, and his Son chang'd it into that of *Constantinople*. It was since the Seat of the Emperours of the East, but being seiz'd by *Mahomet* II. it has ever since been possess'd by his Successors, and is at present Metropolitan of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Turks* call it *Stambol*, which in their Language signifies *much Faith*, but for what reason, I know not, unless it be because it was the first City in *Europe* where they planted their erronious Doctrine, which has been so fruitful, that it has quite over-run the whole *Grecian* Empire. Few Cities are more advantagiously Seated than this, being built (like antient *Rome*) on seven Hills, and situate on a Streight of half a League's breadth, which divides *Europe* and *Asia*, and communicates with the *Euxin* and *Aegean* Seas. Moreover it lies in the 44th Degree of Latitude, and 56th Degree of Longitude, which renders the Air serene, temperate, and healthful. Its form is Triangular, of about fourteen Miles in compass, and is best fortified on the Land-side, though, through negligence, it goes to repair in divers places. On the Sea-side it has only a single Wall, with some old Towers, for the *Dardanelli*, and two other Forts which lie towards the *Black Sea*, secure it well enough against all Invasions. The Haven or Port is one of the largest and surest in Christendom, being encompass'd by *Galata* and *Constantinople* in form of an Amphitheatre, which gives a very pleasant prospect to such as view them from the Water. The Streets of the City are narrow, and the Houses low and ill-built, not excepting those of People of the first Rank; tho' in those of the richer sort, 'tis true, the Ornaments within seem to ballance the Defects without.

The most worthy piece of Antiquity we observ'd was the antient Church of S. *Sophia*, which the *Turks* have turn'd into a *Mosquee*; but, in reality, 'tis but part of that wonderful Structure, in building and beautifying of which the Emperour *Justin* spent the whole Revenue of *Egypt* for 17 Years together. That which now remains is a round Fabrick, with two Rows of Serpentine and Porphiry Pillars of a very large size, and most of them of one entire piece, supporting the Galleries that encompass the Church. We went up to the Galleries (for *Christians* are permitted to go into the *Mosquees* at *Constantinople*, provided they put off their Shoes, and behave themselves decently) by a large Stair-case, which is so contriv'd, that a Man may ride up on Horseback; and there they shew'd us a sort of transparent Marble, through which we could see the light, tho' it were near half a foot thick; as also a reddish Stone, said to have been brought from the Holy Land, and had in great veneration by the *Ma-*

homitans, who believe that the *Virgin Mary* waſh'd our Saviour's Linnen on it. The Pavement of the Church is a ſort of *Moſaick-work*, wrought with Porphiry, Agat, Jaſper, and other fine Stones; and likewiſe cover'd in divers places with rich Tapeſtry. We ſaw nothing elſe but Lamps and Glaſs-globes, the uſual and only Ornaments of *Turkiſh Moſquees*.

Before the Church is a large *Piazza*, which was the antient *Hippodromus*, where the *Greeks* heretofore had their Horſe-Races, and where the *Turks* exerciſe their Barbs every Friday. There likewiſe ſtill remain two *Obelisks*, and a Statue of three brazen Serpents twiſted together, and plac'd there in times of Paganiſm, as a *Taleſman*, to ſecure the City from Serpents.

The next conſiderable Building is the New *Moſquee*, a great ſquare Edifice, built by *Sultan Achmet* with ſtones taken from the Ruins of *Troy*. Before the Door is a ſpacious Court, with high Galleries all round ſupported with ſtately Marble Pillars. The Pavement is of white Marble, in the middle whereof is a fine Fountain, from which we aſcended to the Church by eight Steps, but found nothing within but divers Lamps and Glaſs-globes. We ſaw divers other *Moſquees*, but found little difference, unleſs it were in their dimenſions, and that ſome are more gilt than others.

At one end of the City we ſaw the Ruins of *Conſtantine*'s Palace where all the Chriſtian Emperours liv'd: but it's ſo miſerably decay'd, that there remains nothing but an heap of Stones. In another extremity of the City we ſaw an antient Caſtle, taking its name from ſeven Towers which compoſe it, and ſerving at preſent for a Priſon of State.

The *Oda's* of the *Janiſaries* are large Structures, where they live in community all the time they are not in Campagne, and are furniſh'd by the *Grand Signor* with Bread and Fleſh, beſides their ordinary Pay. They are not at preſent above Thirty thouſand in number, having been reduc'd by *Sultan Selim*, who apprehended that their ſeditious Tumults might prove dangerous and extreamly prejudicial to the Empire. They are for the moſt part Children of *Chriſtians* taken away by force, and educated from their Infancy in their Religion and Martial Diſcipline; ſo that they are eſteem'd the beſt Soldiers in *Turkey*. They are cloath'd in Green, and commanded by an *Aga* or Captain General, with divers ſubaltern Officers. Their Pay, tho' ſmall, is augmented if they marry and have Children, and is continued though they are paſt Service.

Their *Beſaſtins* are of the nature of our Exchanges, where they ſell all ſorts of Merchandiſe. There is one for the Sale of Slaves, where the Men are plac'd on one ſide, and the VVomen on the other, and valued at different Rates, according to their reſpective Ages and Capacities. The *Jews* buy up a great part of theſe poor Captives at their Arrival; for by reaſon of their univerſal Correſpondence with thoſe of their own Sect, they eaſily inform themſelves of the Quality or Ability of their Relations, and fix their Ranſom accordingly. If they find no likelyhood of benefiting by them that way, they inſtruct them in ſuch Arts or Trades as they find them capable of, and ſell them again to the *Turks* at very conſiderable Rates.

The

The *Armenians* have an House in this City, where their Patriarch usually resides, with a small Church adjoyning, where they have Divine Service after their way. They shew'd us a large Room within the inclosure where a *Council* had been held in the *Christian* Emperours time, the Prelates that assisted at it being represented to the life on the Wall, and some in such strange antick Dresses as are very diverting to such as view them. Over the Door we observ'd the Portraits of an Emperour, an Empress, and other Persons in *Mosaick-work*, and all so fresh as if they had been newly done.

The *Greek* Patriarchal Church and *Roman Catholick* Chappel were hardly worth our Curiosity; for *Christians*, living under the *Turkish* Jurisdiction, dare not spend much on their Churches for fear they should be profan'd by *Mahometans*, who commonly turn them into *Mosquees* if they find them better than their own.

As we walk'd through the Streets, we saw divers *Aqueducts*, which furnish the whole City with Water; and two antient *Columns*, one call'd the *Historical Column* built like that of *Trajan* at *Rome*, with divers Historical Representations on the out-side, and another call'd the *Burnt Column*, because the *Turks*, as the Tradition goes, caus'd a great Fire to be made round about it to melt down the Gold with which it was cover'd; insomuch, that they were afterwards forc'd to strengthen it with divers Iron Rings to keep it from falling.

The *Seraglio* is the *Grand Signor*'s Palace, but indeed more like a Town than one single House, being at least three Miles in compass, lying on an Hill, and so pleasantly seated on the River, that it affords a very delicious Prospect. We took an occasion of viewing what might be seen of it by passing in the Train of a *Persian* Envoy, who went to have Audience of the *Grand Signor*. We entred at the principal Gate near the Church of S. *Sophia*, into the first great Court, in which stands the Infirmary for such as fall Sick in the Palace, and another large Building on the other side, said to have formerly belong'd to the aforesaid Church. From thence we passed into the Court of the *Divan*, which is less than the former, and encompassed with a great Gallery. On one side is the Council Chamber, where the *Divan* is kept several Days a Week; and on the other stands the great *Turk*'s Kitchin, where the Meat is dressed for the whole Court, which usually consists of above Five thousand Persons, as I am inform'd. Whilst the Envoy was conducted to the *Divan*, we had time to view the *Grand Signor*'s Stables for Riding-Horses; and the *Asna* or Treasury, where the Revenues of the Empire are paid in; both being in the same Court, but had nothing worth Remark. The Envoy was treated with a Dinner, the *Visir* and other Ministers being present; and another was provided for his Retinue, by which means I and my Companions din'd likewise at the *Grand Signior*'s Charges, having been recommended to one of the Envoy's Gentlemen by a Friend in Town. We din'd, after the *Turkish* manner, on several pieces of Leather spread on the Ground, with Beef, Mutton, Pullets, and Rice; but so nasty and ill-season'd, that a Man needed to have been prepar'd by a Month's Famine to swallow one single Morsel; And, indeed, the *Turks* are such ill Cooks, that we were forced to dress our own Victuals in the greatest part of our Journeys. Instead of Chairs or Stools, we were forced to use our Knees, or sit cross-legg'd like Taylors, which we found not a little incommodious.

Dinner being ended, we were conducted to a Room, where every one had a Robe of the *Turkiſh* faſhion given him, for the Emperour admits none into his preſence but ſuch as are cloath'd after the manner of the Country. From thence we were led to the Chamber of Audience, where the *Grand Signor* was ſeated on his Throne, attended by the *Viſir* and other principal Officers. The Room was all gilt with Gold, and beautified with rich Marble, and the Floor cover'd with the fineſt Tapiſtry, which gave it a more than ordinary Luſtre. As ſoon as we were entred, the Envoy was led up to kiſs the Sleeve of the Emperour's Robe, and after him all his Retinue one by one; and then, having made his Speech by an Interpreter, he retired without receiving any Anſwer; which is a meer piece of *Turkiſh* Grandeur: However, 'tis afterwards given them by the *Viſir*.

The *Grand Signor*'s Apartments are not to be ſeen, nor the Quarters allotted for the Women. He uſually keeps above Three hundred Concubines, as I am credibly inform'd, and theſe ſome of the fineſt young Women in the Empire, who live in a kind of Community, and have an Eunuch and certain grave Matrons to govern them, and manage the Affairs of the Houſe. When the *Grand Signor* has a mind to take one of them to his Bed, they are poſted on both ſides of a great Gallery, where the Prince, paſſing thro' the midſt of them, pitches on one which beſt pleaſes his fancy, to whom he throws his Handkerchief as a token of his Choice, which ſhe joyfully receives. One of the Matrons having bath'd and perfum'd her, conducts her to the *Grand Signor*'s Chamber, as ſoon as he is in Bed, cauſing her to enter at the Bed's foot, in token of Reſpect and Submiſſion. Four or five Matrons attend all Night at the Chamber's Door with Water and ſweet Eſſences, to bathe her again if occaſion requires; for the *Turks* never know a Woman twice without waſhing. In the Morning, when ſhe returns, ſhe takes with her the Cloaths which the *Grand Signor* wore the Day before, with what he had in his Pockets, as her due, and is very ſtrictly guarded 'till they know whether ſhe be with Child or not; if ſhe be, ſhe has the Title of *Sultaneſs*, and has an Apartment, Matrons, Eunuchs, and Slaves aſſign'd her, with an annual Allowance equal to her Quality. She that bears the firſt Son is chief *Sultaneſs*, and her Iſſue ſucceeds to the Empire: Nay, if the Emperour be married, and one of his Concubines happens to have a Son before his Empreſs, that Concubine claims the right of Superiority by the Laws of the Nation. If any of his Wives or Concubines bears Sons afterwards, they are equally eſteem'd Legitimate; but when they come to ten or twelve Years of Age, the *Grand Signor* diſpoſes of them as he thinks fit. They were heretofore impriſon'd 'till their elder Brother came to the Crown, and then ſtrangled privately to ſecure him in the Government; but I am inform'd, that this barbarous Cuſtom is quite left off.

The *Grand Signor*'s Stables are well ſtor'd with good Horſes; for I am confident there were above a thouſand, and brought from all parts of *Europe* and *Aſia*: But I admired to ſee them uſe Horſedung dried and ſearc'd for Litter, which the *Turks* prefer before Straw, and affirm that they thrive much better with it. We likewiſe obſerv'd that they beat their Horſe-ſhoes out of cold Iron, and work them ſo thin, that, I am confident, one of ours will weigh more than three of theirs, and yet they are

are ſtrong and durable; for 'tis certain, that often heating the Iron makes it brittle.

The *Grand Signor* keeps divers *Mutes* or dumb Perſons in his Family, who are as well underſtood by their Signs as if they ſpoke. When he deſigns to diſpatch any great Perſon, he uſually ſends one of theſe *Mutes*, who carries his Order ſeal'd up in a black Box, with a Cord to ſtrangle him. They take it very patiently for two Reaſons. 1. Becauſe they are ſtrict Fataliſts, and hold Predeſtination in the rigour of the litteral Senſe. 2. Becauſe they think they merit by ſubmitting to their Maſter's Will. This ſort of Execution is very common, and exerciſed on very light Occaſions, but eſpecially on ſuch as are Wealthy; for their Eſtates and Goods are confiſcated. On the account of this tyrannical Proceeding, the *Bacha's*, and other principal Officers, endeavour (notwithſtanding their Opinion) to ſecure themſelves by marrying the *Grand Signor*'s Daughters who have all the dignity of *Sultaneſſes*: But as theſe Marriages are advantagious on one account, ſo they are as inſupportable on another; for the Wife governs to ſuch a degree as makes the Husband very uneaſy. He is little more than her Slave, and creeps in at Night at the Bed's foot to ſhew his Submiſſion. Others, to avoid this fatal Cord, endeavour to ingratiate themſelves with the *Mufti*; for the Emperour rarely does any thing of moment without conſulting him.

The *Grand Signor* eats on the Ground croſs-legg'd like other *Turks*, and uſes little Recreation except walking in his private Garden, riding, and ſhooting at a wild Boar, which he cauſes to be ſhut up within an incloſure, and gives it the Name of ſome *Chriſtian* Prince that is his Enemy. He likewiſe bathes now and then with his Concubines and Wives, who endeavour to recreate him by all ways imaginable, each ſtriving to inſinuate herſelf into his Favour: But it's very remarkable, that, notwithſtanding he keeps ſo many Women, whatſoever private Jealouſies and Animoſities they may have one againſt another, they live, to all appearance, as quietly and friendly as if they were Siſters or Relations.

On Council Days he uſually goes to a little Window, which looks into the Chamber of the *Divan*, and is ſo contriv'd that he can hear and ſee without being ſeen; for he never aſſiſts in Council in Perſon, as other Princes do, but truſts wholly to his Miniſters, who are always extream cautious in what they do or ſpeak, fearing leſt the *Grand Signor* ſhould be above. When he goes abroad, he is uſually accompany'd by a great number of *Janiſaries*, and all his principal Officers richly cloath'd, and walking in order according to their reſpective Places and Dignities. He is commonly on Horſeback, and their march is ſo very grave and ſlow, that they are a long time in paſſing, giving People an occaſion of viewing and admiring the Grandeur of the Emperour, and Bravery of his Attendants.

There are divers Towns and Villages all round *Conſtantinople*, but eſpecially on the Water's ſide. The principal is *Gallata*, which lies on the ſide of an Hill near the River, and joins to one Gate of the City, being encompaſs'd with an old Wall flank'd with divers Towers. It's well-built, populous, and inhabited for the moſt part by *Chriſtians*, who have much more Liberty there than in othet Parts, the Place having been ſurrendred to the *Turks* on good Articles, and conſequently *Gallata.*

retaining greater Priviledges than ſuch as were taken by Storm. The greateſt part of the Inhabitants are *Roman Catholicks*, and under the Protection of ſeveral *European* Embaſſadors, which makes a conſiderable addition to their Eaſe. There are divers Convents of Fryars, with one of Jeſuites, who walk the Streets in their Habits, with as much freedom as in any other part of *Europe*. The *Greeks* and *Armenians* have likewiſe their Churches for the Exerciſe of their Religion.

The Magazines are likewiſe without the Walls, one being well ſtor'd with Artillery, and other Neceſſaries requiſite for a Land-Army, and the other with ſuch as are required to equip a Fleet of Gallies. Near the latter we ſaw a *Seraglio* belonging to the *Grand Signor*, and, tho' the out-ſide had nothing conſiderable, the Inſide, divided into four great Rooms, was extreamly Rich, and adorn'd with the moſt coſtly Furniture that *Turkey* or *Perſia* could furniſh. *Turkiſh* Houſes, and even Palaces, are always low and mean without, which, they ſay, is to diſtinguiſh them from the Houſe of God, and therefore hold it an undervaluing their *Moſquees*, and, indeed, prophane to ſhew any thing of State and Magnificence in the out-ſide of their Houſes. The *Grand Signor* goes often thither for his Diverſion, but principally to recreate himſelf with his Women. Certainly no Prince in the World ſtudies more his Pleaſure and Luxury, nor is better provided with all ſuch things as tend to indulge the Senſes; for, beſides his majeſtick Palaces, pleaſant Gardens, pompous Retinue, and ſuperfluity of all the moſt coſtly Rarities (which ſerve to dignify his Station, and diſtinguiſh him from thoſe of a meaner Rank) his Religion priviledges him againſt the very Laws of Nature, by authorizing all his ſordid and brutiſh Paſſions.

Diop-Sultan. There is likewiſe a little Town call'd *Diop-Sultan*, with a very fine *Moſquee*, where they keep the Sword of *Ottoman* the firſt Emperour of the *Turks*, which every Emperour at his Inſtalment receives from the Hand of the *Mufti*, who ties it on with a great deal of Ceremony, wiſhing him the Vertue and Valour of the aboveſaid Prince.

Boſphorus of Thrace. The *Boſphorus* of *Thrace*, which lies between *Conſtantinople* and the *Black Sea*, is about ſix Leagues in length, and half a League in breadth, over which *Darius* paſſed his Army on a Bridge of Boats when he entred *Greece*. About the mid-way, and in the narroweſt part of the *Streight*, we ſaw two old Caſtles, one on each ſide, to defend the Paſſage; though, indeed, they chiefly ſerve to confine Priſoners of War of the firſt Rank, and oftentimes their own chief Officers of War and State. On a Rock which runs into the *Euxin Sea*, we ſaw an antient Marble Column of a conſiderable height, placed on a Pedeſtal, and call'd *Pompey*'s Column, being ſaid to have been erected by him after the defeat of *Mithridates*.

The *Euxin Sea.* The *Euxin* Sea was antiently call'd *Axin*, from the *Greek* word ἄξενος, *inhoſpitable*, by reaſon of the inhuman Barbarity of the *Scythians* who border'd on it, and ſacrificed all Strangers to their falſe Gods; but that People being afterwards ſubdu'd and civiliz'd by the *Grecians*, it took the Name of *Euxin*, from εὔξενος, which ſignifies *hoſpitable*. The *Turks* call it the *Black Sea*; but I know not whether that Apellation has reference to the Cruelty of the antient *Scythians*, or to the ill Qualities of the Sea, which is uſually very tempeſtuous and dangerous. There paſſes a conſtant Current from this Sea into the *Archipelago*; inſomuch,

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the Gallies can hardly row up the *Boſphorus*, unleſs they are aſſiſted by a Gale of Wind.

The Land about *Conſtantinople* is very fruitful, abounding with all ſorts of Proviſions, eſpecially near the Channel; ſo that all things are cheap and good. I confeſs, that for ſome Miles round the City the Ground is incultivated, and ſerves only for a Burial-place. We ſaw ſeveral Hills and Valleys, nay, all the Ground, as far as we could diſcern from the higheſt Eminence, cover'd with Graves, which are diſtinguiſh'd by a great Stone at the Head and another at the Foot; inſomuch, that the whole Country ſeem'd to be one Church Yard, for the *Turks* never bury two in the ſame Grave, and ſo are forc'd to extend it to that diſtance, and bury all round their Towns for want of room enough within.

The *Turks*, from a ſmall number of poor vagabond *Scythians* gather'd together between the *Euxin* and *Caſpian* Seas, have at long run erected one of the moſt potent Monarchies that ever antient or modern Hiſtory inform'd us of, and (to give them their due) they did more in four or five hundred Years than the *Romans* did in eight or nine. They are at preſent Maſters of a very conſiderable part of the triple Continent; for their Dominion extends it ſelf from Eaſt to Weſt near a Thouſand Leagues, and from North to South ſomewhat more. In *Europe* they have *Greece*, part of *Hungaria*, *Dalmatia*, *Moldavia*, *Tranſilvania*, *Walachia*, *Boſſena*, and the Iſles of the *Archipelago*; the Republick of *Raguſa* is under their Protection. In *Aſia* they poſſeſs *Aſia Minor*, *Caldæa*, *Syria*, *Paleſtina*, and the three *Arabia's*, with other ſmaller adjoyning Principalities. The *Georgians* are likewiſe tributary to them. In *Africa* they have *Egypt*, with divers Places which belong'd heretofore to the *Abyſſins*, and border upon *Egypt*; moreover, *Alger*, *Tripoli*, and *Tunis* are under their Protection, and thoſe of *Fez* and *Morocco* do them Homage. The *Grand Signor* ſtiles himſelf, *By the Grace of the juſt, great, and almighty Creator, and thro' the abundance of his chief Prophet's Miracles, Emperour of victorious Emperours; Diſtributer of Crowns to the greateſt Princes of the Earth; Servant of the two moſt auguſt and ſacred Cities* Mecha *and* Medina; *Protector and Governour of the holy* Jeruſalem; *Lord of the greateſt part of* Aſia, *and* Africa *conquer'd with our victorious Sword and dreadful Lance*, viz. *the Countreys and Kingdoms of* Natolia, Caramania, Egypt, Græcia, Themiſuar, Boſna, Segetum, *and all the Countreys of the* Parthians, Chuthans, *and* Georgians; *of the* Iron Gate, Leſſer Tartaria, Cyprus, Arbequir, Aleppo, Arſeron, Damaſcus, Babylon, Barſara, *the* Arabia's, Abec, Tunis, Tripoli, Barbary, *and of many other Countreys, Iſles, Streights, Paſſages, People, Families, and Generations; and of many Millions of Millions of valiant Warriers, who repoſe under the Obedience and Juſtice of me* ——— *by the Grace of God the Recourſe of the greateſt Princes in the World, and the Refuge of honourable Emperours.*

The whole Empire is divided into thirty five *Beglerbelies* or Provinces, each having its Vice-Roy, with divers inferiour Officers to act under him. Theſe Governours are uſually the Children of *Chriſtians* taken away by force, and brought up in the *Mahometan* Religion; ſo that, tho' the *Grand Signor* commonly ſtrangles them on very light Grounds, eſpecially if he thinks them rich, he needs not fear any Sedition, or other ill Conſequence, that may follow on their account, be-

cauſe their Friends and Relations are not known; and, if they were, would be incapable of embroyling the State.

The *Turk*'s ſtanding Forces are not great, conſidering the vaſt extent of his Empire, Thirty four thouſand Horſe and Thirty thouſand *Janiſaries*, who ſerve on foot, being all that are uſually in conſtant Pay: But on occaſion, all the Provinces are oblig'd to furniſh their Proportion according to the exigence; and for this reaſon, tho' the *Turkiſh* Armies are very numerous, they are commonly ſo ill diſciplin'd, that the *Germans*, with an Army of forty or fifty thouſand Men, dare carry on a War againſt the whole *Ottoman* Force. Their Strength conſiſts in Multitudes, and thoſe oftentimes ſo unexperienc'd, that they are preſently hurrid into diſorder and confuſion. Moſt of their Fortreſſes are garriſon'd by the *Militia* of their reſpective Provinces, at whoſe Charges they are likewiſe cloath'd and paid. The *Grand Signor* can on occaſion ſet on foot an Army of Three hundred thouſand Men, with the auxiliary Forces, he has from the *Tartars* when he deſires them, tho' he ſeldom comes into the Field with above One hundred or One hundred and fifty thouſand at moſt. The *Grand Viſir* commands in chief, being as well General of all the *Ottoman* Forces, as principal Miniſter of State; and all Offices, both Civil and Military, are in his diſpoſal.

His Naval Force conſiſts in about One hundred and twenty or One hundred and thirty Gallies, entertain'd, as I am inform'd, in divers parts of his Dominions; but they are generally very poorly mann'd, for he wants expert Seamen, and has hardly yet recover'd what he loſt at the Battle of *Lepanto*. The Admiral of the *Port* is call'd *Dins Beglerby*, and acts at Sea with an arbitrary Power, uſing no other Form of Judicature but his own bare word.

The ordinary Revenue of the Empire is ſaid not to exceed the Sum of Ten Millions of Crowns, all Charges defray'd; which is raiſed by Cuſtoms, Crown-lands, Tribute laid on *Chriſtians* and *Jews*, Confiſcations, and Gifts. But, in truth, the Income is immenſe, and 'tis impoſſible to fix any determinate Sum, ſince he is the abſolute and arbitrary Diſpoſer of his Subjects Eſtates and Goods, diſpoſſeſſing, diſinheriting, and taking all to himſelf at pleaſure. He claims the Goods of all ſuch as die without Heirs or very near Relations, who are very numerous, foraſmuch as a great part of his Military, Civil, and Domeſtick Officers are the Children of *Chriſtians* (as I obſerv'd above) who ſeldom marry, being eſteem'd leſs capable of Buſineſs in that State than when ſingle. Laſtly, we may add to his Revenue the vaſt Sums which are ſpent in raiſing and maintaining the *Militia* of his Provinces; for tho' that Money comes not into his Treaſury, at leaſt 'tis ſpent in his Service.

Learning (as I have obſerv'd elſewhere) is in little vogue amongſt the *Turks*, their falſe Prophet having, if not quite forbidden it, at leaſt counſell'd them to the contrary. They ſtudy nothing but the *Alcoran*, in which all ſuch are inſtructed as are deſign'd for Divinity or Law; for their Forms of Judicature as well as Principles of Religion are taken from that ſame Book. The *Mufti*, or chief Prieſt, is ſupream Judge of all matters of Law as well as Conſcience, and in ſo great Reputation amongſt them, that the Emperour conſults him in all difficult Caſes, as the infallible Oracle of Truth: However, it ſometimes happens that, if he chance to thwart his Deſigns, he is not to ſeek of an

expedient

xepedient to diſpatch him as well as his other great Subjects. The *Muſti* likewiſe on his part is ſo ſtrangely ador'd by the People, that on any great Diſcontent or Pique againſt the Emperour, the leaſt Marks of his Diſpleaſure are capable of hurrying the Vulgar into Mutinies, which have prov'd fatal to ſome of their greateſt Monarchs.

Their Funerals and Marriages are as exotick as their other Cuſtoms. When they begin to deſpair of the Recovery of a ſick Perſon, a Prieſt is ſent for, who having exhorted him to ſettle his worldly Affairs, he repreſents to him the Delights the Prophet *Mahomet* will prepare for him in Heaven, if he make a good end, aſſuring him of all thoſe ſenſual Pleaſures which are moſt agreeable to Fleſh and Blood. He tells him, He ſhall feed with the Prophet on wonderful Meats, and have a multitude of Wives of unaccountable Beauties and Perfections, with a thouſand ſuch Fables, which ſet the poor Wretch a longing to be at the Banquet, and to gratify his Paſſions by the Enjoyment of what the Deluder ſets before his Eyes in ſuch beautiful Colours. They hire poor Women to aſſiſt them in weeping over the dead Bodies, which Cuſtom ſeems to have been antiently uſed in the Eaſtern Countrys, and hinted at by the Prophet *Jeremy*.

The crying Ceremony being over, they are carried to the Burial-place, and, whilſt the Body is interring, the Prieſt reads certain Chapters of the *Alcoran*, and the Aſſiſtants repeat certain Prayers for the Soul of the deceaſed. This being done, they diſtribute Bread and Fleſh to the Poor, who are to eat it on the place, and pray likewiſe for the Perſon's Soul.

Their Contracts of Marriage are ſign'd before the *Cady* or Judge of the place, where the Man and Woman, joyning Hands, promiſe a mutual Union, not for Term of Life, but for as long as they can agree together. The Men buy their Wives; ſo that a Man can have no better Eſtate than plenty of Daughters, who are valued according to their Quality or Endowments, and carry nothing with them but a few Houſhold Goods. They may marry as many Wives as they can maintain, and divorce them again on very light Reaſons with the conſent of the *Cady*, but the Children remain with the Husband. They alſo uſe their Slaves as frequently as their Wives; but if they happen to be with Child they get their Liberty, and the Iſſue ſhares in the Father's Goods as well as thoſe that are born under Wedlock.

As for their Manners I can give no very particular account, ſince they differ according to the Country or Climate which they inhabit. However, they are generally devout, ſober, grave, cunning, and punctual to their word. Their Heads are always ſhaven, with one Lock left, by which *Mahomet* is to pull them up to Heaven, as the Vulgar fooliſhly fancy. Their *Turbants* are all white, excepting ſuch as are ſaid to be deſcended from the Prophet *Mahomet*, and paſs for his Relations, and theſe wear them green. All *Chriſtians* are forbidden, under a moſt ſevere Penalty, the wearing of either of theſe Colours, at leaſt unmix'd In their ordinary Salutations they only incline their Heads, and lay one Hand on their Breaſt.

THE ARCHIPELAGO, MOREA, AND Ionian Seas.

HAVING paſſed a Month at *Conſtantinople*, and got the *Viſir*'s Paſs-port, we embark'd with two *Swedes* and three *French* Gentlemen, who had hired a Bark to viſit the Iſles of the *Archipelago* which ly'd in their way homeward. Having paſſed down the *Propontis* and *Helleſpont*, the firſt Place of Remark we found, was the little Iſle of *Imbros*, now call'd *Lembro*, which lies at the entrance of the *Gulf* of *Conteſſa*, where the River *Imbrus* falls into the Sea. It has a ſmall Town of the ſame Name, and was heretofore conſecrated to *Minerva* and certain fabulous Gods the Sons of *Vulcan*, who had Temples erected there to their Honour. At the bottom of the Bay lies the antient *Stagira*, famous for the Birth of *Ariſtotle*, call'd at preſent *Libanoua*, and wonderfully decay'd, as appears by the Ruins.

Imbros.

Stagira.

Samothrace. We ſail'd next to *Samothrace*, another little Iſland (about ten Miles from the main Land of *Thrace*) call'd at preſent *Samandrac*, and heretofore *Dardania*, from *Dardanus* who fled thither with the *Palladium* after the Deſtruction of *Troy*. It has divers ſmall Ports, with a Town on the Northſide, and abounds in Honey and Deer. There the Sacrifices and Ceremonies proper to each God were antiently taught, and Strangers initiated in thoſe Rights, which they eſteem'd a ſure defence againſt all the accidents of Man's life.

Amongſt other natural Rarities we found here a ſort of Stone hitherto undiſcrib'd by Naturaliſts. 'Tis of a Pentagonal Figure (ſee TAB. II. Fig. 3.) half a foot long, and about two Inches broad on each Side. 'Tis harder than Marble, of a reddiſh Colour, with the two *Baſes* divided into five Triangles anſwering to the Sides, and in what part ſoever you break it, you find the ſame Rays: ſo that it ſeems to be compos'd of five *Priſmes* united by the near contract of their polite Superficies, and, indeed, I have ſeperated ſome of them by the Stroke of a Hammer. It may, poſſibly, be rank'd amongſt the *Belemnites*.

Mount Athos. We went next to *Mount Athos*, or *Monte Santo*, which lies on the firm Land between *Macedonia* and *Thrace*. We went on ſhore, and found the Mountain high, indeed, but not to that exceſs as it's deſcrib'd by Poets and Hiſtorians, who feign its Shadow to reach as far as the Iſle of *Lemnos*, which is at leaſt Eighty Miles diſtant: nor is the Aſcent

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ſo very difficult, that *Xerxes* needed to have cut a VVay over to paſs his Army. It is about an hundred Miles in compaſs at the bottom, and inhabited by Greek Monks who call it Ἅγιον Ὄρος or Holy Mountain, from the multitude of Religious Men who have 27 Monaſteries diſpers'd up and down the Hill. In truth, they could not have choſen a more pleaſant, fruitful, and healthy place, if they had ſought all *Greece* over. There are at leaſt Ten thouſand of thoſe Monks, who retire thither to ſequeſter themſelves (as they call it) from the VVorld, the old Men keeping the Convents, and performing the Office of their Order, whilſt the Young are employ'd abroad in manuring the Land, and only oblig'd to aſſiſt at their reſpective Monaſteries on Sundays and Holy-days.

The Monks ſhew'd us where there had been a Fountain of VVater in a little Chappel on the ſide of the Mountain, which was frequented by the People of the Neighbouring Country with a great deal of Devotion. This Fountain had for many Ages been perennial, and never ſuffer'd the leaſt diminution during the greateſt droughts (when others wholly fail'd) till about three Year before, when ſome Labourers, digging Stones out of an old Quarry a little above it, gave vent to a large Stream of VVater which ſuddenly guſh'd out, and running for ſome hours, overflow'd the Plain at the foot of the Mountain. The Spring was at the ſame time dried up, and conſequently muſt have been fed by that water. I doubt not but there are many ſuch Receptacles or Caverns in the Bowels of the Earth capable of containing a plentiful ſupply for divers Fountains, and being from time to time recruited by Rains, Snow, and other condens'd Vapours, may render them perennial without any ſenſible increaſe or decreaſe.

We were very kindly receiv'd and entertain'd in a Convent at the bottom of the Mountain, and next Morning finding the wind favourable, ſet ſail for *Lemnos*, and arriv'd in the Road after two days.

Lemnos.

This Iſland was heretofore call'd *Ophieuſa* from the great number of Serpents, *Dioſpolis* from its two famous Cities, and *Æthalia* by reaſon of the fire which often iſſued from the ſulphurious Earth, which gave the Poets an occaſion of feigning *Vulcan* to have been caſt down headlong into this Iſland. At preſent it bears the Name of *Stalimene*, and is about One hundred Miles in circuit, tho' *Pliny* gives it but twenty ſeven and half. The chief Town is *Lemnos*, or *Myrina*, ſituate on a Rock, which advances into the Sea, and defended by a Caſtle built on the higheſt part thereof. The next is the antient *Hepheſtias*, now call'd *Cochina*, in the in-land, celebrated heretofore for the Temple of *Vulcan*, where the Poets will have *Minerva* to have hid her ſelf when *Vulcan* demanded her of *Jupiter* in Marriage. There remains little of it at preſent but Ruins, of which the Inhabitants could give us no certain account.

Hepheſtias.

We went from thence to the barren little Hill *Moſyeles*, conſecrated of old to *Vulcan*, from whence they take the *Terra Lemnia* of great uſe in Phyſick. At the place where they dig this Earth ſtands a little Chappel, call'd *Sotera*, dedicated to our Saviour, and kept by the *Greeks*. The Entrance that leads to the Vein is ſhut up, and open'd only on the ſixth of *Auguſt*, at which time the *Greeks* go thither in Proceſſion, and, after divers Prayers and Ceremonies, open the hole, taking out as much

Earth as they pleaſe, and Sealing it with the *Grand Signor*'s Seal, compos'd of divers *Turkiſh* Characters; which being done, they ſhut it up again 'till the next Year. From this Seal it take the Name *of Terra Sagillata*, and is us'd by the *Greeks* and *Turks* as a Sovereign Remedy againſt Fluxes, and all ſorts of Poyſon. *Galen* tells us, that the Prieſts of *Diana* us'd ſuch Ceremonies in Digging it in his time, and gives us the Method they obſerv'd in preparing it, *L. 9. De Facult. Simp. Med.* But it's very remarkable, that, notwithſtanding the vaſt quantities that are taken thence yearly, they always find the Vein full the next Year, which they attribute to a multiplication of the Earth, by I know not what Miracle; tho' I am of opinion, that it rather proceeds from ſome fermentation of that Sulphurious Earth in the Body of the Mountain, by which it delates it ſelf, and conſequently fills up the place of that which is carried off.

This Iſland is in ſome places very barren, and in others as fertile, yielding a great deal of good Corn, Wine, and all other Neceſſaries except Wood, which is ſcarce in all parts. They reckon about 35 Villages which are Inhabited by *Greeks* of the *Chriſtian* Religion, who have their Churches and Convents, with all freedom imaginable, paying only a ſmall Tribute to the *Grand Signor*. The number of the *Turks* is very inconſiderable; for, beſides ſuch as are in Garriſon, we found few or none as we walk'd up and down the Iſland.

Sciro. We paſs'd next to the Iſle of *Sciro*, ſituate in the further part of the *Gulf* of *Acmiro* or *Sinus Pilagicus*, which, tho' of Eighty Miles circuit, is barren, incultivated, and almoſt left deſolate. Such as live there are for the moſt part *Greeks*, the *Turks* reſiding in two Caſtles at the Eaſt and Weſt ends of the Iſland. They boaſt of *Homer*'s being buried there.

Before we left the Iſland four Chriſtian Slaves (Natives of *Hungaria*) having made their eſcape in a ſmall Boat from *Chio*, and deſigning for the *Morea*, were by ill weather unfortunately thrown on this Iſland. Being ſeiz'd by the Governour's Order, and threaten'd with the Baſtonado, unleſs they confeſs'd, they own'd the whole matter of fact, as to their eſcape, and deſign; but conceal'd that which ſoon after prov'd fatal to them. They were immediately ſent back with a Guard, who returning brought word that they had ſet their *Patrone*'s Houſe on fire in the Night time, and eſcap'd in the hurry; for which they were condemn'd to an hundred and fifty ſtrokes on their bare feet, and then to be hang'd; which was accordingly done on the very day of their arrival, and their Heads ſet up on the Walls of the Caſtle for a terrour to others, as is uſually done in theſe parts of the World.

Negropont. The Wind being fovourable we ſail'd next to *Negropont* the antient *Eubœa*, which is ſeperated from the firm Land of *Achaia* by the *Euripus*, and joyn'd by a Bridge fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle. In the narrow Channel of the *Euripus* the Current runs forward and backward divers times aday, the reciprocal motion whereof ſo puzzl'd *Ariſtotle* that in a melancholly fit he is ſaid to have leap'd from a Rock and drown'd himſelf, becauſe he could not comprehend the thing. This Iſland is the greateſt and moſt conſiderable in the *Archipelago*, being at leaſt One hundred and forty Miles in length from *Capo Chimi* to *Capo Gereſta*, and Three hundred and ſixty in circuit. But its breadth is very different, being in ſome places near forty Miles, and in others hardly ten. Some

ſay

ſay it was divided from the Continent by an Earthquake; and, indeed, they are very frequent there, but eſpecially near the *Streight*.

The chief City is the antient *Chalcis*, call'd at preſent *Negrepont*, and by the *Turks*, *Chinceren*, built on a plain in the middle of the *Euripus*, and communicating with the firm Land by a Bridge. It was heretofore a Colony of the *Athenians*, and is ſaid to have taken its Name from *Chalcis* the Daugter of *Aſop*, or from the *Greek* word χαλκὸς, ſignifying *Braſs*, becauſe it was there firſt had in uſe. The Town has nothing at preſent very remarkable.

The Iſland was taken from the *Venetians* by *Mahomet* II, in the Year 1451, *Paulo Ericcio* being Governour, whoſe Daughter being taken Priſoner, and preſented to the *Grand Signor* for her admirable Beauty, and other Accompliſhments of Body and Mind, kill'd her ſelf to prevent the Infidel from uſing violence on her Chaſtity. She out-did the worthy Roman *Lucretia*, and had ſhe liv'd in thoſe days might have had Temples and Altars erected to her honour, and been plac'd amongſt the Deities of the firſt Rank.

Andros.

We paſſed from thence to the Iſle of *Andros*, or *Dalamede*, about Ninety Miles in circuit, and, tho' mountainous, one of the moſt fruitful in the *Arches*; but withal the Air is unwholſome, eſpecially to Strangers. It was antiently conſecrated to *Bacchus*, to whom the Inhabitants erected a ſtately Temple, near which there ſprung up a Fountain of Wine every Year one the *Nones* of *January*, if we may credit *Pliny*. The Paſſage between the antient Inhabitants and *Themiſtocles* is celebrated in Hiſtory. That General being ſent thither by the *Athenians* to demand Tribute, and finding them unwilling to part with their Money, told them, That he came thither accompany'd by two powerful Deites, *Perſuaſion* and *Force*; bidding them chooſe which they pleaſed. To which they very readily anſwer'd, That they had two others of no leſs power, *Neceſſity* and *Impoſſibility*, and that he might take which he lik'd beſt. The Reply ſo nettled the *Athenians*, that they ſoon after invaded and took the Iſland by force.

There is a poor little Town of the ſame Name, inhabited by *Greeks* and *Turks*, and defended by an old Caſtle. There are divers Monaſteries of *Greeks* and *Roman* Catholicks, who have the free exerciſe of their Religion. Their Silks are very good, and bring in a conſiderable Profit yearly, which would be much greater if they had any good Harbours for Shipping.

Delos.

We went next to the famous Iſle of *Delos*, ten Miles diſtant, and going on Shore found two *Dutchmen*, who had made their eſcape from on board a Privatier of *Legorn*, by ſwimming to Land whilſt they lay at anchor in the Road, and hiding themſelves in a Grot. They were almoſt famiſh'd, having lain there eighteen Days, and had no other Victuals but a ſmall quantity of Biſket, which they brought off in their Pockets. Their Proviſions being done, they were forc'd to graze for their Livelihood, and feed on ſuch Herbs as they found on the Rocks, which barely ſufficed to keep them alive 'till we came to their Relief. At our approach they fell on their Knees, and, with Tears in their Eyes, implor'd our charitable Aſſiſtance, which we readily gave, and entertain'd them in the beſt manner we could. There are divers of theſe Privatiers in the *Archipelago*, who plunder the *Turks* and poor *Greeks*, and ſell the Goods to *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Dutch* Merchant-

men, who ſeek them out and make good Voyages, tho' I cannot approve of the Trade. Their Men are worſe Slaves than thoſe of *Alger*; for tho' they promiſe them fair when they are liſted, they cheat them of their Dividend, keep them by force 'till they come to their decrepit old Age, and then leave them on ſome of the Iſlands. And for this reaſon they make many hard ſhifts to get their Liberty, which was the caſe of theſe two poor *Dutchmen*.

It's now call'd *Sdrilla*, being about five Miles in circuit, and lying in the middle of the *Cyclades*. The Antients feign'd *Apollo* and *Diana* to have been born there, which gave it ſuch Reputation, that the Inhabitants heretofore, out of meer reſpect to thoſe fabulous Deities, ſuffer'd none to be Born or Buried there, but ſent their big bellied Women to lie-in, and their dead Bodies to be interr'd in a little adjacent Iſland; forbidding likewiſe all Dogs, and other unſerviceable Creatures to be kept there. The Temple of *Apollo* was held in ſo great Veneration, that the *Perſians*, when they took and pillag'd the whole Iſland, touch'd nothing that was within it. We went from the Sea-ſide to the top of the Hill, where we found a prodigious quantity of Ruins, the Remains of the aboveſaid Temple, with divers Pillars, Statues, and Veſſels, ſome entire and others broken. Amongſt the reſt we obſerv'd the Marble *Coloſſuſes* of *Apollo* and *Diana* (which formerly ſtood and delivered Oracles in that place) lying on the Ground in pieces, that of *Diana* being entire from the Breaſt upwards, ſo that we may gueſs at the length of the Statue by this Fragment, which is eight foot long. We likewiſe found divers ſubterranean Vaults and Ciſterns, which we imagined might have held Water heretofore, with ſome old Walls, and other Marks of Antiquity. The Iſland is at preſent a great Rock, uninhabited, and over-grown with Shrubs and Weeds. We could find no Water, tho' *Pliny* ſpeaks of a certain Fountain call'd *Inopus*, which increas'd and decreas'd with the *Nile* in *Egypt*.

Naxos. Bidding adieu to *Delos*, we croſſed over to *Naxos*, or *Nixia*, one of the moſt conſiderable Iſlands amongſt the *Cyclades*, being at leaſt ſixty Miles in compaſs. It was antiently call'd *Dionyſia*, and dedicated to *Bacchus* for the Excellence of its Wines. 'Tis at preſent very fertile, abounding with all ſorts of Neceſſaries, but eſpecially with Wine, which is eſteem'd the beſt in the *Levant*, tho' the Vines grow on rocky Ground, which has not above three Inches depth of Earth. The *Ophites* or Serpentine Stone is found there, and divers Mines of Gold which are nevertheleſs neglected by the Inhabitants. We found alſo there a ſort of Inſect, which we call *Tabanus*, the ſtinging whereof is ſo venomous, that, unleſs ſoon remedied, it proves mortal. This Iſland was formerly under the *Venetians*, 'till they were diſpoſſeſſed by *Sultan Selim*. The Inhabitants are almoſt all *Greeks* and *Roman* Catholicks.

The principal Town is nam'd from the Iſland, and ſituate on an high Hill in the Northern part, but has nothing very remarkable. There ſtill remain ſome Ruins of the antient Temple of *Bacchus*, on a Rock which ſhuts out into the Sea; but moſt of the Pillars and Statues have been carried away for Building.

Paros. The next place we touch'd at was the Iſle of *Paros*, which lies within ſix Miles of the former, being likewiſe one of the *Cyclades*, and about fifty Miles in circuit, fruitful, and healthy to a miracle. It has a ſmall Town call'd *Paro*, with an Harbour for Ships, and an old Caſtle to defend

fend both. The white *Parian Marble*, ſo much eſteem'd in all Ages, is taken from thence, and was formerly the ſole Commerce of the Iſland. The antient *Parians* had a very ill Character amongſt the *Grecians*, for breaking their word with *Miltiades* the *Athenian* General, who having ſubdued them, and withdrawn his Forces on their Proteſtation of Fidelity and Submiſſion to the Republick, he no ſooner landed in *Greece* but they renounced their Contract, and revolted; which occaſion'd a proverbial Saying, on any breach of Faith, Ἀναπαριάζει, *He does like thoſe of* Paros. The Republick of *Venice* loſt it together with *Negropont*.

We ſaw here a young Girl, who about a Month before had been deliver'd of a Baſtard-Son, in the tenth Year of her Age. She was, indeed, ſomewhat taller and fuller grown than they uſually are at that Age: However, being born and educated in that place, there could be no miſtake. What *Pliny* relates, *Lib. 7. Hiſt. Nat. c 3.* of Women amongſt the *Mandri* and *Calingi*, who conceiv'd in the ſeventh Year of their Age, may hardly deſerve Credit, ſince this Author was too credulous himſelf in many things, and built on very uncertain Relations; but more modern Writers of great Reputation, as *Savonarola* and *Sylvius*, give us an account of two who conceiv'd at Nine.

From *Paros* we kept on to *Melos*, now *Milo*, paſſing by divers ſmall Iſles and Rocks on each ſide. This is alſo one of the *Cyclades*, and above eight Miles in compaſs, with a Town on the Weſt-ſide defended by an old Caſtle, and an Harbour capable of receiving great Ships. The chief Productions of the Earth are Corn, Oyl, Sulphur, Bitumen, and Marble. It's inhabited altogether by *Greeks*, tho' under the *Turkiſh* Juriſdiction, and boaſts of the Birth of *Diagoras*, *Socrates*, and *Ariſtophanes*. *Melos.*

Continuing our Voyage, we paſſed by a little Iſland of old call'd *Theraſia*, and at preſent *Santorni*, which is rocky and barren, producing little but Brimſtone and ſome few Vines. From thence we coaſted along the Shore under *Capo Malia*, famous in Hiſtory for Shipwracks, whence the Poet *Statius*, *Theraſia.*

Et rauca circumſonat ira Maleæ.

It likewiſe gave occaſion of the *Latin* Proverb, *Quum ad Maleam deflexeris, domeſticos obliviſcere.* The Promontory runs near fifty Miles into the Sea, and is ſaid to have taken its Name from *Malea* King of the *Argivi*, who erected there a ſtately Temple in honour of *Apollo*, out of the Ruins whereof the *Greeks* have built a Church, and dedicated it to S. *Michael*.

From the *Cape* we paſſed into the bottom of the *Bay*, and landed at the place where the River *Eurotas* (by the *Greeks* call'd *Rica*) falls into the Sea. We hired a Guide, and follow'd the River about three Leagues to *Miſitra*, a poor Village of about thirty Houſes, ſtanding amidſt the Ruins of the antient City of *Lacedæmonia*. There remains nothing at preſent of that great City but the Reſts of Walls and ſubterranean Vaults. On the Eaſtern-ſide of the Village, we ſaw a Fabrick ſomewhat like a Triumphal Arch, of ſquare Stone, which the Inhabitants were carrying off to build withal; and not far from it we ſaw a piece of Marble lying on the Ground, about four Foot ſquare, and ten *Miſitra.*

Inches thick, on which was repreſented, in *Baſs-relief*, *Ageſilaus*, and his Soldiers offering to *Diana* the Crowns they had got at the *Gymnaſtick* Exerciſes. At the top we read in very large *Greek* Capitals.

CΠARTIATAI.

And at the bottom,

NЄKPΩ ЄΞЄCTΩ.

This makes good a Paſſage in *Plutarch* in the Life of *Ageſilaus*, where he ſays, *Sui corporis ſimulacrum effingi noluit, at animi monimenta omnibus reliquit:* He would not ſuffer himſelf to be repreſented by Picture or Statue, but left Monuments of his Mind to all. However, the Citizens, after his death, erected this Piece, as intimated by Νεκρῷ ἐξέσω; i. e. *Mortuo liceat*, VVe may erect it to his Memory now he is dead.

VVe return'd to our Veſſel, and kept a while along the Shore of *Laconia*, where we ſaw the low fenny Country where the antient *Lerna* ſtood, ruin'd by *Achilles*, if we may credit *Ovid*,

——*quum Lernaſia primum*
Mœnia dejeci.

By the *Hydra*, or Monſter with an hundred Heads, which is ſaid to have haunted theſe Parts, and been kill'd by *Hercules*, Mythologiſts underſtand the marſhy Ground which encompaſs'd the City, and rendred the Air unwholſome, and could not be drained by reaſon of the many Springs which fed it; and this was hinted at by the Poets, who feign'd, *That as ſoon as one of the Monſter's Heads was cut off, there preſently ſprung up another in its place.* The peſtiferous quality of the Air occaſioned the *Greek* Proverb, Λέρνη κακῶν, *Lerna Malorum.* The Air is ſtill very unhealthy, and the Country thinly inhabited, and ſo we left it, directing our Courſe for *Cerigo.*

Cerigo. The Iſle of *Cerigo*, is the laſt of the *Cyclades*, antiently call'd *Cythera*, and giving the Epithet of *Cytherea* to *Venus*, who is feign'd to have paſs'd the Sea in a Cockle-ſhell, and been in great eſteem amongſt the Inhabitants. It's about Sixty Miles in compaſs, and almoſt inacceſſable by reaſon of the Rocks which environ it. The Land, tho' hilly, is nevertheleſs exceeding fruitful, eſpecially in Wine and Oyl. It likewiſe yeilds admirable Marble, which is, poſſibly, the reaſon why the Antients ſtil'd it *Porphiris.* It has but one Town, call'd *Capſalo*, and that of little note but for its Fortifications and Cittadel built on a craggy Rock, which renders it almoſt impregnable. The Inhabitants are *Greeks*, with ſome of the *Roman* Church under the Archbiſhop of *Candia.* The chief Sea Ports are *Tina* on the North, and *Porto Delfino* on the Southern part of the Iſland. On the Weſt, which is moſt mountainous, ſtood the famous Temple of *Venus* at a place call'd at preſent *Paropolis* or the old City, on the Ruins whereof the *Greeks* have erected a Church, and dedicated it to the Archangel S. *Michael.*

Here we diſcharg'd our *Greek Patrone*, and went on board an *Engliſh* Ship bound for *Zant.* VVe paſs'd the *Brazza di Maino*, but the VVind proving contrary were oblig'd to anchor in the *Bay. Mainiotes*, who

who inhabit this part of the *Morea*, are a poor raſcally ſort of People, who live for the moſt part by Shipwrack; for the Coaſt being Rocky and Dangerous, and the Tide ſetting violently into the *Bay*, divers are driven on ſhore before they can weather the Point. The Natives likewiſe frequently ſwim out in the dark of the Night, and cutting the Cables of ſuch Ships as come to anchor in the Road, ſet them a drift againſt the Rocks. This oblig'd us to keep out our Boat with a Guard for our ſecurity, and that very luckily, as it happen'd; for in the depth of the Night they perceiv'd two Men ſwimming towards them, and gave them chaſe for a conſiderable time. When our Men came near them they div'd away like Ducks, riſing again at a Diſtance; however, they at length took one of them, and brought him on board. Some were for hanging him, and others for tying his Hands and Legs and throwing him over board; but the Captain, by a more moderate Sentence, caus'd his Noſe and Ears to be cut off, and ſet him looſe when we were about to ſail.

Morea. The *Morea*, antiently call'd *Peloponneſus*, from *Pelops* the Son of *Tantalus* King of *Phrigia*, is a *Peninſula*, about One hundred and ſeventy five Miles in length from the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth* to *Modona*, and of the ſame breadth; but it's near ſix hundred in circuit by reaſon of the many *Bays* and *Capes*. It's divided into eight Provinces, the Air being for the moſt part ſerene and temperate, and the Soil the moſt fertil in all *Greece*, tho' much neglected at preſent by reaſon of the Wars. The *Venetians* have retaken it from the *Turks* ſince this War, and, if they make good their Conqueſt, we may expect to ſee it flouriſh as it did heretofore. Here were in former Ages divere rich and powerful Common-wealths, but eſpecially that of *Lacedemonia*; nor was it leſs famous for the Birth of *Agamemnon*, *Ajax*, *Menelaus*, *Licurgus*, and many others, whoſe names have out-liv'd the Monuments of Braſs and Marble which were erected in memory of their illuſtrious Actions.

We were conſtrain'd to ſtay here ſix days, and then the Wind favouring our Voyage, we put out to Sea again, and keeping along the Coaſt of *Arcadia*, got to *Zant* in three days. The Province of *Arcadia* was antiently call'd *Pelaſgia*, and the People *Proſelini*, becauſe they thought themſelves more antient than the Moon, as ſome imagine; and on that account they wore the Figure of a little Moon on their Shoes: but 'tis more probable that the *Lunulæ* were Ornaments or marks of Nobility, for when God menac'd his People by the mouth of the Prophet, *Iſaiah* 3. 18. He threaten'd to deprive them of their bravery, and particularly, *Auferet de illis ornamentum calceamentorum & Lunulas, & Torques.* Our Tranſlators render it, *round Tires like the Moon*; but they miſunderſtood it. Moreover, the Poet *Statius* alludes to this Ornament, then in uſe amongſt the Noble *Romans*,

Primaq; patriciâ clauſit veſtigia lunâ.

Zant. *Zant*, antiently call'd *Zacinthus*, from the Son of *Dardanus* Sovereign of the Iſland, is about ſixty Miles in compaſs, and very fruitful in Wine, Oyl, and *Currans* call'd *Uva Corinthiaca*, from the vicinity of the antient City of *Corinth*, for which the *Engliſh* trade there Yearly, and bring off the greateſt part. On the North it's very mountainous, but the Valleys are pleaſant and well manur'd. The City of *Zant* encompaſſes

the Port of S. *Nicholas* in form of a Demy lune, and is very populous; but ill built, the Houſes being low there as well as in other parts of the Iſland, by reaſon of Earthquakes which are very frequent. On an Eminence a little above the Town ſtands the Caſtle, garriſon'd by the *Venetians*, who defended it againſt the *Turks* in the Year 1571 with more then ordinary bravery. The beſt, and moſt frequented Harbour is that of *Natta*, which is very ſafe, and lies on the Weſtern part of the Iſland. There are likewiſe near fifty great and ſmall Villages, all inhabited by thoſe of the *Greek* Church under the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*: but the Citizens are for the moſt part *Italians*, and *Roman* Catholicks, having a Biſhop, who is Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Corfou*. The *Proviſitor* precides in all Affairs both Civil and Military, Governing according to the Laws of *Venice*.

In the Year 1544, as they were digging to lay the Foundation of the Convent S. *Maria Gratioſa*, they found a Marble Tomb with this Inſcription.

M. TVLLI. HAVE.
TV. TERTIA. ANTONIA.

In the Tomb were two *Urns* of Glaſs, one fill'd with Aſhes, and the other with Water, with theſe words on the bottom of the former,

AVE. MAR. TVL.

Which induc'd divers People to believe that one contain'd the Aſhes of *Cicero*, and the other the Tears of his Friends. They who ſpeak of his Aſſaſſination, tell us not what became of his Body; ſo that 'tis conjectur'd it might have been burnt, and the Aſhes carried off by his Adherents, who, 'tis likely, fled to avoid the ſame blow, and ſecur'd themſelves in this Iſland; hindring likewiſe by that means his Body from being expos'd to publick Ignominy.

Cephalonia.

We left *Zant*, and having a good Wind and a ſmall Bark bound for *Cephalonia*, entred the Port of *Ergaſtoli*, after four Hours ſail. This Iſland is near One hundred and ſixty Miles in compaſs, and ſaid to take its Name from one *Cephalus* an Aſſociate of *Amphitrion*; or from the *Greek* word κεφαλή, ſignifying a *Cape* or *Promontory*, becauſe it appear'd to be ſuch, in reſpect of *Acarnania*, when view'd at a diſtance. It lies twelve Miles from the Iſle of *Zant*, near the firm Land of *Acarnania*, and in the Mouth of the *Gulf* of *Lepanto*, where the *Chriſtians* obtain'd a very ſignal Victory againſt the *Turks*, in the Year 1571, under the Conduct of *Don John* of *Auſtria*; in which bloody Fight *Haly Baſſa* the Admiral, and Twenty nine thouſand Infidels were kill'd, Forty thouſand taken Priſoners, and Fourteen thouſand *Chriſtian* Slaves ſet at liberty. Had the *Venetians* made ſuch uſe of the Victory as they might, they might eaſily have retriev'd their former Loſſes, and kept the *Turk* at a greater diſtance.

The Iſland is mountainous, but abounding with *Manna*, *Honey*, *Wax*, and all ſorts of *Fruits*: and defective in little but *Water*. We walk'd about five Miles into the Land, to a ſmall City which bears the Name of the Iſland, ſituate on an Hill, and remarkable for nothing but its Strength. *Porto Guiſcardo* is not ſo ſpacious nor ſecure as that of *Ergaſtoli*.

The

The Republick ſends thither every two Years a new *Providitor* and *Intendant*, who have the management of all Affairs of moment which concern the State, and govern according to the Laws of *Venice*. The Inhabitants of the Iſland are *Greeks*, and have the free exerciſe of their Religion like thoſe of *Zant*. The *Roman Catholicks* are but few beſides the Magiſtrates and Soldiers; however, they have a Biſhop who is Suffragan to the Arch biſhop of *Corfou*.

We embarked here for the Iſle of *Corfou*, and paſs'd by that of St. *Maure*, antiently call'd *Leucadia*, from the white Rocks and Cliffs which encompaſs it. 'Tis ſaid to have been a *Peninſula* in former Ages, and joyn'd to the Main-land, as we may gather from *Ovid. Metam.* 15. St. *Maure.*

Lucada continuam veteres habuere coloni,
Nunc freta circumeunt.

The circuit of this Iſland comes neer to Eighty Miles. The Town of St. *Maure* was the antient *Neritus*, famous in Hiſtory for a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*, near to which Love-ſick Perſons threw themſelves off a certain Rock into the Sea to cure their ſottiſh Paſſion.

Leaving St. *Maure*, and paſſing *Cape Figula* (the antient *Actium* where *Auguſtus* and *Antonius* fought for the Empire of the World) we coaſted along the Shore of *Albania* to the Iſle of *Corfou*, which lies at the entrance of the Gulf of *Venice*, and is one of the chief Bulworks of that State. This Iſland is of a ſemi-circular Figure, fifty four Miles in length, twenty four in breadth, and One hundred and twenty in circuit. 'Twas antiently call'd *Theacia*, *Corcyra*, *Scheria*, and *Argos*. The Southern part is hilly, rocky, and barren; but the reſt is as fruitful, in producing *Wine*, *Oil*, *Honey*, and all ſorts of *Fruits*. The chief Town is likewiſe called *Corfou*, well fortified, ſtrongly garriſoned, and honoured with an Archiepiſcopal See. The Harbour is good and ſpacious, but the Traffick not very conſiderable. The Iſland was invaded by the *Turks* under *Soliman* II. but they were forced to quit the Enterprize, carrying nevertheleſs One hundred and ſixty thouſand of the Natives into Slavery. *Corfou.*

We paſſed hence in a ſmall Veſſel to *Manfredonia*, and there occurred nothing very remarkable in the Voyage 'till we came near Mount *Garganus*, or *Monte St. Angelo*, a Promontory in *Apulia*, which runs into the *Adriatick Sea*,

Apulus Adriacas exit Garganus in undas.

Whilſt we were there becalm'd for ſome Days, we went on Shore in the leſſer of the Iſles of *S. Maria de Tremiti*, antiently call'd *Inſulæ Diomedeæ*. The Iſland where we landed is barren and uninhabited, but wonderfully ſtock'd with divers ſorts of Sea-Fowl, which afforded us a great deal of divertiſement in ſhooting; for they are ſo tame, by being ſeldom moleſted, that we could make ſeveral Shots following before they would leave their ſtation. Amongſt the reſt we kill'd two of the *Aves Diomedeæ*, ſo call'd from the Companions of *Diomedes*, whom the Poets feign to have been transform'd into theſe Birds. 'Tis only found in theſe Iſlands; and Writers of Natural Hiſtory differ ſo much in its deſcription, that it almoſt paſs'd for a Fable. 'Tis in bulk of Body

dy of the bigneſs of a *Muſcovy* Duck. The Feathers are of a dark gray, inclining to white on the Breaſt and under the Belly. The Bill, Legs, and Feet are yellow. It has an Eye as quick as that of a Hawk, with Noſtrils and a crooked Bill, which I cannot ſo well deſcribe as you ſee it repreſented TAB. II. *Fig.* 4. It's a ſlow flyer, makes its Neſt on the Rocks with a few Reeds and its own Feathers, and lays five or ſix Eggs of a dusky Colour, and of the bigneſs of thoſe of a Pullet: we roaſted one of them on Board, but the Fleſh was tough, and ſavour'd ſo much of Fiſh, that no one car'd to eat it.

Whilſt we lay there becalm'd, we went ſeveral Nights on Shore to take Aſtronomical Obſervations from the top of an Eminence. *Signor Giacomo Ronchi*, a *Neapolitan* Gentleman, had with him a *Teleſcope* for that purpoſe, being of *Campani*'s make, and about forty Fooot long, with a *Machine* to mount it, the ſame that has been already deſcrib'd by the *Academia Phiſico-Mathematica* at *Rome*. The principal Remark we made was in the *Enſis Orionis*, which Conſtellation appears to the Eye to be compos'd of three Stars; but, when view'd with a *Teleſcope*, each of the three ſhews it ſelf to be a *Congeries* of Stars plac'd near together. In the middle Aſtronomers have obſerv'd, ſome twelve, and others thirteen Stars, whereof ſix ſeem to be plac'd in a dark black part of the Firmament, like other fixed Stars, and the reſt in a lucid Orb, like the *Galaxia*. The brightneſs of that part of the Firmament in which the ſaid Stars are plac'd, induc'd People to think that there muſt be more Stars, either ſmaller, or more remote, and conſequently out of ſight: And, indeed, they hit the Mark in their Conjecture, for we obſerv'd eight greater Stars and three leſſer; and, I doubt not, but, had our *Teleſcope* been longer, we might have diſcover'd more.

From *Manfredonia* we embark'd for *Naples*, and from thence to *Ligorn*, from whence we began our Voyage.

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